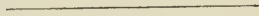


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SERIES C.
ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES,
AND GLOSSARIES WITH FRESH ADDITIONS.



VI.
A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN THE WAPENTAKES OF

MANLEY AND CORRINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

BY
EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.



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PREFACE.

‘It is a mistake to imagine that dialects are everywhere corruptions of the literary language. Even in England the local patois have many forms which are more primitive than the language of Shakespeare, and the richness of their vocabulary surpasses, on many points, that of the classical writers of any period.’—MAX MÜLLER, *Lectures on the Science of Language*. London, 8th ed. 1875, p. 55.

THE following Glossary consists exclusively of words now or formerly in use in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham—that is, the North Western corner of Lincolnshire.

I have been engaged in collecting the materials of which it is composed for upwards of a quarter of a century, and have been assisted by many friends. It is however, I fear, imperfect in many particulars. As to words no longer in use, I have not inserted any for which I have not printed or manuscript authority. The words from Richard Bernard’s translation of *Terence** are especially noteworthy. Bernard lived at Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, and seems to have endeavoured to render many parts of the dialogue in the common speech with which he was familiar. I have also had access to the records of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, now in the custody of Thomas Hugh Oldman, Esq., of Gainsburgh, for whose courtesy in permitting and facilitating my troublesome researches I am very grateful. Gravenor Roadley, Esq., the lord of the manor of Scotter, has also most kindly allowed me to make the fullest use of the long series of Court Rolls in his possession. The records of the manor of Bottesford are my own property, and have supplied me with some good examples of disused words.

The late Mr J. Ellett Brogden’s *Provincial Words and Expressions current in Lincolnshire* has been very serviceable to me, but I have inserted no word on its authority which I do not know to be in

* The Edition used is the 5th, 1629; 4to.

use, or to have been used in this district. An interleaved copy of Mr Brogden's book, full of notes by the Rev. Joseph Thomas Fowler, M.A., of Hatfield Hall, Durham, has been most kindly lent me by the annotator; from it I have gleaned many words that I should otherwise have missed, and have also been much helped in expressing the exact meaning of several words which I had myself collected. Mr Fowler has furthermore looked over the proofs, and made many corrections and useful additions.

I am indebted to the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, M.A., for examining the manuscript before it went to press, and for many important notes and additions on almost every page. Mr Skeat has also looked over the proofs as the book has gone through the press, and added the 'glossic.'*

The Rev. Edward Synge Wilson, Vicar of Winterton, and Mr John Andrew Tumman of that place, have rendered me a service by looking over the greater part of the proofs, and making several additions and corrections. Alfred Atkinson, Esq., of Brigg, has furnished me with a large mass of words, and most apt examples. In everything connected with water, banks, and drainage, I am much indebted to him. I have also received valuable help from Sir Charles Henry John Anderson, of Lea Hall, Baronet; Miss Atkinson, of Brigg;

* By this is meant, that I have, in some cases, indicated the pronunciation of words by inserting, between square brackets, the indication of that pronunciation according to the 'glossic' notation, explained at p. 9 of a tract on 'Varieties of English Pronunciation,' or in the Notice prefixed to Part III. of a treatise 'On Early English Pronunciation,' by A. J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. In such cases, I have endeavoured to write down the sounds as described to me by Mr Peacock; omitting only a very few where there seemed to be a little doubt. In most cases where the pronunciation is not indicated, it is because it approximates to that of standard English. The symbols occur in the following key-words, in which they are denoted by italic letters. Vowels and diphthongs:—*beet*, *bait*, *baa*; *caul*, *coal*, *cool*; *knit*, *net*, *gnat*, *not*, *nut*, *fuot* (where *uo* represents the short *oo* in *foot*); *height*, *foil*, *foul*, *feud*. The consonants *y*, *w*, *wh* (aspirated), *h*, *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *ch* (as in *chest*), *j*, *k*, *g* (hard, as in *gape*), *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng* (as in *sing*), all have the usual values. The sound of *th* in *thin* is written *th*; that of *th* in *then* is written *dh*; *zh* represents the sound heard in *division* [divizh'en]. When *r* is to be trilled, it is written *r'*, with an apostrophe following it. The mark *·* signifies the accent, as in [divizh'en] above. It must be borne in mind that the symbols *never vary*. Thus *ei* denotes the usual sound of long *i*, and never means anything else.—W. W. S.

James Fowler, Esq., F.S.A., of Wakefield ; William England Howlett, Esq., of Kirton-in-Lindsey ; the Rev. Charles Knowles, M.A., Rector of Winteringham ; and the Rev. Edward Saint Leger, M.A., Rector of Scotton.

It may be well, in conclusion, to note that the examples have not been coined for the purpose of this work, but are, in almost every case, the exact form of words which I, or the friends who have helped me, have heard used.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg,

22nd Dec. 1876.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN THE

WAPENTAKES OF MANLEY AND CORRINGHAM.

[The part of speech is not added in the case of substantives.]

- A**, prep. on.
- A**, prefix to substantives and verbs, as *agate*, *a-bullig*, *a-hos-sing*.
- A, Eh**, interrogative interj. equivalent to *what?*
- A**, v. to have. 'A' done wi' thee !'
- Aaron's-beard**, *Spiræa salicifolia*.
- Aback**, prep. at the back (followed by *of*). 'It's *aback* o' th' beer barrel.'
(2) adv. by surprise, in phr. *to take aback*. 'I was ta'en clear *aback* when she tell'd me on it.'
- Aback o' beyont**, phr. a very long way off. A man is '*aback* o' *beyont* his sen' when he is, through his own fault or ignorance, unable to perform what he has undertaken.
- Abargens**, phr. of no value or consequence. 'It's that mucky and torn, it's *abargens* what becomes on it.' 'It's *abargens* whether he comes or no noo.'
- Abear**, v. to endure.
- Aberthorn Pitts**, a place in the parish of Messingham, 1825.
- Abide**, v. to endure. 'I can't *abide* no bairns nobut my awn.'
- Abless**, *i. e.* haveless, q. v.
- Ablins**, adv. perhaps.
- Ablish**, adj. somewhat able. 'He's an *ablish* chap for a little un, but he can't hug a seck o' wheat aboard a vessil.'
- Aboon**, prep. above, in excess of. A drunken man is said to be '*aboon* plumb.'
- Aboon-head**, up above. 'It's darty under-foot but dry *aboon-hëad*.'
- About**, adv. in hand, in the doing, on hand. 'We'd a three-weeks' wesh *about* that day.'
- Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob**, the common Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*, so called because there are flowers of three differing tints on the same plant.
- Abraham-man**, a cheat. An able-bodied beggar who pretends to be sick or a cripple is said to *sham Abraham*.
- Abread**, *i. e.* in breadth. 'Th' wall's nobut a brick *abread*.' Cf. Mid. Eng. *brede*, breadth.
- Abuseful**, adj. abusive.
- A! But**, interj. '*A! But* Charlie is a big liar, an' no mistake. He'd lie thrif a three-inch deal.'
- According-ly** (the *ly* very long), accordingly.
- Acorn-tree**, an oak.
- Acos**, conj. because.

- Acre-spires**, s. pl. the sprouts of corn before the ear comes forth.
- Acre-tax**, a drainage tax. (Obsolescent.) 'Some of these Carrs are subject to a Drainage Tax . . . it is sometimes called an *acre tax*.'—Survey of Manor of *Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.
- Adam and Eve**, (1) A particular pair of legs in a shrimp, so called from a fancied resemblance to two human figures standing opposite to one another.
(2) The flowers of the *Arum Maculatum*.
- Adam's-ale**, **Adam's-wine**, *i. e.* water.
- Adam's-apple**. 'Adami pomum, the convex part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx.'—Parr's *Med. Dict.* i. 32.
- Adam's-flannel**, white mullein. *Verbascum Lychnitis*.
- Addle**, v. to earn. 'Tom Stocks can *addle* four shillin' a day at suffin', so he'll not work for thee at two and nine.' '*Adle*, vox Lincolnienſi agro uſitiffima quod ipsis ſalarium vel praeſium mereri designat.'—Skinner, *Ety-mologicon*.
- Addle-cap**, **Addle-pate**, **Addle-head**, a weak, silly person. 'He's such a waffy *addle-hēad* he doesn't knaw blue fra red.'
- Addled**, pp. and adj. (1) earned, (2) rotten; spoken of eggs.
- Addlins**, s. pl. earnings.
- A-done**, *for* have done. 'Th' awkerd bairn, *a-done* wi' thee!'
- A-doors**, out, out of doors. 'You're alus clattin' in and *out a' doors*.' 'My brother will be flung and thrust *out adoores* by head and eares.'—Bernard, *Terrence*, 120.
- Afeard**, adj. afraid.
- Afore**, adv. and prep. before.
- Afore-long**, before long.
- Aforetime**, adv. formerly.
- Aft**, adv. behind.
- After a bit**, adv. in a short time. 'Come, arn't ye goin? Yes, *after a bit*.'
- Afterburden**, the afterbirth (*placenta*). 'The *afterburden* should owt to be alus putten upo' th' kitchen fire-back at neet when folks hes gone to bed.'
- After-clap**, an unpleasant thing which comes to pass after the likelihood of such an event has long gone by. 'Rachel Taylor's in a fine way, she hed her tent bairn nine years sin, and noo she's fallen doon wi' twins. It's a sore *after-clap* for her.'
- After-end**, the autumn; more commonly, the *back-end* or *fall*.
- Afterlings**, the last milk of a cow, which is said to contain the most butter.
- Aftermath**, the second crop of grass; the grass that grows when the hay is cut; more commonly called *eddish*, q. v.
- Agate**, **Agate on**. Begun under-way, fully-employed. 'Well I mun get *agate*.' 'He's a bad un at startin', but when he gets *agate on* owt, nowt'all stop him.' Q. 'When is an oven not an oven? A. When she's *agate*.'
- Age**, v. to grow old. 'He *ages* fast.'
- Age, coming at**. 'It'll all be th' young squire's when he *comes at age*.'
- Agean**, adv. again.
- Agean**, prep. against; before, in time for, presaging, nigh unto. 'We mun hev wer cleanin' all done *agēan* Mayda.' 'Th' hoss collars is al'us as weet as muck *agēan* rain.' (2) In exchange for. 'I sattled his bill an' he gev' me three an' six *agēan* a sovereign.'

Agee, adj. awry.

Ager, Eger, Eagre [ai'gur, ee-gur]. The high tidal wave of the Trent and Ouse. This phenomenon is called the Bore in the Severn. 'This day the general going over the river was graciously delivered from a great danger he was near unto by a sudden surprisal of the tide called *Eager*.'—Sprigg, *Anglia Rediviva*, 1647. Ed. 1854, p. 76.

'But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide.'

Dryden, *Threnodia Augustalis*.

'What is called the *eagre* of the tide . . . astonished those who saw it come up the channel.'—*Monthly Mag.* Dec. 1810, p. 472.

'And rearing Lindis backward pressed,
Shook all her trembling banks amaine;

Then madly at the *eygre's* breast
Flung uppe her weltering walls again.'

Jean Ingelow, *The High Tide*.

Cf. Stark, *Hist of Gainsburgh*, 522; Carlyle, *Heroes and Hero-worship*, 29; Palgrave, *Normandy and Eng.* i. 233, 731, 740; C. Brooke, *Ten years in Sarawak*, i. 364.

Agg, a misfortune, an irritating loss. 'That's a sour *agg*' is a common expression to indicate a teasing circumstance.

Aggravate, v. to vex. You're eniff to *aggravate* a growin' tree.' 'It's enif to *aggravate* the heart of a wheel-barrow.'

Aggravation, vexation.

Agist. See *Gist*.

Agnaill. See *Nangnaill*.

Agnes. It is thought that persons named *Agnes* will certainly go mad.

Agreeable, adj. willing. 'Well, sir, you see it begun in this how. Robert ax'd me if I would hev

him, and I says, efter studyin' abit like, Well, Bob, I 'm *agreeable*.'—*Winterton*.

Ahind, Ahint, prep. and adv. behind.

Ailsey, Aalsey, Elsey, Alice.

Aim, intention, desire. 'All his *aim* is to get in other folks's road.'

Aint, for am not. *Arnt* is the commoner form.

Air, v. to dry damp clothes. 'Tak them weat cloas out o' th' dolly an' hing 'em upo' th' hedge, an' put th' mangled cloas upo' th' herse to *air*.'

Air, v. to ventilate. 'For rossell and francinkensins to *aire* the church, iij^d.'—1586. *Louth Churchwarden's Accounts*.

Air-bleb, a bubble.

Airm, the arm.

Air-peg, the vent-peg of a barrel.

Aitch-bone, of beef. The edge-bone, from the brim of the pelvis.

Aither, pron. either.

Alablaster, alabaster. 'They fun *alablaster* at Gainsb'r when they dug th' railroad, but it was n't worth owt.' 'It's a strange nist bairn, its skin is that clear, it's like *alablaster*.' The word frequently takes this form in mediæval inventories. Cf. *Mon. Ang.* v. 484.

Ale-conner, Ale-finder, Ale-taster, a manorial officer whose duty it was to look to the assize and goodness of bread and ale within the precincts of the manor. 'George Greene . . . for not sending for the *ale-finder*.'—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1617. The ale-taster's oath is given in Sir Will. Scroggs' *Practise of Court-Leet*, 1714, p. 15.

Ale-feast, Ale-master. See *Witsun ale*.

Alegar, [ail'igur] sour ale used as a substitute for vinegar. Sinner notes that it is a Lincolnshire word, and in use also 'per totum Angliæ Septentrionalis.' It is, he says, equivalent to '*Ale eager* vel *Eager ale*, i. e. *sour ale*, longè certè rectius & elegantius quàm Londinenses qui *ale vinegar* satis absurdè denominant.'—*Etymolog.*

Ale-peg, the vent-peg of a cask.

Ale-posset, warm milk and beer sweetened.

Ale-score, the debt for drink at an ale-house recorded with chalk marks on the door.

Alive-like, lively, likely to live.

Alive wi' lops, much infested by fleas.

All-about-it, phr. a clincher to an argument. 'I wer'nt gie hee another farden, so that's *all-about-it*.'

All-abroad, phr. all in confusion; equivalent to the slang expression, 'all at sea.' 'Her things is alus *all abroad*; never nout no where.'

All and some, phr. one and all.

All-along, adv. in a continued course. 'I've gone on that foot-trod *all-along* ony time this thirty year.' 'Th' Hea runs *all along* th' West side o' Ketton lordship.'

All along on, entirely owing to, in consequence of.

Allaways, s. pl. aloes. The drug, not the plant. 'As bitter as *allaways*.'

All-but, almost.

All ebits, all in pieces. 'He brok my cheancy tea-pot wi' Johu Wesla's head on it *all ebits*, an' then sed a metal un wod do for an owd thing like me.' A woman who has lately been delivered of a child, or a man who has become bankrupt are said to have been tumbled *all ebits*.

All-e'-pieces, **All to nout**, adj. phr. said of a man when he becomes bankrupt, or otherwise ruins himself in mind, body, or estate.

Alley, a kind of marble with which children play. A corruption of *alabaster*, the material of which this kind of marbles are made.

Alley, the aisle of a church. A woman from Kirton-in-Lindsey informed me that she never heard the passages between pews in churches called anything but *alleys* 'until the Puseyites begun to make people particular in their talk about them sort of things.' The north aisle of the choir of Lincoln Minster was formerly called the Chanters' *alley*. 'Mr Olden . . . did say when he did come to be churchwarden, he would make the Puritans to come up the middle *alley* on their knees to the rails.'—1638. Wallington, *Hist. Notices*, i. 70.

All-gates, by all means, in any manner.

All-hallows. An object called 'the idol of All-hallows' existed in the church of Belton in the Isle of Axholme in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was probably a representation of All Saints.—Peacock's *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, 45.

All-ivvers, phr. a hyperbolical phrase meaning for all occasions, or for all time. 'He's books eniff i' that room for *all-ivvers*.'

All-out, adv. quite, entirely, beyond comparison.

All over. 'He's his fäather *all over*,' i. e. he is exactly like his father.

All-overish, adj. sickly, nervous.

Alls, s. pl. goods and chattels, especially workmen's tools.

- 'Pack up your *alls* and slot off' is a common form of dismissal by a master to a workman.
- All's-one**, phr. all the same. 'It's *all's one* to me whether you pay noo or o' Setterda' neet.'
- All to naught**, entirely, completely. 'Warp land beats top land *all to naught*.'
- All-that**. To do anything like *all-that* is to do it very well, or very quickly.
- All-up-wi'**, phr. all over with, quite done for. 'It's *all up wi'* him noo, noo th' Squire's started to rave into things.'
- Along on**, prep. (1) on account of, owing to; (2) by the side of.
- Alus, Alust**, [ol'us, ol'ust] adv. always. 'I'm *alus* never reight wi' maister.'
- Am**, for I am; corruption of I'm. 'Am agoin' to Brigg o' Thursda.'
- A many**, a quantity; spoken of persons or things. 'How are ye for berries ta year? Oh, we've *a many*.' 'There was *a many* lads at Brigg Stattu wi' blue ribbins in their hats. That means they're union men.'
- Ambergrease**, a strong, sweet scent. 'When your throat's perfum'd; your verie words Doe smell of *ambergreece*.'—Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, act iii.
- 'Gently my Muse! 'tis but a tender piece,
- A paradox of fumes and *ambergreece*.'
- John Cleveland's *Poems*, 1665, p. 131.
- Among-hands**, adv. in some way; said of anything done conjointly with other things, or of something done to eke out something else. 'Th' bread's sad, but I wëant thraw it into th' swill-tub; we shall get thrif it *among hands*.'
- An**, used in the phrase 'what an
- a.' 'It was such *an a thing* to do I wod n't ha' been seen in it at nowt.' 'What *an a* fixment she's gotten her sen into wi' that young man.' This *an* is perhaps a remnant of the Mid. Eng. *kin*, used in *what kin* for what kind, &c. Thus it really means—'what sort of a fix.'
- An-all**, adv. also, besides. 'He wants sendin' to Ketton [prison], an' a cat-o'-nine tails *an-all*.'
- Anberry**. See *Nanberry*.
- Anchor**, (1) an iron tie in a building; (2) the tongue of a buckle.
- Ancient**, an old man. 'Well, old *ancient*, what did Adam say when you last seed him?'
- Ancientry**, antiquities.
- Andparcy**, *i. e.* and *per se*; the contraction &. 'From A to *andparcy*' is equivalent to from the beginning to the end.
- Andra**, luncheon, or any extra meal, as bread, cheese, and beer sent to workpeople at about eleven or four o'clock. *Farmer*. 'Where's John Dent? *Bailiff*. 'He's hev'in' his *andra*.' Evidently one of the numerous corruptions of *undern*. See *Aandorns*, *Aunder*, *Orndorn*, and *Doundrins* in Ray's *Glossary*.
- Andreemas**, the feast of Saint Andrew (obsolete). 'For the servese bouke at sant *andrames*, vij'.'—*Kirton - in - Lindsey*, *Ch. Acc.* 1581.
- Anean**, prep. beneath. 'You'll find the almanac *anëan* bible up oth' parlour table.'
- Anear, Anearly**, adv. nearly.
- An-end**, adv. on end. 'I dreamt all the dëad bodies was stan'in' *an-end* in the church-yard, some as if they hed n't been ower a week dëad, and some as if, &c.' To go straight *an-end* is to go straight forward.

- Angels.** When infants smile in their sleep they are said to see angels. 'He would sweetly lift up his eyes to heaven and smile, as if the old saying was true in this sweet infant, that he saw angels in heaven.'—1660. *Autobiography of Alice Thornton* (Surtees Soc.), 124.
- Angles,** artificial burrows used for capturing rabbits in warrens. See *Type*.
- Angnail.** See *Nangnail*.
- Angnes, Agnes.** A form often found in 17th-century parish registers, and sometimes, though rarely, heard in conversation.
- Angry, adj.** inflamed; said of wounds.
- Anguished, pained, troubled.** 'I was strangely *anguish'd* i' my joints all thrif Thomas . . . th' wizzard.'—Bottesford, 1858. 'My spyryt ys anguyssed ful sore yn me.'—Manning of Brunne, *Meditations*, l. 315.
- Aniff, Eniff, adv.** enough.
- Anshum-scranshum,** bewilderment, confusion. 'There was strange *anshum-scranshum* wark at Smith's sale along o' th' auch-soneer not causing folks to stand in a ring.'
- Answer, v.** to succeed, to pay. 'It we 'nt *answer* to saw tonups behout rain comes.'
- Antling, inkling, knowledge.** 'I ha 'nt no *antlin'* where he is noo, but he did tell me his wife used him that bad he shud slot of to 'Merikay.'
- Any-how, adv.** by any means: in any way. 'If th' train 's gone I mun get there *any-how* I can.' 'Thu does thy work *any-how*, as if nobody was ever to see it but thee sen.'
- Apieces, adv.** in pieces.
- Apow'd, [upoud'] v.** to warrant, to be certain. A contraction for *uphold*.
- Appern, [ap'urn]** (1) an apron. (2) The thin inner fat of a pig and the fat of a goose are called the *pig-appern* and the *goose-appern*.
- Apple, v.** to bottom, to root. Spoken of potatoes, turnips, and other bulbs.
- Apple-ark,** a big chest in which apples are kept.
- Apple-pie-bed,** a bed the clothes of which have been so arranged as to make it impossible to get into it without re-making.
- Apple-pie-order,** outside neatness.
- Apple-scoop, an apple-scoop.** An instrument made of a sheep's metacarpal bone, sometimes carved, dyed green, &c., used for taking the cores out of apples. When the late Edward Shaw Peacock was a little child he was saying in the presence of a rich and ignorant farmer that he should much like to possess a microscope. The man who misunderstood him said he had a good one at home which he would present to him. In a few days after the farmer sent a handsome *apple-scoop*.
- Apricock, apricot.** Used by Shakespeare, &c.
- Ap up.** See *hap up*.
- Aquabus,** a passenger boat or water-omnibus.
- Argisome, adj.** quarrelsome, full of contention. 'It 's the *argisomest* bairn I ever did see.'
- Argle, Argy, v.** to argue. 'Come, maister, it 's no use to *argle*.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii. 112.
- Argle-bargle, v.** to argue, to bandy words. Also as sb., argument.
- Argleing, arguing.** 'What 's the good o' *arglein'* . . . about

- what folks is worth.'—*Ralf Skir-lough*, ii. 152.
- Argyfy**, v. (1) to argue; (2) to be of import, to signify. 'It does n't *argyfy* what his father was, so long as he 's a punctal man.'
- Ark**, a big chest. 'And trusse al þat he mithen fynde Of hise in arke or in kiste.'—*Havelok*, 2018. 'Thomas Carffare takyn down a hark out of rode loft vjd.'—1515, *Louth Ch. Accts.*
- Arles**, money given to fasten a bargain. (Obsolescent.) See *Turn agēan*.
- Arm**, (1) the thigh of the fore leg of a horse; (2) the arm of an axle-tree is that part which goes into the wheel.
- Arn**, v. to earn.
- Arnings**, s. pl. earnings.
- Arnt**, for am not, are not. *Mother*. 'Don't go to chappell wi' that mucky face, Mary.' *Daughter*. 'I arnt a-goin'.' 'I wēant tak no arnts nor no sharnts fra a bairn like thu.'
- Arnt**, pp. earned.
- Arant**, an errand. 'Other arants necessarie to be done.'—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537.
- Arreage**, arrears of payment. 'The *arriage* of the same fully contentyd and satysfied.'—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537. 'Mr Burghe *arriages* as befor.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Ch. Acc.*, 1577. 'He 's gotten four years *arriages* of his highway rate on, and I can get no sattlement.'
- Arridge**, an arris. The edge of a plank, a squared stone or any similar object.
- Arris**, v. to harass. 'Am strange an' *arried*.'
- Arrisment**, sb. a harassed condition. 'Dr P. he says to me, Mrs D. he says, it 's ovver-*arrisment* o' the liver 'at yer sufferin' from.'
- Arse**, sb. the lower or bottom end of a sheaf of corn. *Master*. 'Is the wheat in the Marsh ready to lead yet, William?' *Servant*. 'No, sir, the sheaf *arses* is as weet as muck.'
- Arse**, v. to kick upon the seat. 'If thu comes here agēan loongin' about, I'll *arse* thee wi' my foot.'
- Arse-band**, the crupper.
- Arse-board**, the hind door of a cart.
- Arse-smart**, *Polygonum, Persicaria*, and *Polygonum Hydro-piper*. 'Persicaria urens, eodem sensu Fr. G. Culrage, sic dicta quia summum ardorem & dolorem eā podicem sibi tergenti conciliat.'—Skinner, *Etymolog. Botan.*
- Arserd**, backward. 'Go *arserds*, cousin Edward, go *arserds*.' 'Bot if 3e taken as 3e usen *arseword* this gospel.'—*Political Poems (Rolls series)*, ii. 64.
- Arsy-varsy**, adv. topsy-turvy, the wrong end first. '*Arsy Versy*, or the second martyrdom of the Rump,' is the title of a song written about 1660. *Rump Songs*, 1 Edit., pt. ii. p. 47.
- Art and part**, *particeps criminis*. A north-country law term. See Cowell, *Law Dict.* sub. voc.
- Article**, a worthless fellow. A strong term of contempt. 'He 's a sore *article* to be a parson. He 's nobut fit to eat pie out o' th' road and scar bods fra berry trees.'
- Arysip'las**, the Saint Anthony's fire, erysipelas.
- As**, rel. pron. who, that, which. 'The man *as* sells barm hes n't been this week.' 'Whose cauves was them *as* I seed i' Messingham toon Street?'
- As** prep. by; sometimes used

redundantly. 'I expect him a week *as* next Thursday.' 'Hes n't been here since a month *as* last Bottesworth feast.'

Ash-heap-cake, a cake baked on the hearth under hot wood embers.

Ash-hole, the square hole which receives ashes under the kitchen-grate.

As how, conj. that. 'He said *as how* he was a loongin' thief what hed gotten eighteen-hundred pound i' Gainsb'r bank all thrif cheatin' poor folks.'

Ash-keys, s. pl. the seed of the ash-tree.

A' sh' think, phr. I should think.

Ask, a lizard, a newt. 'I was once tanged by an *ask* among the brackens in Brumby wood, that bad, I thought I should hev' deed straight off.'

Ask, harsh to the touch or taste; astringent, sour, sharp. 'The ale's *as ask* as whig.' 'This flannel feels strange an' *ask*.' 'Them bullies and sluies tastes very *ask*.' 'A sharp *ask* squeal, just for all the world like a hare.'
—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 37.

(2) Strong clay land when baked by the sun is said to be *ask*. 'You ha' nt another bit o' land belongin' to you, out like *as ask* as th' top end o' th' Wood Close is.'

(3) Spring water makes the clothes that have been washed therein *ask*, that is, rigid and unpleasant to the touch.

(4) A sharp east wind is said to be *ask*, i. e. harsh.

Askings, the publication of bans. 'Did ta hear Bessie's *askin's* last Sunda?'

As leve, adv. as soon as, having no preference. 'I 'd *as leav'* go wi' owt as eat eels; they look

like nowt but hetherds and snakes.'

Asmy, asthma.

Asquint, adv. awry.

Ass. When an *ass* brays the saying is, 'There's another tinker deád at Lincoln.' Though now naturalized, I believe this to be an importation from Leicestershire or Nottinghamshire.

Assafettity, Assafœtida.

Assby, Ashby, a township in the parish of Bottesford.

Ast, asked.

Astrut, adj. jutting out, as a buttress.

At, rel. pron. that. 'Them *at* steals geese should hide th' feather poke.'

At, prep. to. 'When ye come *at* th' big elmin tree ye mun ton to th' reight.' See *Age*.

At, prep. or adv. a word expressing dwelling or action. 'He's left Crossby, and I don't know where he's *at* now.' 'Our Jack's out o' Ketton [prison] once more; I wonder what he'll be *at* next to get his sen putten in agëan.'

At, v. (2 per. sing. pr.) art. '*At* ta goin to leave thee place this Mayda', Bess?'

At-all, adv. whatsoever.

At nowt, phr. on no account. 'I wouldn't hev such an a idled bairn *at nowt*.'

At-after, prep. after. 'He com in *at-after* afternoon church, an' sat wi' me maybe quarter of an hour.' 'One generation *at-after* another.' Cf. *Notes and Queries*, iv. S. xi. 113, 182. Used by Chaucer, *Sq. Ta.* 302.

Ather, either.

Atomy (contraction of *anatomy*); said of a thin corpse-like person.

Atop-on, on the top of.

- Attact**, an attack. 'Our squire's hed a strange bad *attact* o' asmy. I thowt he 'd a' dēed.'
- Attact**, v. to attack. 'He *attacted* him like a wild feller, and knockt him ower th' hēad wi' a draw-bore-pin.'
- Atween**, prep. between.
- Atweenwhiles**, adv. in the interim. 'I hev to be at Gainsbr' i' th' mornin' an' Ketton at neet, but I shall stay a bit at Blyton *atweenwhiles*.'
- Atwist**, adj. unfriendly. 'Squire Healey an' him got *atwist* sum-muts about Ran Dyke.'
- Atwixt**, prep. between.
- Atwixt and Atween**, phr. shuffling, full of excuses. 'He's alus at *atwixt and atween*, so I can get th' reight end o' nowt.'
- Atwo**, adv. in two.
- Aud**, old.
- Auger**, a three-pronged instrument, with serrated edges and a long shaft for spearing eels. A similar instrument is called a *leister* or *lister* in Scotland.
- Aukerd**, adj. awkward. 'He's a strange *aukerd* chap in his temper.'
- Aunt**, [aant] a bawd, sometimes, though rarely, a prostitute.—Cf. *Winter's Tale*, act iv. sc. 2.
- Auve**. See *Hawve*.
- Auven, Auver**, v. to go about in an awkward, or aimless kind of way. 'Th' soft thing was *auvening* about like a grut cart 'oss.' 'He need n't come *auvening* efter oor Mary.'
- Avelong**, adj. slanting.
- Average**. '*Average* is a Lincolnshire term for land that is fed in common by the parish as soon as the corn is carried.'—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787. The field lands in Bottesford and Yaddlethorpe were *average* before the enclosure.
- Awanting**, adj. wanting, deficient, usually employed in relation to defects of intellect or manners. He's strange and *awanting* in his behaviour, though he hes been to th' boardin' school.'
- Away**, way. 'You mun go to Ferry by Had'ick hill *away*, not by Scawthrup.' 'He's owder then her by age *away*, but she looks fit to be his mother.'
- Away**, adv. as v. to go away. 'I 'll *away* home.'
- Awe**, [au] v. to owe. 'John Hale-fylld *awe* to church vij'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1539.
- Awearin'**, wasting away. Applied to persons dying from a lingering illness. A consumptive person is said to be *awearin'*.
- Awiver**, adv. however. 'Well, *awiver*, I never seed such an a sight in all my born days.' 'Woy, 'erse, woy, 'erse, *awiver*, 'erse, thou 'll be tired afore ta gets hairf a mile, 'erse.'
- Awhilst**, while, until.
- Awk'ardness, Awk'ards**, mischief. 'Th' lad's up to his *awk'ards* to neet.' 'Thu's as full of *awk'ardness* as thu can stick.'
- Awn**, [aun] v. to own. 'If he was my husbond, I wouldn't *awn* him.'
- Awner**, owner.
- Awn sen**, own-self. 'Love daddy, love mammy, love *awn-sen* best,' a proverbial saying used to justify or explain acts of selfishness.
- Awsome**, [au'sum] adj. awful.
- Awther**, conj. either.
- Ax**, v. (1) to ask. 'The commissioners of sewers . . . *axed* me if they might cut through this bit to make the watercourse straight.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 130.

(2) To publish banns.

Axed-out, Axed-up, pp. Persons are said to be *axed out*, or *axed up*, when their banns have been read three times in the church. 'There's many a lass has been *ax'd-up*, and hed a bairn an'-all, that never's gotten a husband.'

Aye marry, phr. an expression of assent. 'Let's hev another pint o' ale, Jim.' '*Aye, marry*, that we will.'

Baa-lamb, a child's name for a lamb.

Babbing, a mode of removing the warp or soft mud from drains running into the Trent. A '*babbing-boat*' is dragged along so as to disturb the warp, which is carried by the current out into the river.

Babblement, silly talk, babble.

Babby, (1) a baby; (2) a doll. 'Dryden translates *Pupae* in *Perseus* "*Baby-Toys*," and in a note says that "those *baby-toys* were little *babies*, or poppets as we call them." — *Richardson's Dict. sub voc. Doll*. It would seem, therefore, that at that time the word *baby* was commonly used for a puppet with which children play, and that the word *doll* was unknown, or at least not in common use. This is confirmed by Robert Burton, who translates—

'Ut pueri infantes credunt signa omnia ahenā,
Vivere, et esse homines, et sic isti omnia ficta,
Vera putant, credunt signis corinesse ahenis'—

by

'As children think their *babies* live to be,
Do they these brazen images they see.'

Anat. Mel. vi. edit., p. 675.

And by the excise act of 1656, where we find an import duty of nine shillings per dozen laid on '*Babies* heads of Earth.'—*Scobell, Acts and Ord.* ii. 458.

(3) A child's word for a picture.

(4) The reflection of objects seen in the human eye, or any other small reflecting surface. A lady at Winterton saw some little children gazing intently at a door-knob of polished brass. She asked what they were doing, and the reply was, 'Pleas'm, we're lookin' for *babbies*.'

Cleveland speaks of

'Angling for *babies* in his mistress eyes.'

Poems, 1665, p. 117.

Babby-huse, a doll's house. 'Parson — he plays aboot wi' chech like a bairn wi' a *babby-huse*.'

Baccatotal, a total abstainer from tobacco. 'I've altered; I'm both teetotal and *baccatotal* now.' — *Messingham*, 1870.

Bachelor's button, (1) a double daisy; (2) a small rose, not much bigger than a daisy; (3) a double yellow buttercup found in gardens.

Back and edge, phr. entirely, completely. 'He was beaten *back and edge*. He had n't a word to say for his sen.'

Back-band, a chain or strap passing through or over a cart-saddle for the purpose of supporting the shafts.

Back-board, the hind board of a cart.

Back-cast, a relapse in sickness, or a backsliding in religion.

Back-door-trot, diarrhoea.

Backen, v. to retard. 'Wheat's been very much *backen'd* this spring thrif th' frost.' 'Dinner's been *backen'd* a good hour thrif soot tumblyn' doon th' chimley.'

Back-end, (1) the hinder part of a thing. 'It's at *back-end* o' th' hoose, just agëan th' watter-tub.' (2) Autumn. 'We 'd no apples to speak on last *back-end*.'

Backening, a hindrance. 'She got a *backening* in her liggin'-in thrif takkin' cowl.'

Back'erd, backward.

Back'erds-ways-on; **Back'erds-ways-ower**, adv. backwards. 'Th' bairn gets no good at school, he's goin' *back'erds-ways-on*.' 'He tum'l'd *back'erds-ways-ower* doon the grainy steps.'

Back-friend, a secret enemy. 'Some of my *back-friends* will labour to let as many see their teeth as I desire may see the truth.'—Joh. Rosworm, *Good Services*, 1651, in Palmer's *Hist. of Siege of Manchester*, p. 66.

Backhander, a back stroke, a stroke with the back of the hand. 'He gev him a *backhander* into th' mouth.'

Back-house-dyke. To 'be in *back-house-dyke*' is to be very far behind-hand. 'I owerligged my sen this mornin', an' hev' been in *back-house-dyke* all th' day thrif.'

Backing, (1) small coal or cinders thrown on the back of a fire; (2) the retrograde movement of a horse; (3) support. 'He 'd never hev gone to law if it hedn't been for . . . *backing*.'

Back-lane, a narrow road or street; not a highway, or if a highway, one that is but little used. 'They're buildin' a sight o' new houses agëan Asby *back-lane*, for th' iron-stone men to live in.' 'I tooke to my heeles as hard as I could runne, and got my selfe into a *backe-lane*.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 156.

Back o' beyont, adv. or adj. very far behind-hand.

Back on, v. to urge on, to support. 'His mother *backs* him on in everything he does.'

Back out, v. to retreat from an engagement. 'He bou't th' tatics for five an' twenty pound an acre, but th' market dropp'd, so he *back'd out*.'

Back-reckoning, an account of old standing. Used figuratively of old causes of quarrel. 'I could do very well wi' my husband now, if he wasn't alus reapin' up *back-reckonings*.'

Back-rent, unpaid rent; when another term has become due.

Backset, an outshot at the back of a house.

Backside, (1) the hinder part of anything. 'The back laine on the *back-side* of Mr Robert Hindmarsh's house.'—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1663, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.* 262.

(2) Offices behind a house. 'You'll find the tool o' th' *back-side*, agëan th' swill-tub.' 'I haue a certaine parlor in the *back-side*, in the furthestmost part of my house; in thither was a bed carried and covered with clothes.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 233. 'All howses, outhouses, barnes, stable yarges, back stable yarges, *back-sydes*, ways, passages . . .'.—*Particulars of Sale of Warren in Brumby*, 1650. The street at Winterton to which the name of 'East Street' has recently been applied, has from time immemorial been called 'Mr——*back-side*,' from the name of the principal inhabitant.

(3) Land behind a house running down to a back lane or street. 'Postices, Anglice *back-sides*.'—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 22 April, 1713. 'To impound all swine and other cattel that shall be found trespassing in the . . . *back-sides* belonging to the towne.' *Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1718,

- in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.* 537. 'Backside, the yard or ground behind a house.'—Fenning's *Dict. sub voc.* 'Curtilage, sb. a gate-roome or backside.'—Ray, *S. & E. Country Words*, E. D. S., B. xvi. 81.
- (4) The breech.
- Backstitching**, a certain stitch used in making wristbands and collars. Two threads backward and two forward.
- Back up**. A person is said to have his *back up* when he is sulky or sullen. 'You've yer *back up* to-day like a peggy otchen goin' a crabbin' is a contemptuous expression used to an ill-natured person, because hedgehogs are believed to carry crabs to their haunts by rolling on them and causing the fruit to stick upon their spines.
- Back up**, v. to support; usually in a bad cause. 'If they summon ye up to Winterton, I'll go an' *back ye up*.'
- Backwater**, (1) the ebb of the tide.
(2) The water near the side of a river which, when the current is strong, flows the contrary way to the stream.
(3) The superabundant water in a mill-dam, by the force of which the machinery of water-mills is hindered from working.
- Bacon-cratch**, a wooden frame made by bars crossing each other suspended in farm-house kitchens and larders, and used to support bacon.
- Bacon-fly**, an insect the larva of which eats and spoils bacon.
- Bacon-hooks**, s. pl. hooks fastened into the beams of a house or larder on which bacon is hung to dry.
- Bad**, adj. difficult, hard. 'Haxey field's *bad* to beat, for growin' t. ties an' wheat year after year.'
- Bad disease, or Bad complaint**, lues venerea.
- Badder**, adj. comp. worse. 'I've knawn *badder* things then this happen to a man a vast sight.'
- Baddest**, superl. adj. worst. 'It was the *baddest* year I ever knew for game.'
- Badger**, v. (1) to tease; (2) to beat down in price.
- Badly**, adj. unwell, sickly. 'I'm a poor *badly* creatur, miss.'
- Bag**, (1) the udder of a cow or sheep; (2) the womb of any animal; (3) the stomach of any animal. 'I . . . have frequently found the principal stomach, or *bag*, as the farriers term it, nearly eaten through by these destructive vermin.'—*Complete Grazier*, 1810. 143.
- Bag**, v. (1) to steal; (2) to cut peas with a reaping-hook; (3) to cut peat for fuel. See *Bags*.
- Bag and Baggage**, all a person's household goods. 'They've turn'd us out into New Frodingham toon Street, *bag an' baggage*.'
- Bag-fox**, a fox which has been captured, and is brought to the cover side to be hunted.
- Baggage**, a worthless person of the female sex.
- Bagment**, (1) rubbish; (2) silly talk.
- Bagmentally**, adj. rubbishy; usually applied to an utterly worthless person.
- Bag o' moonshine**, an illusion, a foolish tale.
- Bag-pudding**, any pudding which is enclosed in a bag or cloth before it is cooked.
- Bags**, s. pl. peat cut for fuel. The upper portion, consisting of peat intermixed with roots of grass, when cut for fuel, was called *bags*; the lower, consist-

ing of peat only, was called *turves*. 'It is laide in paine that none of the said inhabitantes shall grave or shote any *bagges* beneath Micklehouses or Triplinghouses or beneath any sik betwene them in paine of euery load to the contraie xij^d.'—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 11 Oct. 1599. Bagmoor in the parish of Burton-upon-Stather probably derives its name from these *bags*. The spot on which the battle of the Standard was fought was at one time called Bagmore, perhaps because *bags* were wont to be cut there. A mediæval annotator of Roger de Houedene tells us it was so named because the Scots fleeing from the victors 'Sarcinas suas a se projecerunt.'—Rog. de Houedene, Ed. Stubbs, i. 101. 'There was in the time of John a meadow called *Baggethwaite*, part of the possessions of the nunnery of Rosedale, co. York.'—*Mon. Ang.* iv. 317.

Bairn, a child. See *Barn*.

Bairn, v. (1) to beget; (2) to conceive.

Bairnish, adj. childish.

Bairnishness, childishness.

Bairnless, adj. childless.

Bairn-play, foolish sport. 'I call this crokey [croquet] that gentlefolks is so fond on nowt but *bairn-play*.' 'Shooting of kings is no *bairns-play*.'—Kingsley, *The Red King*.

Bait, a rest from labour, generally for the purpose of taking food. Commonly used for animals, but sometimes for men also. See below.

Bait, Bate, (1) to tease; (2) to cease from labour for a short time. 'Nu then, chaps, we mun *bait* a bit.' (3) To give draught horses a short rest for the sake of taking food. 'Thu mun *bait* thy hertes twice atween here an'

Gainsb'r.' (4) To cause to feed; also to feed, to take refreshment. 'That no man shall teather nor *bate* ther horse within the meares, within the corne landes, except euery man of his owne.'—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 26 March, 1578. 'When I drive to Lincoln I al'us *bate* at Cainby corner.' The two verbs *bate* (from *abate*) and *bait*, to feed, or cause to bite, seem to have become confused together.

Baked, encrusted with mud. 'Look at that sow, Master Edward; she's fairly *baked* wi' sludge.'

Baked meat, roast meat; as distinguished from boiled.

Baked on the sole. Bread is said to be *baked on the sole* when it is baked on the oven shelf without being confined in a tin.

Baker's-bread, bread made by a baker, as distinguished from home-made bread.

Bakin', lit. a baking; all the loaves of bread, or pieces of pastry, baked at one time.

Bakston, lit. a bake-stone; an iron plate with an iron bow to hang by to bake muffins on.—Cf. Atkinson's *Cleveland Glossary*, 25.

Balderdash, silly talk.

Bald-faced, white-faced, said of horses.

Balk. See *Bauk*.

Ball, the palm of the hand, or the sole of the foot.

Ball, v. to stick together; spoken of snow. 'Th' snaw *ball'd* so I thowt my black mare wod ha' been doon every minit.'

Bam, a deceitful tale told for temporary amusement.

Bam, v. to deceive for amusement.

Bamboozle, v. to deceive; to make fun of by some foolish story.

Banbury-tale, silly talk. The phrase '*Banbury Glosses*' is used by Latimer in a contemptuous manner, vol. ii. 299 (Parker Soc.).

Band, (1) anything twisted, such as rope, or string; v. *hay-band*. (2) The iron work on a door to which the hinges or sockets are fastened. See *Bands*.

Band-end, v. to beat. 'If you don't giv' ower I'll *band-end* yer.'

Band-maker, a woman or child who makes *bands* with which to tie sheaves in harvest.

Bands, the iron work of hinges which projects beyond the edge of the door; frequently used for the hinge itself.

Bandy, (1) the stick with which the game of hockey is played; and hence, (2) the game of hockey.

Bandy, v. to toss backwards and forwards.

Bandy-ball, a game called fives in Scotland, and rackets in the South of England.

Bandy-legs, s. pl. thin legs; legs turning in at the knees.

Bang, v. (1) to throw about; to shut a door violently; to beat. 'She was mad, an' begun to *bang* fire-irons about.' (2) To surpass, to excel. ' *bangs* onybody I ever heard at preachin'.'

Banger, something very large, especially a great lie.

Banging, adj. large, strong, excellent.

Bangstraw, a nickname for one who threshes with a flail. 'We've no *bangstraws* now, as we used to have afore threshin' machines comed up.'

Bang up, adj. very good; quite up to the mark. 'He's chollus in his talk, but he's *bang up* at

sattlin' day.' *Bang up* is sometimes used as a nickname for a person who represents himself as strong, powerful, or rich.

Banker, (1) a person who makes banks, a drain-digger, an excavator. 'The writer of this article remembers . . . the judge and the bar being equally puzzled by being told that a disreputable fellow, who, if we remember rightly, the police had found asleep under a straw-stack, was a *banker*. "A *banker*," exclaimed the judge. . . . "Yes, sur, and he is a *banker*, that I'll tak' my bible oath on, for I seed him mellin' doon kids at th' stathe end not ower three weeks sin," replied the witness. A philologist was at length found in court who explained that a *banker* was in the Lincolnshire-folk-speech a man who made *banks*, that mell meant to hammer with a wooden mallet or mell, and that kid was a faggot.'—*Stamford Mercury*, 7 Aug. 1874. 'One of these men [from the Bedford Level], who was examined as a witness at Cambridge assizes, being asked, as usual, what he was? said, "I follow fowling and fishing." On another occasion a poor man, a witness in court, said, in answer to the same question, "A *banker*." The judge remarked, "We cannot have any absurdity." The man replied, "I am a *banker*, my Lord." He was a man who repaired the *banks* of the dykes.'—Geo. Pryme, *Autobiographic Recollections*, 146.

(2) Stones piled up for the purpose of making a firm foundation for the stone on which a mason is working.

Bank-seat, the level ground on which a bank is raised.

Bank up, v. to heap up. 'Th' muck was *bank'd up* three foot agēan Bottesworth chech-wall.'

- Bantling**, a pet name for a child.
- Bar**, v. to stop, to forbid, to prohibit. 'Ho's *barred* takin' stroa of o' th' land by th' custom o' th' country.' A law term
- Barber**, v. to shave. 'I alus *barber* my sen o' Setterda' neet ready for Sunda.'
- Bare as a bod's tail**, *i. e.* as a bird's tail; said of a person who has lost everything he possessed. Cf. Bernard, *Terence*, 76.
- Bare-bub**, an unfledged bird. The names boys give to young birds are *bare-bubs*, *pen-feather'd uns*, *flig'd uns*, and *flig'd flyers*.
- Bare-cart**, **Bare-waggon**, a cart or waggon whose wheels are not protected by iron hoops or tiers (obsolescent). Before the great enclosures at the end of the last century, most of the highways were unstoned, and carts and waggons frequently had not their wheels protected by iron. Entries like the following are common in inventories of farming-stock:—'One shodd wayne & one *bare* wayne liij.'—*Inv. of John Nevill of Faldingworth*, 1590, MS. The wheels of bathing-machines are at the present day sometimes left unshod where the surface they have to traverse is not of shingle, but of sand. I am told that vehicles unshod may still be sometimes seen in the Netherlands.
- Barge-board**, the weather-board of a building.
- Bargest** [baargest], a ghost, an evil spirit.—Cf. Scott's *Border Min.* i. 207; ed. 1861.
- Barked**, pp. said of dirt dried on the skin, and hard to move. 'Yer han's is fairly *barked* wi' muck.'
- Barm**, (1) yeast; (2) the brown froth which collects in running streams.
- Barn**, a bairn, a child. 'Bessy Marris's *barn!* tha knaws sho laaid it to meä'—Tennyson, *North. Farmer*, st. vi.
- Barn**, v. to put into a barn. 'Barn or stack it after harvest.'—Arth. Young, *Agric. of Co. Linc.* 1799, 164.
- Barnacles**, s. pl. old-fashioned spectacles which were held on the nose without lateral supports.
- Barn-yard**, fold-yard.
- Baron**, **Barren**, the *puendum* of a cow. 'Particular attention should be given that the *puendum*, or *baron*, as it is sometimes called, be not lacerated.'—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, 41.
- Baron of beef**, the rump and the loins of beef.
- Barony land** (obsolescent). 'Sir John Thorrolde hathe land [in Corringham] pretended to be *Baronie Lande*, a terme giuen to all suche lande[s] within the Soke which are not of the Soke.'—*Norden's Survey of the Soke of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 35 b. Cf. 43 b. 'In others there are *Barony* lands, that owe no suit or service to the prince, so that two courts are not unfrequently held in these parishes, one for the prince or lord of the manor of Kirton in that parish, and the other for the lord of the *barony-lands*.'—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.
- Barring**, prep. except. 'I'll go wi' ye ony day *barrin'* Thursda'; that's Brigg market.'
- Barrow-drill**, a small drill which is pushed forward by hand like a wheel-barrow.
- Barrow-hale**, the handle of a wheel-barrow.
- Bars**, s. pl. the ridges on the roof of a horse's mouth.
- Bartle**, **Barty**, short forms of Bartholomew. Bartle is a Lincolnshire surname.

- Bass**, (1) a kind of rush from which matting is made; (2) matting, including Russia matting, whether as woven, or as used for tying up garden-plants; (3) a hassock made of rushes; (4) a limp basket made of rushes, in which carpenters carry their tools; (5) the lime-tree. *Tilia parvifolia*. *Bass-wood* is a term vaguely used by carpenters to indicate several soft kinds of wood. Arthur Young mentions having seen in the south of the county a wood 'of the poplar class' which the woodmen called *Pill-Bass*.—*Linc. Agric.* 1799, 213.
- Bass-collar**, a collar for horses, made of rushes.
- Bassins**, s. pl. dressed sheep-skins.
- Bassock**, (1) a thick sod used for fuel. 'That none shall grave any sods nor turves nor *bassocks* of the Sowthe Easte syde the Grene gaitte and abuttinge of the Southe weste of grene howe in pena vj^o. viij^o.'—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1578.
(2) A hassock. [1551] 'For nattes & *bassockes* for þe quere ij^o. ix^o.'—*Louth. Ch. Acc.* ii. 97. 'For a *bassecke* for Mr Bulmer, iij^o.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1633.
- Bast**, the fibre of hemp or flax. 'Spread it on stubbles for three weeks or a month, till the *bast* clears easy from the bun.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 159.
- Baste**, v. (1) to pour fat over meat while roasting. 'Where Belial, upon duty for the day With Fox's lard was *busting* William Pitt.'—Byron, *Vision of Judgment*, lxxiii.
(2) To beat. (3) A term used in sewing; to run together with long stitches.
- Bat**, (1) a habit. Compare 'a policeman's *beat*.' 'Our parson's at his owd *bat*; preachin' agæan Methodises and Ranters;' (2) pace, rate, speed. 'They do go at a strange *bat* on them railroads;' (3) a sharp blow. 'He fetch'd me such a *bat* on th' side o' my hêad it made all my teeth chitter;' (4) a sheaf of threshed straw or reeds; (5) a turf used for burning.
- Bat**, v. to cover with *bats*. Stacks are *batted* down as soon as they are topped up, i. e. finished, by having *bats* pinned on them with thatch pegs. When the harvest is got in these *bats* are removed and the stack is thatched. To cover a potato-pie with straw preparatory to putting on the earth is called *batting it down*.
- Bat-eyed**, adj. near-sighted.
- Bate**, a habit of going or doing. 'Sam's herse hed gotten a *bate* o' stoppin' at every public-hoose atween Barton Watter-side an' Rischolme turnpike.' 'My lad's gotten a *bate* o' swearin', all thrif goin' to that dam'd school o' yours.'
- Bate**, v. to abate, to diminish, to take off something in a bargain. 'I we 'nt *bate* nowt at all, so you can tak her [a cow] or leave her just as you like.' See also *Bait*.
- Bath**, v. to bathe, or apply fomentation.
- Batten**, a board of foreign timber about 6 in. wide and 2½ thick.
- Batten**, v. to cover with battens.
- Batten-door**. A door made of boards nailed to cross pieces is called a *batten-door* to distinguish it from a panelled door.
- Battenings-dale**, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.
- Batter**, (1) soft horse-trampled mud on a road; (2) a slope, as the side of a drain, bank, &c.
- Batter**, v. an upright surface is said to *batter*, when it slopes from you; as the side of a ditch, bank, wall, or tower.

Batterfanged, adj. bruised, beaten. 'The Blyton cabinet has been that *batterfang'd* about so as no carpenter can mend it.'—J. B., *Messingham*, Aug. 1867. 'He 'd been a soldger in th' Roosian war an' came home strangely *batterfanged* about.'

Batting-board, *i. e.* a beating-board; a piece of board used by thatchers to beat down the thatch.

Battledoor, a piece of cardboard on which was printed the A.B.C., the Lord's prayer, and a few short syllables, employed as a substitute for the horn-book. They were in use here, in dames' schools, thirty years ago. 'He does n't know his A.B.C. fra a *battledoor*' perhaps refers to this, and not to the *battledoor* with which the game of shuttlecock is played.

Battle-royal, (1) a term used in the sport of cock-fighting. '*Battle-royal* . . . a fight between three, five, or seven cocks all engaged together, so that the cock which stands longest gets the day.'—*Sportsman's Dict.* 1785. (2) A fight between several persons, where each one is the antagonist of all the others.

Battle-twig, an earwig.

Bauk, (1) a beam in a building; (2) the beam of a plough, a pair of scales, or a steelyard. [1399] 'j *balke ferri cum les scales et ponderibus*.'—*Fabric rolls of York Minster*, 336. (3) A squared beam of foreign timber; (4) an upright post in a 'stud and mud' house, or a cattle-shed whose walls consist of straw, thorns, or furze; (5) the strip of unploughed land which separates one property from another in an open field. 'Richard Welborne for plouing vp the kings Meere *balke* vj^d.'—*Kirton - in - Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1632. (6) The little ridges left in ploughing. 'More *balke*s, more

barley; more seams, more beans.' (7) An irregularity, ridge, or mark on the ground; (8) a line marked on the ground to jump from.

Bauk, v. to hinder, to disappoint. An ignorant man came into a large property, and as a consequence married a 'lady.' A friend whom he had asked to dinner had neglected to keep his appointment, and the host had told the other guests that Mr . . . had *bauked* him. The wife, when the guests departed, rebuked her husband for having used such an 'ungenteel' word, telling him that he ought to have said that he had suffered a disappointment. The next day the husband was 'drawing' sheep, and requiring some red ochre with which to mark those he had selected for market, he called to one of his farm lads, saying, 'Come yaw here, Jack, and fetch me that rud fra off th' disappointment i' th' lathe.'

Bauker, a bauk, q. v.

Bauk-filling, the filling up with bricks, small stones, or plaster, of the angle between the wall-plate and the roof of a building. The word *bemfillinge*, signifying the like thing, occurs in the *Northham Accounts* for 1344-5.—Raine, *North Durham*, 276.

Bauk-hooks, s. pl. iron hooks fastened into the beams of a kitchen, on which to hang cooking-vessels, bacon, &c.

Bauk-tree, a principal beam in a building. 'I 'll never hev a thief like that undernean my *bauk-tree*.'

Baum, (1) barm, *i. e.* yeast; (2) the pot-herb balm, *Melissa officinalis*.

Baum tea, infusion of 'balm,' used both for drinking and for fomentations.

Bawcock, a foolish person.

Baw-tree, the elder-tree. (Also spelt *Bortree*, *Burtree*.)

Bawtry-salad, the weeds which come down the river Trent in summer time when the drains and ditches which communicate with it in the earlier part of its course are being cleansed.

Bay, the space between the main beams of a barn. The space between two columns in the arcade of a church.

Bayting-cross-dale, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1616.

Be, by.

Beak, (1) the outshoot of a spout, a gurgyle; (2) the pointed part of a blacksmith's anvil; (3) the reckin-hook, the hook by which a pot is suspended over a fire.

Beaker, a large glass or cup with a stem.

Beal, the lowing of oxen. --

Beal, **Beal-out**, v. to shout, to bellow, to cry with much noise.

Beam, a steelyard. 'Them oats 'all weigh thirteen stone to th' seck at th' *beam* this minnit.' 'Waying at the King and Quenes *beame* in thole fourteen thousand five hundrethe one half hundrethe and fyve poundes.'—Account of Lincolnshire Bell Metal, 1554. $\frac{8}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ *Miscel. Excheq.* B. 9. 1. k. 5.

Bean-swad, the pod of the bean.

Beant, is not. 'It *beant* his, an' niver was.' 'He *beant* a gentleman, though he's lots o' brass, an' they've mad' a justice on him.'

Bear, a coarse kind of barley.

Bearance, toleration, submission. 'This is beyond all *bearance*. I shall give warnin' to leave tomorrow mornin'.'

Beard, a hedge made by setting

branches of thorns upright in the ground.

Bearer, (1) a corbel; (2) a floor of timber submerged in a ditch or drain, for the purpose of affording a safe drinking-place for cattle. See *Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii. 89. (3) A person who assists in carrying a corpse to burial; (4) the horizontal supports of a wooden bridge.

Beas, used as pl. of *Beast*; horned cattle. 'Rychard Holland hath taken of straungers vj *beas* to gyeist in the Lordes commene & therefore he is in þe mercie of þe lord iij^s. iiij^d.'—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary. 'Richard Richardsons for making the common *beas* foulde vj^s. viij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1597. 'All ye *Bease* both old & young 23 li.'—*Inventory of John Johnson of Keadby*, 1703. 'Them Scotch *beas* was strange an' dear; they'll eat their heads off afore gress begins to grow.'

Beast. See *Beastlings*.

Beasts, s. pl. neat cattle.

Beastlings, **Beslings**, **Bislings**, **Beast**, **Beastings**, the first milk of a cow after calving. Puddings are commonly made of it; and it is the custom when a cow calves to send small quantities of it to the neighbours as presents. It is very unlucky not to distribute gifts of *beastlings* or to wash out the vessels in which they have been sent. 'The *beestings*, or first milk drawn from the cow.'—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, 44.

Beat, a bundle of flax or hemp. 'Bind the fumble into sheaves or *beats*.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 159.

Beat 'em, the conqueror; a term in the sport of cock-fighting.

Beater, (1) a flat piece of wood

with a shaft inserted in its upper surface used for crushing the seed-vessels of flax; (2) a stick with a knob at the end used for mashing potatoes; (3) the projecting pieces of wood inside a churn.

Beaucliff Blose, a grass field at Northorpe.

Beaupleader, fines of. Fines for unfair pleading; a law term. See Jacobs' and Cowel's Dict. sub voc. 'All Pasche fines and fines of *beaupleader* yearly paid by the customary tenants.'—*Certificate of Sale of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1799.

Beau-pot. See *Bough-pot*.

Beck, a brook, as Bottesford-beck, Grains-beck

Beckstoans, stones placed at intervals in the bed of a *beck* for persons to step upon. Their places have now, in most instances, been supplied by foot-bridges. 'Ther was a raw o' *beckstoans* at th' boddom o' Cruchin land for folks to get over into Messingham by.'

Beck-bottoms, **Beck-sides**, s. pl. low lands beside a brook.

Beck-rails, s. pl. rails placed across a brook to hinder cattle from straying.

Bed, (1) the piece of wood which lays on the top of an axletree of a cart or waggon for the soles to rest on. Also called packing. (2) A seam of rock. 'There's no iron-stone to speak on i' th' second *bed*.' (3) A woman is said to 'get her *bed*' or to be 'brought to *bed*' when she gives birth to a child; (4) 'He's gotten out o' th' wrong side o' th' *bed* this mornin';' is said of one who has arisen in a bad temper.

Bed, v. (1) to lie stones evenly in a wall. 'If them stoans is n't dresst square they we'n't *bed* reight.' (2) To go to *bed*.

'When female virtue *beds* with manly worth,
We catch the rapture and we spread it forth.'

Bell Inscription. Kirton in Holland, ii. Bell.

'And we will wed, and we will *bed*,
But not in our alley.'

Sally in our alley.

Bedded, pp. (1) matted as corn is by climbing weeds; (2) in bed. 'Pe king hire hauede wedded, and hauden ben samen *bedded*.'—*Havelok*, 2270.

Bedding, (1) bedclothes. 'And also Napery and *Beddyng* sufficient for their lodginge.'—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537. (2) Stable litter.

Bede, interj. exclamation to horses, meaning, 'Go to the right.' (Obsolescent.)

Bede-house, an alms-house. There were three sides of a quadrangle of cottages called *bede-houses* at Alkborough.

Bedfast, adj. confined to bed.

Bed-happin', bed-clothes. 'Yer father's such a man for *bed-happin'*, I nivver can put him enew blankets on.'

Bedlam, a mad-house.

Bedleland, a toft, with an ox-gang annexed in Kirton-in-Lindsey was so called. The tenure by which it was held was for the tenant to keep 'the Lords corne in the fieldes from the spoyle of cattle.'—*Norden's Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 9.

Bed-ropes, s. pl. the ropes which knit together the harden cloth, between the bed-stocks, which supports the mattress.

Bed-staff, a pole for tucking in the clothes of a bed, which stands with one of its sides next a wall.

Bed-stocks, the wooden frame of a bed. 'Three *bedstoks* are men-

tioned in the inventory of Robert Abraham of Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1519.—*Gent. Mag.* 1864, i. 501.

Bed-stowp, a bed-post. 'Th' poor owd lady was so troubled in her mind she made away wi' her sen, by hingin' her sen to a *bed-stowp*.' '*Bedstoopes* inameld, vallances of gold.'—Geruis Markham, *The famous whore*, 1609. Ed. 1868, p. 26.

Bed-twilt, a bed-quilt.

Bee-bee, nurse's interjection, meaning go to sleep. The same as *bye-bye*.

Bee-bread, a substance found in bee-hives, not honey or wax.

Bee-flower, the wall-flower.

Beeld, likeness. 'She 's the very *beeld* o' her brother when she 's a man's hat on.'

Beeld, v. to build.

Beeraway, a bat; *vespertilio*.

Beery, adj. somewhat drunk.

Bees, flies. 'There 's honey-bees an' tother *bees* an' all.' 'Th' owd man leg was strange an' bad, *bees* struck it.'

Bees. If a swarm of *bees* alight on a dead tree or the dead bough of a living tree, there will be a death in the family of the owner during the year. *Bees* should be told when the head of the household dies. If this be not done they will die. It is also common to give them some of the funeral cake and wine. A correspondent of the *Stamford Mercury*, 15 April, 1870, gives the following as the form of telling the *bees* used at Stallingborough, near Grimsby, some thirty years ago:—

'Honey *bees*! honey *bees*! hear what I say!

Your master, J. A., has passed away.

But his wife now begs you will freely stay,

And still gather honey for many a day.

Bonny *bees*, bonny *bees*, hear what I say!'

Bee-skep, a bee-hive.

Beetle, a large mallet.

Beetle-head, a stupid person.

Beffing, **Beffing**, pres. part. (1) barking; (2) coughing.

Beggarly. Land which has become exhausted from want of manure is said to have become *beggarly*.

Beginner, one who begins something, a founder. 'He 's a new *beginner*, but he does n't frame badly.' 'The first *beginner* of the New-Connexion Methodists was Alexander Kilham of Epworth.'

'Of all things great, you great *beginner*,

Take pity on a garter'd sinner.'

Burlesque Epitaph on John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. Add. MS. 5832, fol. 160.

Be-gor, **Be-gock**, **Be-gow**, **Be-gum**, **Be-jegs**, **Be-jegggers**, various forms of imprecation.

Behave, v. to conduct oneself properly. 'Come, *behave*!' is a caution often given to obstreperous children.

Behaviour, **Behav'our**, good manners. 'You see she 'd been lady's maid to Miss so she hed gotten to know *behaviour* as well as ony lady in Lincolnsheere.'

Behint, adv. behind.

Beholding, part. beholden to, obliged to. 'I'm much *beholding* to you, sir, for them sticks you 've gin us.' 'I'll not be *beholding* to you for a farden.' This peculiar substitution is very old.

Behout. prep. without. 'Mak

- haste, or I shall set off *behout* yer.'
- Belagged**, pp. muddied. 'I was that *belagged* wi' pickin' 'taties I could hardly get home.'
- Belch**, worthless conversation, flavoured with dirt or obscenity.
- Belder**, to roar. 'What are tá *belderin'* e that how for.'
- Belfry**, a shed made of wood and sticks, furze, or straw. This word is used in the older sense; the form *belfry* being a corruption, due to its being applied to a tower in which bells are suspended. Symeon of Durham tells us that Henry I. 'ligneam turrim quam *Berefreit* vocant erexit.'—*Surtees Soc.* Ed. i. 124. Many other spellings of the word may be found in Du Fresne, *Gloss.* sub voc. *Belfredus*. The *Scotter Manor Roll* for I. Mary says that Richard Robinson of Messingham removed 'ligna sua super le *belfrey* et jacent in comuni via,' for which he was fined x^s. In the inventory of John Nevill of Faldingworth, co. Lincoln, taken in 1590, occurs, 'the *belfrey* with other wood xx^s.' A complaint was made to a Lindsey justice of peace, sitting at Winterton, in 1873, that the *belfry* of was ruinous, and liable to fall upon the passers-by.
- Belike**, adv. probably, apparently, perhaps. '*Belike* I may, but I don't promise nowt.'
- Belk**, force, violence. 'Th' chimney-pot blew off wi' such an a *belk*, I thought nothing but that it would ha comed thriff th' roof.'
- Belk**, v. to belch.
- Belking**, adv. big, clumsy. Applied to men and women.
- Bell**, the cry of deer.
- Bell-Car-Dale**, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.
- Bell-chamber**, the chamber in a church tower where the bells hang.
- Beller**, v. to bellow.
- Bell-flower**, a *campanula*.
- Bell-hole**, an intermittent bubbling spring. There is a grass field called Bell-hole in the parish of Kirton-in-Lindsey.
- Bell-house**, the apartment, whether on the ground floor or otherwise, where the ringers stand when they ring the church-bells.
- Bell-man**, a town-crier. A family at Louth took the name of *Bell-man* from one or more of their members having held this post.
- Bell-oven**, a vessel of iron, somewhat like a flat-topped bell, with a handle at the top, used for baking cakes. The hearth where the wood or turf fire had burnt was swept clean, the cakes laid upon the 'sole,' the *bell-oven* inverted over them and covered with hot ashes. They are probably now out of use in this part of Lincolnshire, but are still employed in the north of England.
- Bells**, s. pl. the large bubbles formed in water by violent rain. 'It *bells*, it *bells*, it bubbles i' th' dike,' is a child's exclamation on seeing violent rain.
- Bellus**, v. to bellow; to low as oxen do.
- Belly-band**, the strap under a horse's body in harness; girths of a saddle.
- Belly-cheer**, food.
- Belly-full**, enough, a sufficiency. 'He's gotten his *belly-full* this time,' said of a person who after years of litigation had lost his cause in the highest court of appeal.
- Belly-naked**, adj. entirely naked. See Percy's Folio MS.; Loose Songs, 24.

- Belly-piece**, the fleshy portion of a pig near the hind-quarters.
- Belly-timber**, food. 'Annona cara est. Corne is at a high price; victuals are deare; *belly-timber* is hard to come by.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 73.
- Belly-vengeance**, sour beer.
- Belly-wark**, the colic.
- Belong**, v. to be the property of. 'That pickin'-furk *belongs* to me.'
- Belt**, a narrow plantation:
- Belt**, pp. built. 'This hoose was *belt* by my faather.'
- Bemaul**, v. to maul; to bruise or dirty by fighting or rough play.
- Bemased**, astonished, dazzled.
- Bemoiled**, dirtied by work. 'He was *bemoil'd* all ower wi' cleanin' owt Smith's warpin-dréan.'
- Benean**, prep. beneath.
- Benefit**, a reward; used ironically for punishment, chastisement. 'I'll giv thy bairn a *benefit* next time he puts his foot i' my garden.'
- Ben-kit**, a round wooden vessel with a cover.
- Be-now**, adv. by this time. 'She'll hev gotten drest *be-now*.'
- Bensil**, v. to beat. 'Dick stole hairf th' apples off yon tree, so I gev him a good *bensillin'*, an' he's nivver been near-hand sin.'
- Bentall**, a composite drag, an iron instrument used for tearing up the surface of land. Named after its inventor, Edward Hammond Bentall, of Heybridge, Essex.
- Bentall**, v. the act of using a *bentall*.
- Bents**, s. pl. dry stalks of grass.
- Beout**, conj. and prep. without, unless. 'He was so scarred he run aways *beout* his coat an' waistcoat.' 'I can't go *beout* you lend me a horse to ride on.'
- Berries**, s. pl. goose-berries.
- Berry-pie**, goose-berry-pie.
- Berry tree**, a goose-berry bush.
- Berth**, a fixed occupation. 'He's gotten a good *berth*; th' guardians hev' made him relieving officer.'
- Besom**, (1) a broom made of birch twigs or ling, for stable and out-door use. 'She's as good for milkness as a birk-tree is for *besoms*.' (2) 'He's as fond as a *besom*,' signifies that the person spoken of is very foolish.
- Besom Bet**, a plough-boy who at 'plough-jagging' time impersonates an old woman with a *besom*.
- Besom-busks**, the thick abnormal growth of small branches, somewhat like birds' nests, frequently found in birch trees.
- Besom Car**, a place in the parish of Messingham. See *Car*.
- Besom-head** [beez'mhi'h'd], a foolish person.
- Besom-stuff**, birch twigs, ling, or other small sticks such as *besoms* are made of.
- Bessy**, (1) an ill-mannered girl; (2) a harlot.
- Bestow**, to put away carefully. 'I alus *bestow* my Sunda' cloas away in a chist o' drawers as soon as ivver I tak 'em off.' 'He took them from their hand, and *bestowed* them in the house.'—2 *Kings* v. 24.
- Best part**, the greatest part, or number. A clergyman was talking with a sceptical parishioner on matters pertaining to theology. The layman remarked, after listening to an account of heaven and hell, 'Well, sur, what you say may be all very true for them that's strange an' good or strange

- an' bad-like, but i' my opinion *best part* goes nowhere.'
- Bet**, pp. beaten. 'I'm clean *bet* worn out an' done for.'
- Betimes**, adv. early. 'You mun call me *betimes* i' th' mornin'. I'm goin' to Lincoln.'
- Better**, adj. and adv. more. 'He'll be *better* nor foty-five year owd, day efter next Saint Thomas'-day.' 'It's *better* then a year since I seed him.' 'It's *better* nor ten o'clock, an' th' public is n't shutten up.' [1514] 'j towell diaper iij yerdes & *better*.'—*Louth. Ch. Ac. MS.* i. 252. [1633] 'for 31^h & a half & *better* of souther at x^d. a pound xxvj'. iij^d.'—*Ibid.* iii. 71.
- Bettering**, making better. 'He went to 'Merika i' th' hopes o' *betterin'* his sen.'
- Betterment**, improvement; especially in health.
- Bettermore, Bettermost**, adj. better, best. 'She's gotten her *bettermore* behaviour on to-day.' 'The club, where the *bettermost* parties go of a night time to get rid of their wives.'—*John Markensfield*, iii. 99.
- Betterness**, amendment. 'I see no *betterness* in him, he's nobut in a bit less pain.'
- Better then should be**. A man, woman, or thing is 'no better then it should be,' when the character or position is somewhat doubtful. 'I don't know th' reight end o' nowt agëan her, but if I was thee I'd hev' nowt to do wi' her, braids o' me, she's no *better then she should be*.'
- Bettletwig**, an earwig. See *Battletwig*.
- Betweenwhiles**, adv. in the interim. 'She teaches school, an' does sowin' *betweenwhiles*.'
- Betwix**, adv. betwixt. 'Sir Christopher satt *betwex* the seid John Copuldyke and the seid William Tyrwhytt.'—*Star Chamber Proceedings*, temp. Henry VIII., in *Proceedings of Soc. Ant.*, 29 April, 1869.
- Betwixt and between**, phr. shuffling, full of excuses.
- Betwixtwhiles**, adv. in the interim. 'Before which time he doth not take him in vnles it be *betwixtwhiles* to worke him.' Tho. Blundevill. *The four chiefest offices belonging to horsemanship*, circa 1593, c. v.
- Bew**, a bough of a tree. See *Biff*.
- Bewer**, a gnat.
- Beyont**, prep. behind.
- Bezzle**, v. to drink very much.
- Bib**, (1) a child's pinafore; (2) the upper part of an apron.
- Bibble-babble**, childish talk.
- Bible and key**. A mode of divination once common, and not yet obsolete. It is most frequently used by female servants for the purpose of ascertaining the names of their future husbands. The house-door key is fastened into the middle of a Bible, and the questioner supports the volume by holding the rim of the key upon one finger while certain words are said and all the male Christian names that she can remember are repeated in succession. When the right name occurs, it is ayered that the Bible, which was before immovable, will turn round. A similar device is sometimes practised for ascertaining what has become of stolen goods, and in what direction lost cattle have strayed. The once fashionable follies of table-turning, planchette, &c. were analogous.
- Bible oath**, a very solemn oath. 'I'd tak my *bible oath* on it if it was th' last wod I was ivver to speak.'

Bible-truth, God's truth, q. v.

Bickerment, quarrelling. 'There was a strange *bickerment* atween 'em.'

Biddy base, a game; prisoners' *base*.

Bide, v. to bear, support, or endure. 'Put it upo' my shou'ders, I can *bide* th' weight.' 'I 've hed a deal o' illness to *bide* i' my time.' '*Bide* a bit i' th' lane, an' I'll come to thee.'

Biff, a bough of a tree. 'The *biffs* came very nigh to th' ground.'

Big, adj. (1) strong, violent, 'I can't bear to be out in a *big* wind.' (2) *Big* i' bairn, pregnant.

Biggen, v. to increase in size, to grow bigger. 'Tonups is *biggenin'* fast wi' th' rain.'

Biggest part, the greatest part or number. See *Best-part*.

Bile [beil], a boil.

Bilk, v. to cheat.

Bill, a bill-hook.

Billeting, fire-wood.

Billy-biter, the blue titmouse. *Parus caeruleus*.

Billy-boy, a sloop, a river craft. 'A Humber or east-coast boat of river-*barge* build, and a try sail; a bluff-bowed North-country trader, or large one-masted vessel of burden.'—Smyth, *Sailor's word-book*. 'We remember hearing the Judge of the assizes fairly puzzled by an old Isle of Axholme witness, in a question of right of way, who said, "He were an awd man, and he cud mind 'em hugging tatees oot o't *billy-boys* ower't t' bank intot t' rawd.'"—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., *Lincoln Pocket-Guide*, 15. The Humber-keel was a small sea-going vessel trading between Yarmouth and the Humber; also called a *Billy-*

boy.—Palmer, *Perlustration of Yarmouth*, ii. 353.

Billy-boys, small black clouds. It'll rain afore fower-an'-twenty hour end, th' *billy-boys* is comin' in fra' Marnun hole.'

Billy-buck, a fool in the game of *plough-bullocks*, q. v.

Bin [bin], pp. been. 'Where hes ta' *bin*?' 'I've *bin* no where.'

'**Bina**, a contraction of the Christian names Sabina and Sabrina.

Binch [binch], a bench. 'With that Sir Christophor Ascought, knyght, rose of the *bynch*.'—Star Chamber Proceedings, temp. Henry VIII., in *Proceedings of Soc. Ant.*, 29 April, 1869, p. 321.

Bind, **Bind-weed**, pronounced with short *i*. The wild convolvulus. It is said to mean woodbine in Craven.—*Craven Gloss.* II. Edit. i. 35.

Binder (with short *i*) [bind·ur]. (1) A person who binds sheaves in the harvest-field.

(2) A long wand of willow or hazel, used for binding the top of a newly-plashed or dead hedge.

(3) A person who binds shoes and boots, commonly the shoemaker's wife or daughter.

(4) A broad soft piece of linen wound around the body of a newly-born infant.

Binders (with short *i*). Large stones put in a rubble wall to act as ties.

Bing, a bin, or large box to hold corn.

Binge [binj], v. to be drunk.

Bink [bingk], (1) a bank; (2) a workman's bench; (3) a bench to sit upon; (4) a wooden hutch to put coal in.

Birds-nests, 'Besom-busks,' q. v.

Birk, the birch tree.

Birkah, a place in the parish of

- Lea. Perhaps it took its name from the birch-trees which formerly grew there.
- Bishoped**, pp. Milk is said to be *bishoped* when burnt in boiling.
- Bit**, (1) a little. 'I'm a *bit* better to-day.' (2) A while, a short time. 'Wait a *bit*, I'm comin'.' (3) The wards of a key. [1644] 'for one new *bit* for a key 4^d.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* iv. 167. (5) A diminutive. 'He's a little *bit* of a feller, not higher then his mother's chen dash.'
- Bite**, food, commonly a very small portion. 'I've no but hed just a *bite* o' bread an' cheese.'
- Bite**, v. (1) to take food. 'I ha'nt *bitten* a mouthful sin bra'-fast.' (2) To hold fast, said of screws, cogged wheels, levers, and the like; (3) to vex. 'He can't tell what end's comed to her, it's that as *bites* him.' 'Male habet virum: It griueth him, it *biteth* him.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 40.
- Bite and sup**, food and drink. 'I hev'nt hed aather *bite* or *sup* i' my husband's hoose for a twel' month.'
- Bittersweet**, *Solanum dulcamara*, the harmless nightshade.
- Blab**, a gossip, a tell-tale.
- Blab**, v. to divulge what should remain secret; to bear tales; to gossip.
- Black**, mourning clothes.
- Black**, adj. angry, sullen. 'What's goan wrong, thee faather looks strange an' *black*?'
- Black**, v. (1) to clean boots, shoes, or iron work; (2) to blacken the character, to defame.
- Black and blue**, adj. livid; said of bruised flesh. 'Her shoulders was all *black and blue* thrif him a kickin' on her.
- Black and white**, in, in writing.
- Blackberries**, s. pl. brambles; but also black-currants.
- Black-beer-away**, a bat; *vesper-tilio*. The children sing when a bat appears:—
'Black bat, bear away,
Fly ower 'ere away,
And come ageän another day,
Black bat, bear away.'
- Black bull**. 'Th' *black bull's* trodden on him,' that is, he is in a very bad temper. Bernard uses a like phrase to mean misfortune. 'Prosperitie hangs on his sleeue; the *blucke oxe* cannot tread on his foot.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 94.
- Black-cap**, the great titmouse; *Parus Major*.
- Black cattle**, horned cattle.
- Black-clock**, any sort of common black beetle.
- Black-coat**, any one who preaches, whether a priest of the English or Roman Churches, or a minister of one of the dissenting bodies.
- Black - death**, **Black - fever**, typhus-fever.
- Black dog**. 'He's gotten th' *black dog* on his back this mornin';' that is, he is in a bad temper.
- Black-frost**, a frost without rime.
- Blackguard**, a scamp; one who uses foul language.
- Black-head**, a bird; *larus ridibundus*. Great numbers of these birds breed on the ponds within the plantations at Twigmoor near Brigg. There are also many to be found in the breeding season on Crosby common. Before the land was warped (*circa* 1820) there was a large pond of *Black-heads* on some property of the author's called Nathan-land, in the township of Yaddlethorpe.
- Black jack**. (1) A leathern jug

for ale. Vessels of this kind were common in farmhouse kitchens in the last century. The editor possesses a *black jack* mounted in silver, which was made for one of his forefathers, inscribed—'The gift of George Barteran to Abigail, 1682.'

(2) A japanned tin mug.

(3) A caterpillar which preys upon the young turnip plant.

(4) A kind of sweetmeat made of treacle.

Black-jaunders, jaundice, yellow jaundice of a more than usually severe kind; so called from the dark colour of the skin and of the fæces, and especially from the danger that accompanies it. As the cause was formerly almost always obscure, and the complaint itself too often quite incurable, according to the analogy of such cases the number of infallible cures was very great. The green end of goose dung was and is a popular remedy here. But it was not only in North Lincolnshire that this remedy was esteemed. Salmon says that the dung of a goose 'is excellent against the Scurvy, Dropsie, Gout, Jaundice, and Green-sickness: You may give à 3j ad 5ij in Rhenish Wine. . . The green Dung gathered in the Spring, and gently dried, is best.'—*New London Dispensatory*, 1676, Lib. II. Chap. iii. § 6. The dung of sheep boiled in milk is also used.

Black-leg, a disease in horned cattle.

Black-mouthed, adj. foul-mouthed.

Black ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*.

Black-pudding, a pudding made of blood, suet, onions, pepper, sometimes oatmeal, enclosed in one of the intestines of an ox.

Black sheep. A flock of sheep

will not be lucky unless it has one black one in it. 'Most of the inhabitants kept a few sheep in the common. In every man's flock was a black one, which, not to possess, was reckoned bad luck.'—Mackinnon, *Acc. of Mes-singham*, MS. 1825, p. 9.

Blacksmith's daughter, or wife, the house-door key.

Black's my nail, phr. anything evil. 'Nobody never so much as said *black's my nail* when I liv'd at Burringham.' 'Ah defy onny boddy gentle or simple to say *black's my nail*.'—A Dialogue from the Register Office, in Halliwell's *Yorkshire Anthology*, 21.

Black-walk-nook, a place where the townships of Scotter, Cleatham, and Manton join each other.

Black-water, a disease in sheep.

Black-wet, adj. thoroughly sodden with water. 'It rain'd that fast the wheat seeks was *black-weet*.'

'February fill dyke,

Be it black or be it white.'

Q. Round the house and round the house, and leaves a black glove i' th' winda? A. Rain.

Black wind, a cold, wintry wind, when the sky is overcast with dark clouds. 'Is it going to rain? No, it's nobbut a *black wind*, I think.' 1 Nov. 1875.

'When the nights are dark and dreary,
And the *black wind* harps on the trees.'

The Hawthorn, May, 1272, p. 92.

Black wine, port wine.

Blame, v. to condemn. 'She did it, but I s'll alus be *blamt* for it.'

Blame you! interj. an exclamation of anger.

Blandyment, blandishment.

Blank, adj. disappointed. 'When he didn't come she did look some *blank*.'

Blank window, a sham window. *Squire*. 'Why did Mr B. . . . have that *blank window* put in his new drawing-room?' *Mason*. 'Cos he's afeard o' seein ower much.'

Blanket-pudding, a long round boiled pudding made by spreading jam over the paste and then rolling it up.

Blaring, (1) the lowing of oxen ; (2) noisy, senseless talk.

Blash, (1) a splash.
(2) Silly talk. 'I niver heard ony body talk such *blash* i' my life.'

(3) Soft mud on a road or footway. 'That foot-trod ower Mr Peacock' wood - close is th' *blashiest* bit o' walkin' I've hed for weeks. If he hed to foot it there every day as I hev', he'd soon hev' it reightled.'

(4) A small, shallow pool of water, such as gathers in the furrows of a ploughed field. 'There were in the sixteenth century at Petwortham, in Lancashire, two separate pieces of land called "le *Blasshes*."—*Monasticon Anglicanum*, iii. 421.

Blash, v. to splash, to throw mud about. 'If ye swill watter about i' that how, you'll *blash* th' wall roots all ower.'

Blashy, adj. thin, poor, watery, muddy. 'This is strange *blashy* tea, mother.' 'The road fra Gunnas to Burringham's *blashier* noo then ever I seed it.'

Blast, (1) long continued frost. 'It was a tedious *blast*, it lasted thirteen weeks.' (2) A blight. 'Th' wheat i' th' plantin' chose is *blasted* wi' mildew.'

Blate [blait], v. to bleat as a sheep.

Blather, Blatter. See *Blether*.

Blaw, a blow, a stroke.

Blaw, v. (1) to blossom.

(2) To blow. [1506] 'for *blawynng* organs be the hole yer iij^a iiiij^d.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* i. 131.

(3) To breathe, to pant. 'His lungs is that bad, he can hardly *blaw*.'

Blawd, pt. t. and pp. (1) blew, blown. 'I niver seed such an a wind as there was fifteen year sin last Wissun Monday; it *blawd* Brigg goods-station flat doon to th' grund.'

(2) Fly-blown. 'That meat's *blawd* all ower wi' flies. Thoo mun give it to Gip as soon as ta likes.'

(3) 'I'll be *blawed*;' a form of cursing similar to 'Blast me.'

Blawd on, pp. blown upon; spoken ill of, with or without just cause. 'Her character hes been *blawd on* high an' low.'

Blawer, a blower; a machine for dressing corn.

Blaw-out, a very hearty meal.

Blaw-pipe, a child's toy for blowing peas or arrows; commonly made of the stalk of the hemlock.

Blaw-up, (1) an explosion. 'There's been another *blaw-up* at Frodingham furnises.' (2) A quarrel. 'Him an' her has hed a strange *blaw-up*.'

Blaw-up, v. (1) to swell. 'His eyelid was tang'd wi' a bee, an' it was that *blaw'd up* you niver seed th' like.'

(2) To scold. 'She *blawd up* sky high.'

(3) An embankment or sluice is said to *blaw up*, or to go away, when it bursts.

(4) Anything inflated by wind or gas is said to be *blawn up*. 'All his beas got among th' red-clover, an' three on 'em was bad

- heav'd. One was that *blown up* that it deed.'
- Blaw-well**, (1) blow-well, q. v.
 (2) An intermitten spring.
 (3) A place in boggy land where marsh gas rises up to the surface in bubbles through the water.
- Blaze**, a white mark on a horse's face.
- Blaze**, v. (1) to spread abroad. 'He *blaz'd* it about all ower.'
 (2) To mark a tree for felling.
 (3) When a tree is struck by lightning it is said to be *blazed*.
- Blearing**, crying.
- Bleb**, (1) a bubble; (2) a blister on the skin.
- Blee**, colour, complexion. Only occurs coupled with *blech*. 'She never *blech'd* a *blee*, whatever he said to her;' that is, she never changed colour.
- Blench**, v. to change colour; to start. 'He never *blech'd* nowt, though he was swearin' false all th' time.'
- Blenckland**, a toft and half an oxgang in Kirton-in-Lindsey, held on the tenure that 'the tenants were to deliuer the prisoners off stocks.'—Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 9.
- Blend-corn**, rye and wheat mixed.
- Blether**, (1) the bladder. 'Missis gev me a *blether* a sãim.'
 (2) Soft mud, such as is scraped off a road; (3) the lowing of a calf; (4) noisy talk.
- Blether**, v. to cry, to weep with much noise.
- Blether Dick**. A boy armed with a blown bladder, attached to the end of a long stick by about half a yard of string, with which he pursues his playmates in a game.
- Bletherhead**, a foolish, noisy person.
- Bletherment**, noisy talk.
- Blind** (with short *i*), a pretence; a stratagem. 'He pretended to be deãf for a *blind*; he could hear as well as I can.'
- Blind-drunk**, adj. very drunk.
- Blind-ears**, s. pl. ears of corn with no grain in them. See *Deaf-corn*.
- Blind-helter**. The head-gear of a horse.
- Blink**, v. and sb. to wink, wince; a wink. 'Th' sun maks one *blink*.' 'He'll not *blink* at owt when there's ony thing to be gotten.' Cf. *Havelok*, 307.
- Blind man's holiday**, twilight.
- Blinkers**, s. pl. (1) horse bluffs; (2) spectacles.
- Blish-blash**, idle talk.
- Blob**, (1) a splash.
 (2) A large drop. 'Th' watter was hingin' i' *blobs* up o' th' eve-straws.'
 (3) A pear-shaped piece of lead, which forms the weight of a mason's level.
- Blobbering**, a method of catching eels by means of worms strung on a worsted thread.
- Blob-kite**, a fish, the barbolt or eel-pout. 'The first *blob-kite* I ever caught was in Peacock' warpin' drëan; I thowt it was some sort of a toad an' dar'nt touch it, but hammer'd it all to pieces off th' hook agëan a yate-stowp.'
- Blood**, v. to bleed. 'Th' hoss was *blooded* three times, but he deed for all that.' [1664] 'for Will. Walker *blooding* and other charges September 15th i' 6^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*
- Blood-alley**, a child's marble;

made of alabaster with red veins in it.

Bleeding-iron, a fleam for bleeding horses. Fleams have commonly two or more blades, fitting into one handle like the blades of a pocket-knife, and are usually spoken of as 'a pair of *bleeding-irons*,' or a pair of fleams. It would seem from the Ballad of *Robin Hood his death* that instruments of this sort were once used for bleeding human beings. We are told there that the Prioress of Kirkless went down to Robin 'With a pair of *blood-irons* in her hands,'

and that

'She laid the *blood-irons* to Robin Hood's vaine,
alacke, the more pitye!
& pearct the vaine & let out the bloode
that full red was to see.'

Percy Folio, i. 56.

It is possible, however, that a lancet may be meant.

Blood-pudding. See *Black-pudding*.

Blood-stick, a knobbed stick for striking the fleam in bleeding a horse.

Blood-sucker, a gad-fly.

Bloody, adj. (1) well-bred, coming of a good stock. Commonly used with regard to animals, but sometimes as to human beings. 'That's a *bloody* tit th' squire rides now.' 'He comes of a *bloody* stock; that's why he's good to poor folks.'

(2) A strong term of resentment. 'It's a *bloody* shame to send a poor man to prison for snarin' a hare in his garden hedge an' to fine a fine gentleman five shillings for shuttin' pheasant's in September.' Before the first French revolution put all previous history out of men's heads, at convivial meetings in

these parts 'May times mend and down with the *bloody* Brunswicks' was a common toast.

Blore, v. (1) to bellow as oxen do; (2) to cry loudly. Commonly used with regard to children.

Blossom, an ironical term for an untidy girl.

Blot, (1) the report of a gun or pistol.

(2) A single man in the game of backgammon.

Blot, v. to shoot. 'I'll not hev yer *blottin'* about wi' that pistil, thou'll be shuttin' somebody.'

Blotch, a blot. Also, as v. to blot. 'Noo, lads, doant *blotch* yer books nor suck yer pens.'

Blotch-paper, blotting-paper.

Blow-well, a spring in the bed or foreshore of a river. 'From the treacherous and boggy nature of the soil and the many concealed *blow-wells*.'—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 61. 'In the vicinity of the town [of Grimsby] are many of those extraordinary fountains called *Blow-wells*, the water of which rises even with the surface of the ground but never overflows.'—White, *Directory of Linc.* 1842, p. 387.

Blubber, v. to weep noisily. 'Forthwith the woman left her web and all to be *blubbered* her cheekes with weeping.'—Bernard, *Tereuce*, 195.

Blubber-lipped, adj. having thick lips.

Blue-bottle, (1) a large prismatic-coloured fly; a meat-fly.

(2) A weed having a blue flower, which grows among corn. *Centaurea Cyanus*.

Blue-cap, the blue titmouse; *Parus Caeruleus*.—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 39.

Blue milk, milk from which the cream has been taken.

- Blue-milk cheese**, cheese made of milk from which the cream has been taken.
- Bluff**, a halo round the moon.
- Bluft**, a blinker.
- Bluft**, v. to blindfold.
- Bluft-helter**, a halter to which blinkers are attached.
- Blufts, Blufsters**, s. pl. horse's blinkers.
- Blunder**, v. to make turbid. 'Please, sir, some lads hes been *blunderin'* th' watter in Saint John' well.'
- Blusterly**, windy. 'It's been the dryest an' *blusterlyest* summer in all my time.'
- Blustration**, blustering.
- Boak**, v. to retch; to be on the point of vomiting. '*Boke*, vox agro Lincoln. familiaris nobis significat nauseare, ad vomitum tendere, etiam eructari.'—Skinner, *Etymologicon*.
- Boan** [boah'n], a bone.
- Boarden-brig**, a bridge made of timber.
- Boar-seg**, a boar which has been castrated when full grown.
- Boat**, v. A horse is said to *boat* well, or to be a good *boater*, when it willingly goes into a ferry-boat.
- Boat-chocks**, s. pl. The blocks of wood on which a boat rests when on land or on the deck of a vessel.
- Boat-gear** [boat'geer], the furniture of a boat, such as oars, boat-hook, and bucket.
- Boath** [boah'th], booth.
- Bob**, (1) the weight of a plummet; (2) a technical term used in bell-ringing.
- Bob**, v. (1) to duck, to stoop, to bow, to curtsy. 'He was on th' top o' th' coach, you see, an didn't *bob* his head as he went under th' archway, an' thrif that he was very nigh killed.'
- (2) To push up, or on one side. '*Bob* up thee hair, lass; it's all about thee face.'
- Bobbery**, a disturbance; an altercation. Query, modern slang.
- Bobbin**, a cotton ball, a cotton spool.
- Bob-cherry**, a children's game.
- Bob-garth**, a grass field at Kirton-in-Lindsey where a ghost is said to be visible at times. Probably a corruption of *Bog-garth*, which occurs in the Survey of 1787.
- Bobtailed**, adj. having the tail cut off close; used in relation to horses and dogs. 'Brumby's *bobtail'd* mare is fastest trotter atween here an' Doncaster.'
- Bod** [bod], a bird. 'When *bods* hes two tails;' that is, when it is spring and the swallows come.
- Bod-boy**, a bird-boy; a boy employed to scare birds from corn.
- Boddom**, (1) bottom. 'It's at *boddom* o' th' kitchen stairs.'
- (2) Principle. 'There's nobody hes a better *boddom* then him; bud he's curus to talk to.' Said of the compiler, 1870.
- Bod-eyed**, adj. bird-eyed; near-sighted.
- Bodge**, a botch, a clumsy patch.
- Bodge**, v. to botch, to patch.
- Bodily**, adv. entirely. 'He carried all the plums away *bodily*; there wasn't one left up o' th' tree.'
- Bod-keep, Bod-corn** (lit. bird-keep, bird-corn), very lean grains of corn mixed with the seeds of weeds, which the blower separates from the better poitions in the operation of dressing.
- Bodle**, a small coin. 'I don't care a *bodle*.'

Bod-mouthed, adj. bird-mouthed; *i. e.* shy, afraid of giving an opinion.

Bod-tenting, bird-tenting; driving birds away.

Bodsworth, the village of Bottesford.

Body, (1) a person. 'She's a clever *body* as any missis need hev' in a hoose if it was'nt for one thing; she's alus runnin' efter th' lads.'

(2) The abdomen.

(3) The nave of a church.

Body-horse, the horse between the shafts in a team.

Boggart, Boggle, Bogie. Something of an unearthly nature that is terrible to come in contact with; a bugbear. 'There used to be a *boggart* like a great huge black-dog to be seen agëan Nothrup chech-yard. I never seed it my sen, but there's scores that hes.'

Boggins, plough-bullocks, *q. v.*

Boggle, (1) dried *mucus nasi*; (2) a bugbear. See *Boggart*.

Boggle, *v.* (1) to shy, to take fright, applied to horses.

(2) To hesitate, to puzzle. 'He can read midlin', but he *boggles* ower his spellin' strangely.'

Bogie, a bugbear. See *Boggart*.

Bog-spavin, a soft swelling on a horse's leg.

Boil, the condition of boiling. 'Put it ower th' fire an' give it a *boil*.'

Boiling spring, a spring which gushes out of the ground and overflows. 'Ye see Moor-Well's a *boilin'-spring*, so it niver fails; but Brank-Well's been a dug well in somebody's day, so it's dry nows and thens.'

Boily, boiled bread and milk for children.

Boke. See *Boak*.

Bold, adj. large, fine, well filled out; spoken of grains of corn. See *Bolled*.

Bolled, adj. said of corn in the ear. 'The barley was in the ear and the flax was *bolled*.' Exodus ix. 31.

Boll, the seed-vessel of flax.

Bolster, a bolt.

Bolt, *v.* (1) to abscond, to run away.

(2) To swallow food without mastication.

(3) To shy, said of a horse. 'He was a good un to go, but he *bolled* reight round at every stone-heap as he past.'

(4) To sift meal. At Mereval Abbey, Warwickshire, there were at the time of the suppression 'ij troves to *bolt* and to knede in.'—*Monasticon Anglicanum*, v. 485. On the title-page of *Artachthos or a New Booke declaring the assize or weight of Bread*, 4to, 1638, is represented a man engaged in the process of sifting flour; out of whose mouth proceeds a label inscribed, 'I *bolt*.'

Bolter, a horse that shies.

Bolt-hole, (1) the hole by which a rabbit makes its escape when the ferret pursues it.

(2) Any unknown hole by which a person makes his way into or out of a house or other building. 'He lockt th' barn doors fast enif, but you see th' sarvant chaps stole th' corn for their hosses thrif a *bolt-hole* behind th' machine.'

Bolting. The process of sifting meal.

Bolting cloth, a cloth used for sifting meal in mills. In 1531 the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Boston possessed 'a *bultyng* pipe covered with a yearde of canvesse,' and also 'ij *bultyng*

clothes.' — Peacock, *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, 189.

Bolting-hutch, the vessel into which meal is sifted. [1620] 'In the Boultinge house. One dough trough, ij *bolting wittches*.' — *Unton Inventories*, p. 29.

Boltings, s. pl. The coarse meal which is sifted from the flour.

Bolt on end, phr. upright. 'He deed in his chair sittin' up *bolt on end*.'

Bolt out, to speak suddenly, rashly, or unadvisedly.

Bon [bon], v. (1) to burn; (2) 'Bon it,' 'Bon thoo;' forms of cursing probably alluding to 'the everlasting burnings' spoken of by Isaiah, xxxiii. 14.

Bond-course, a 'heading *course*;' a course of bricks inserted, at intervals, crosswise in the wall, to tie the others together.

Bond-stones, s. pl. large stones put in a rubble wall, for the purpose of binding the others together.

Bone-dry, adj. very dry, as dry as a bone.

Bone-fire, a bonfire.

Bone to pick. To have a *bone to pick* with some one is to have a cause of quarrel with him.

Bone-idled, adj. very idle.

Bone-setter, a man who sets bones, usually having no legal qualification as a surgeon.

Bones, to 'make no *bones*' is to go to work without ceremony.

Boning-stick, a simple instrument used for setting out the depth of drains or other cuttings in the soil.

Bonny, (1) well in health, most commonly used of a woman after child-birth.

(2) Respectable. 'He's a *bonny* man, wi' a hoose and

gardin of his own, and they do say some money i' th' Lincoln Bank.'

(3) Frequently used ironically. Cf. *Blossom*.

Bonny deal, a large quantity. 'There's been a *bonny deal* o' rain.'

Bonny go, something uncomfortable or irritating, but which has a humorous side.

Bonny penny, a large sum of money.

Booby-otch, a booby, a silly fellow.

Books. To be in any one's '*books*' is to be indebted to him; to be in his '*black books*' is for him to owe you a grudge, or to think ill of you.

Bool, (1) a ball.

(2) A hoop. 'When we was bairns we used to go to th' coopers an' buy wooden cask-hoops for *bools*.'

Bool, v. (1) to trundle a hoop. 'Go thee ways an' *bool* thee hoop.'

(2) To walk or ride fast. 'He's *boolin'* along at a strange rate.'

Boon, v. to repair a highway. Skinner notes it as a Lincolnshire word, and says that it was communicated to him by Michael Honeywood, Dean of Lincoln. He glosses it, 'vias hyeme corruptas æstate reparare, resarciare & instraurare.' — *Etymologicon*. A Lincolnshire marsh-man who entertained a vehement dislike to the clerical order once said to a friend of the editor's, 'I'd hev' all cheches pull'd doon to *boon* th' roads wi', an' parsons kill'd to muck th' land.'

Boon-days, s. pl. the days on which farmers send their carts and horses to cart materials for the repair of the highways. [1589] 'to þe keper of þe clock

& chymes . . . for ringeng at þe boundays & in peas tyme.—*Louth Acc.* iii. 141.

Boon-maister, surveyor of highways.

Boor, the woody material in which the fibre of flax and hemp is enclosed. 'When the flax was to be prepared for use, the seed was taken from it by means of a mill; the *boor* was taken from it by other machines.'—Stonehouse, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, 29.

Boosing, pres. part. drinking inordinately.

Boosy, adj. drunken.

Boot, (1) profit, advantage. Also as vb. to profit. 'It doesn't *boot* a penny to me whether there's a brig builded over Bottesworth beck or no.' 1874. 'I went about it while there was any *boote*, but now it *bootes* not.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 78.

(2) To *boot*, said of something given over in exchange. 'I'll swap hosses wi' ye an' gie ye my saddle an' bridle to *boots*.'

(3) 'To go at it like *old boots*' signifies to do a thing with all the energy possible.

Born days, in all my, during my whole life. 'In all my *born days* I nivver seed a bairn one hairf so aukerd as thine is.'

Born fool, a very unwise person; but one whose unwisdom is the result of sloth and inattention, not idiotcy.

Borough English. The custom by which the youngest son succeeds to real estate, instead of the eldest as by common law. It prevails in that part of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey which is within the parish of the same name, in the Manor of Keadby in the Isle of Axholme, at North Thoresby, and several other places in Lincolnshire.

Bosky Dike, a place which I can-

not identify, on the east side of the river Trent. 'Mr Attorney Healy . . . pretends . . . he is entitled to the whole fishery of the Trent from Stockwith to a place called *Bosky Dike* many miles below.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Bossacks, a fat idle woman.

Boswell, pronounced *Bozzel* [boz·l], a gipsy. The word is said to be taken from the name of Charles Bosville or Boswell, a Yorkshire gentleman, who 'established a species of sovereignty among . . . the gypsies, who, before the enclosures, used to frequent the moors about Rossington.' He died in 1709.—Hunter's *South Yorks.* i. 68. 'Augt. 21 [1848]. Pursuing some *Bossills* to put them out of Carr, 3'.—*Blyton Constable's bill*.

Bot, (1) the larva of a fly, which, until it becomes a chrysalis, lives attached to the stomach of horses. The perfect insect is called a '*bot-fly*.'

(2) A maggot under the skin on the backs of oxen.

Botchment, an ugly patch or addition to anything. 'That there beeldin' looks a strange *botchment* aside th' chech-steepie.'

Botheration, **Botherment**, plague, trouble.

Bothersome, troublesome.

Bot'ny Bay, Botany Bay. To send to *Bot'ny Bay* means to transport, no matter where.

'He's gone to *Bot'ny bay*,
And there he may stay,'

is a reply given to a person who asks where some one else is when the person questioned does not wish to give the true answer.

Bottle, a bundle of hay, straw, furze, or sticks. 'That no man shall gett anie *bottells* of fures,

- and to pay for euerye *bottell* that is gotten, *iiij*^d.—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578. 'Gather and tie in *bottles*.'—Arth. Young, *Lincol. Agric.* 1799. 162. 'You mud as well look for a needle i' a *bottle* of 'ay.'
- 'So the unhappy sempstress once, they say,
'Her needle in a *pottle* lost of hay.'
Hen. Fielding, *Tom Thumb*, edit. 1730; Act II. sc. 8.
- Bottle-jack**, a machine in shape like a bottle used to turn the meat in roasting.
- Bottle-nose**, a porpoise.
- Bottle-nosed**. Having a swollen and inflamed nose. The allusion probably is to the drunken habits of the possessor of the nose, not to the shape of the nose itself. 'He is a big man, *bottle-nosed*, wrinkled, fat fleshie, and eyed like a catte.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 340.
- Bottle-rack**, a wooden frame in which empty bottles are kept.
- Bottle-tit**, the long-tailed titmouse. *Parus caudatus*.—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 39.
- Bottom**, (1) a valley; land adjoining a stream. 'Squire bought them beek-*bottoms* strange an' dear.'
(2) A cotton ball.
- Bottoming-spade**, a hollow spade for levelling the bottoms of underdrains before the tiles are laid down.
- Bottun**, Burton, a village in the Wapentake of Manley.
- Bouge out**, v. to bulge.
- Bough-pot**, **Beau-pot**, **Bo-pot**, [bou·pot, boa·pot], a flower-pot; a vase for cut flowers. A vessel containing flowers or branches of shrubs put in an empty fire-grate.
- 'Four *bow-pots* constitute my fields, This but a scanty harvest yields.'
Monthly Mag., May, 1806, p. 324.
- Bought-bread**, baker's bread, as distinguished from bread that is home-made.
- Boulder**, a large water-worn stone, larger than a 'cobble,' q. v.
'He gripen sone a *bulder-ston*
And let it fleye, ful god won,
Agen þe dore, þat it to-rof.'
Havelok, 1790.
- Bouncer**, anything very big; a startling lie.
- Bouncing**, adj. big, large, fine.
'A *bouncing* lie,' 'A *bouncing* bairn.'
'In very truth there is a iolly *bouncing* boy born.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 44.
- Bounder**, a boundary stone. 'De Johanne Willson quia vxor eius effodebat vnum le *bounder* existentem inter se et vicinum suum.'
—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 11 Oct. 1599.
- Bout**, a struggle, as with sickness, with an enemy, or in a game.
- Bow**, (1) a willow-twigg bent in the form of a crescent or a circle, to which a fishing-net is fastened.
(2) An ornament of ribbon on a woman's head-dress or other part of her person.
(3) A piece of cap-wire, formerly used to make the borders of women's caps stand off.
(4) The semicircular handle of a scuttle or pail.
(5) The handle of a key. [1628]
'for mendinge the *bowe* of the church dore key, *iiij*^d.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* iv. 35.
(6) The arch of a bridge or of a church. An arch spanning the street at Lincoln is called the Stone bow.—*Cf. Craven Gloss.* 2nd edit. v. i. p. 45.
- Bow**, v. to curve, to bend.
- Bowk**, the belly.

- Bowt**, a bolt.
- Bowt**, v. (1) to bolt; (2) to run away; (3) bought.
- Bow-window**, a woman who is pregnant is said to have her *bow-window* out.
- Bowy-yanks**, leather leggings.
- Box Harry**, phr. to save all you can.
- Box-iron**, an iron, for ironing clothes, with a hollow cavity for receiving a heater.
- Boxing-time**, any time between Christmas-day and the end of the first week in January.
- Boykin**, a little boy.
- Bozzel**. See *Boswell*.
- Brabble**, **Brabblement**, a noisy quarrel. 'For me a stranger to gee follow sutes and *brabbles* in law how easie & profitable a matter were that.' — Bernard, *Terence*, 76.
- Brack**, pt. t. broke. 'He *brack* it all e' pieces.'
- Bracken**, the common fern.
- Brackle**, adj. brittle.
- Bracky**, adj. brackish, impregnated with salt.
- Brade**, v. (1) to rub off, abrade. 'It *brades* th' skin.'
(2) To desire to vomit.
- Bradely**, adv. bravely.
- Brade of**, v. (1) to be like another in face, figure, taste, or character. 'That bairn *brades* o' its gran'father.' 'Ye *brayde* of Mowle, that went by the way.' — *Towneley Mysteries*, 88.
(2) To hold a strong conviction, to depend upon. 'Brade o' me, that lad 'all be a preacher when he's growd up.'
- Braid**, v. to embroider.
- Brain-pan**, the skull.
- Brander**, the 'dogs' in an old-fashioned fire-place.
- Brand-iron**, **Branding-iron**, an instrument used for branding cattle or dead farming stock.
- Brandreth**, a tripod for supporting a pot on a fire. 'One brass pott, iij pannes, *brandryt*, cressyt. iiij' [1542]. — *Inventory of Thomas Robynson of Appleby*.
- Brandy-snap**, thin gingerbread.
- Brank well**, a well in the parish of Yaddlethorpe.
- Branlins**, brandlings, a sort of red and yellow earthworm found in old dunghills, esteemed as bait for fish.
- Bran-new**, **Brand-new**, adj. quite new. 'She'd a *bran-new* gown on, an' a pair o' owd shoes I'd not ha' picked of on a muck-hill.'
- Brangle**, v. to entangle. 'You've gotten them things into such a *brangled* mess it 'all take me a nower to reightle 'em.' 'His affairs was that *brangled* it tuk three lawyers most on a year to put things streight.'
- Branglement**, an entanglement.
- Brant**, adj. fussy-looking, consequential. 'George alus stan's *brant* ower end.'
- Brash**, (1) rubbish, as refuse clippings of hedges, briars, or garden weeds; (2) nonsense, worthless talk. 'Howd yer *brash*.'
(3) An eruption on the skin.
- Brass**, (1) money. 'He's so rich he fairly stinks o' *brass*.' — *Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1867. (2) Impudence. 'Charlie's *brass* eniff for owt.'
- Brat**, a dirty or ill-mannered child. '*Bratt*, sic nobis appellatur puer seu infans parentibus vilissimis, imo mendicis natus, spurius, expositus.' — Skinner, *Etymolog.* 'A penniless wench, a beggers *brat*.' — Bernard, *Terence*, 373.
- Brat**, an apron of rough material,

- a coarse cloth. Skinner says it is a Lincolnshire word, meaning 'Semicinctum ex panno vilissimo.'—*Etymology*.
- Bratch**, a bitch (obsolescent).
- Brattle**, brittle.
- Bratty**, adj. Dirty, used in relation to children.
- Braunge**, v. to strut; to carry oneself in a conceited manner. 'He went *braungin'* along Brigg Market-place as thof it was all his awn.'
- Brave**, adj. in good health, better than could be expected. Said especially regarding women after lying-in. 'She's been strange an' *brave* this last week, strange an' *brave* she hes.'
- Brawater**, a place in the parish of Winterton, 1456.—*Archaeologia*, 40, 238.
- Brawn**, (1) a boar; (2) the feet, head, and tongue of a pig with the bones removed, spiced, boiled, and pressed in a mould; (3) muscle.
- Bray**, the edge of a bank or ditch. 'If ye plew so near hand th' *bray*, you'll hev dike-side cauve in.' 'Fleckford Beck was full from *bray* to *bray*.'—*Mabel Heron*, i. 103. 'A palizado above the false *bray*.'—*Symonds's Diary*, 1645, p. 231.
- Bray**, v. to pound in a mortar.
- Braylands**, a place in the parish of Messingham, 1825.
- Brazen**, adj. impudent. 'She's *brazenest* lass I ever seed.'
- Brazil**. 'It's as hard as *brazil*' is a common saying. What *Brazil* is seems to be forgotten. Query, *Brazil* wood or brass? In 1616 there was at Kirton-in-Lindsey 'One piece of waste lande there to buylde a melting hows, for ther hath bene sometimes a brasse mine, as it seemeth.'—Norden, *Survey of Kirton Manor*, MS. fol. 8.
- Brazil dust**, powdered brazil wood used for making diet-drink.
- Bread**, [bri'h'd] breadth; usually applied to land or textile fabrics. 'He's two *bread*s o' land in Haxey field.' 'All their tails were interwoven like so many strings in a *breade*.'—*Wallis to Smith*, 1677, in *Letters in Bodl.* i. 12.
- Bread and cheese**. The cheese-shaped seeds of the common mallow, often eaten by children. See *Cheescakes*.
- Bread-corn**, corn to be ground into *bread-meal* (q. v), not to be used for finer purposes. It is a common custom of farmers when they engage a bailiff, to give him a certain sum of money per annum, and to allow him also his *bread-corn*, at forty shillings per quarter. 'Also the seid Rycherd covenents and grants by theis *presentes* to content, paye or dylyver at the said monasterye everye weke . . . one mett of whete and one mete and on pek' rye for ther *brede-corn*, to be grounde molter-free.' Rich. Og-lestropp to Wallingwell's Nunnery, co. Nott. 1538.—*Monasticon Anglicanum*, v. 298. See *Piers the Plowm.* B. vi. 64.
- Bread-meal**, flour with only a portion of the bran taken out, from which brown bread is made.
- Break**, (1) a toothed instrument used in dressing flax or hemp. Instruments of this kind are represented on the seals of the North Durham family of Brankston.—*Raine, North Dur.* App. 139.
- (2) A strong two-wheeled carriage used for breaking young horses to harness.
- Break**, v. to become bankrupt, to fail in business. 'Before I *brake*, as also after I become

- bankrout.' — Bernard, *Terence*, 113. 'His tenant was either going to *break* or had provided another situation.'—Th. Stone, *Rev. of Survey of Linc. Agric.* 1800, 318.
- Break-neck**, (1) a great discomfiture. 'This [Sedan] is as bad a *break-neck* for this Emp'rour as Watterloo was for th' owd 'un.' 'A *break-neck* light on these envious persons, who are willing to tell these sad newes.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 341.
- (2) When a job is more than half finished, the person employed therein is said to have '*broken th' neck* on it.'
- Break one's day**, (1) not to keep an appointment.
- (2) To have one's time wasted by interruptions. 'I've hed my day brokken all e' pieces by different folks comin' a botherin' me all about nowt.'
- Break up**, v. When the frost goes away it is said 'to *break up*.'
- Breakings**, s. pl. the division of a tree-trunk into branches. The marks in polished wood caused thereby. *Daughter*. 'Fayther's wembled th' ink-stand ower up o' th' best room table.' *Mother*. 'Nay, suerly, bairn.' *Daughter*. 'Yes, he hes, just agëan th' *breakin'* i' th' table-top.'
- Break with**, v. to quarrel with one who has heretofore been on good terms with you.
- Bream**, (1) a boar.
- (2) The fresh - water fish, *Abramis brama*.
- Breast**, the iron front of a plough.
- Breast-plate**, a strap of leather running from one side of the saddle to the other, over a horse's breast, for the purpose of hindering the saddle from slipping backwards.
- Breast-plough**, a paring spade,
- an instrument for paring the surface of land.
- Breathe**, v. (1) to take breath after strong exercise. 'I'd been huggin' corn into th' lathe, an' was *breathin'* mysen i' th' crew-yard whilst such times as I could lock all up.'
- (2) To give a horse time to take breath.
- 'And many a gallant stay'd perforce,
Was fain to *breathe* his faltering horse.'
- Lady of the Lake*, i. 4.
- Breechband**, a part of a horse's harness which goes behind the breech.
- Breeder**, a boil, often surrounded by other smaller ones; a carbuncle.
- Breeding in and in**. The practice of *breeding* from animals near akin to one another.—Cf. E. D. S., Gl. B. 5.
- Brecks**, breeches.
- Breffits**, a fidgety, restless person. 'She's cleanest woman I ever seed, but a sore *breffits*, alust reightlin' things up.'
- Brere**, a briar.
- Brew-lead**, a leaden vessel used in brewing.
- Brewster**, a brewer (obsolescent). 'Of Richard Cook, a common *brewster* breaking the assize of bread and ale, vj^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Manor fine Roll*, 1632.
- Brewster-sessions**, the petty-sessions at which justices of peace grant licences to public-houses.
- Brian**, brine.
- Brick a brëad**, lit. a brick in breadth. A wall is so called when of the thickness of the width of a brick.
- Bridewell**, a prison. When any one spoke of *the bridewell*, he meant the lately suppressed pri-

son at Kirton-in-Lindsey. 'I will all to becurry thee or be-thwacke thy coate, and then put thee in *bridewell* to draw at the mill so long as thou liuest.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 16.

Bridle, 'to bite the bridle,' *i. e.* to suffer well-merited hardship.

Bridle-hand, the left hand.

Bridle up, v. to raise the head scornfully. 'She did *bridle up* when I tell'd her what he'd said.'

Brig, a bridge.

Brigs, a frame used when brewing, to set the tems upon.

Brimming, the restless state of sows when at heat.

Brindled, adj. variously coloured; applied to oxen.

Bring up, v. to rear. 'I shall nobut *bring up* one o' th' white cat's kittlins.' 'Whatsoever God sends vs, or be it boy or girle that shee shall be deliuered of, they haue purposed to *bring it vp*.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 18.

Bristling, adj. brisk, said of wind. 'There's a *bristling* breeze to-day, maister.'

Bristowe-read (obsolete); Bristol-red, a textile fabric. 'One kyrtill of *bristowe read* whiche were her mothers.'—*Will of Roland Staveley of Gainsburgh*, 1551.

Broach, (1) a spit.

(2) The tap of a barrel.

(3) A spindle on which yarn is wound.

(4) A church spire. 'Mr Stonehouse put a *broach* upo' Butterweek steeple, but it's a sore poor thing; just for all th' world like Sir Robert's injun chimley.'

Broach, v. to tap a barrel.

Broad as it is long, phr. equal; the same one way as the other.

Broad-cast, pp. sown by the

hand, from the hopper, as distinguished from drilled. A term in husbandry.

Broad seal, a beggar's badge (obsolete). By 5 & 6 Edw. VI. chap. 2, 'a licenced beggar was to weare openly upon him both on the breast and the back of his garment some notable badge or token.' One of these badges is in the possession of the author; it is a circle of brass about 1½ inch in diameter, stamped on one side with the royal arms. 'Layde out to a pore man that had the quenes *brode sele* vj^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Church Acc.* 1581. 1547 'gyven to iiij marryners yt had the kyngs *brod seall* xvj^d.'—*Leicester Ch. Acc.* in North's *Chron. of Ch. of S. Martin*, 98.

Broad-set, adj. stumpy, muscular.

Broadshare, an agricultural implement.

Brock, (1) a badger. 'He stinks like a *brock*.'

(2) A small green insect, *cicada spumaria*, which surrounds itself with a white froth commonly called *cuckoo-spit*, q. v. A person or animal in a profuse state of perspiration is said 'to swëat like a *brock*.' Some persons have mistakenly referred this phrase to the badger.

Brock, pt. t. and pp. Broke; broken. 'Th' wind last Gainsb'r fair *brok* hairf o' th' top off on th' monks pear-tree.'

Brod, (1) a round-headed nail made by blacksmiths.

(2) An instrument for cutting up thistles.

Brod, v. (1) to prick, to poke.

(2) To cut up thistles. 'Hannah Todd's *broddin* i' th' Ramsden.'

Brog, v. to push with a pointed instrument.

Broggle, v. to poke. 'You're alus *brogglin*' at th' fire; no wonder it never burns.' 'Why,

- th' owd soo liggid doon i' th' road, an' I *brogged* her wi' my stick, an' she woddent go on.' 'Th' suff fra th' dreaan was stopped up, an' I hed ta *broggle* about fer iver so long afore I could git it oppen.' To '*broggle* for eels' is to take them with an auger or eel-spear.
- Broiling-iron**, a gridiron. 'One *Broyleing Iyron*' occurs in the Inventory of William Gunas of Keadby, 18 Sep. 1685.
- Broke**, pp. exhausted, used up. 'We're *broke* for kindlin'; we hev'n't a stick about th' yard.'
- Broken-backed**, adj. damaged, worthless.
- Broken-bodied**, adj. ruptured.
- Broodle**, v. to fondle, to brood.
- Brother-chip**, a fellow workman. (Query, modern slang.)
- Broth, Broths**. Broth, whether it takes the plural termination or not, always is a plural. Thus — 'Will ta hev a few *broth*?' 'Put th' *broths* upo' th' table, lass.' 'To warm up old *broth*' is to renew an engagement of marriage which had been broken off.
- Brown-clock**, a brown beetle, a cock-chaffer, *Melolantha vulgaris*.
- Brown-creepers**, bronchitis.
- Brown linnnet**, *Linota cannabina*.
- Brown study**, a reverie.
- Bruff**, the ring of light round the moon on a misty night. See *Burr*.
- Bruff**, v. to cough.
- Brush**, v. (1) to disturb, to drive away. Spoken of animals.
(2) To trim hedges with a hook.
- Brush out**, v. to flush a drain or sewer.
- Brushings**, the small twigs trimmed off hedges.
- Brussen**, burst. 'That 'os hes eaten so many tars, 'es a'most *brussen* his sen.'
- Brussen-belly Thursday, Friday, and Saturday**. Maundy Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
- Brussen-guts**, a very greedy eater.
- Brussen-hearted**, broken-hearted.
- Brusses**, s. pl. bristles.
- Brust**, v. to burst.
- Bruzz, Bruzzen**, v. to bruise.
- Bubs**, s. pl. unfledged birds. See *Bare-bubs*. 'His skin was as black as a *bub-craw*.' 'As bare as a *bub*,' i. e. naked.
- Buck**, a smartly-drest young man.
- Buck**, v. to copulate, said of the deer and the rabbit.
- Bucket**, a pail, whether made of wood or tin. Sometimes, however, a distinction is made, a wooden vessel of this kind being called a *bucket* and a tin one a pail. A man who lived at Brumby, a new-comer from southern parts, wanted a *bucket* for the purpose of catching the blood when he bled his horse, so he said to his servant, 'Fetch me a pail, lad.' The boy had never heard the word before, and misunderstanding it, went and brought his master a pale from a neighbouring fence. At the Petty Sessions held at Winterton, 3 Sep. 1875, a witness stated that some men were running races in the parish of Frodingham, and that beer was supplied to them in a *bucket*. Another witness contradicted this, saying 'it wasn't a *bucket*, it was a pail;' the vessel was made of tin.
- Bucket-ears**, the eyes in which the *kilp* (q. v.) of a *bucket* works.
- Buckhead**, v. To *buckhead* a hedge is to lop off the top branches so as to leave branched stumps about three feet high.

- Bucking**, adj. at heat; spoken of deer and rabbits.
- Buckle to**, v. to begin work with a will. 'Come, I can't dally no longer, you mun *buckle to*, lads.'
- Bucksom, Buxom**, adj. good-looking, jovial.
- Buckstick**, an old-fashioned man; a dear old friend.
- Buck-thistle**, the large meadow-thistle.
- Buck-thorn**, the black-thorn.
- Buckt up**, pp. drest very smartly.
- Bud**, conj. but. 1 *Mother*. 'He did.' 2 *Mother*. 'Bud I tell yer he didn't.' 1 *Mother*. 'I say he did then.' 2 *Mother*. 'Then thoo lees, it was thee awn bairn an' nobody else *nobbud* him, for our Jim seed a lad that seed another that seed him wi' his awn eyes—so noo then.'—*Epworth*, 1874.
- Budge**, v. to move on.
- Buff**; to be 'in his *buff*' is to be naked.
- Buffet**, a hassock. The difference between a *Bass* and a *Buffet* seems to consist in the former being covered with rush matting, and the latter with carpet. '*Buffet*-stool, vox agro Linc. usitatissima est autem sella levior portatilis, sine ullo cubitorum aut dorsi fulcro.'—Skinner, *Etymolog.* 'Go fetch us a light *buffit*.'—*Towneley Mysteries*, 199.
- Bug**, adj. proud, officious. 'He's as *bug* as th' Queen's coachman.' 'As *bug* as a lop,' *i. e.* a flea. 'As *bug* as my lord.' 'He looks very *bug* of it.'—Skinner, *Etymolog.* 'Major Knight on Monday October the 9th [1643] summoned the Castle [of Bolingbroke, co. Linc.] in the carl of Manchester's name, but was answered that his *bugg*-words should not make them quit the place.'—Rushworth, *Hist. Col.* Part III. vol. ii. p. 281.
- Bugaboo**, a bugbear, with which children are frightened by parents and nurses.
- Build on**, v. to depend upon. 'He *built on* keepin' th' farm on when his father died, but . . . ton'd him oot, so he tuk to drinkin'.'
- Bulker**, a wooden hutch in a workshop. Skinner says *Bulker* is a Lincolnshire word meaning 'Tignum, Trabs.'—*Etymolog.*
- Bull-baiting**. This cruel pastime was formerly enjoyed in almost every village. It gradually went out of use during the last century. A superstition yet lingers that bull beef is not good for food, if the animal have not been baited. Acting on this vulgar belief, the manor court of Worksop, co. Nottingham, early in the eighteenth century enacted a by-law that 'no *bull* shall be killed and sold in the market of Worksop, without having been first baited in the *bull-ring*.'—White, *Worksop*, 60. See *Notes and Queries*, v. S., vol. i. pp. 181, 274, 312, 455.
- Bulldogs**, s. pl. Rough waves in the Humber are called 'Barton *Bulldogs*.'
- Bullfincher**, a high clipped hedge; a fox-hunting term. To 'get a *bullfincher*' is for horse and man to fall over one of these hedges.
- Bull-hassocks**, s. pl. large round tufts of grass standing above the common level of the field. There is a place in the Isle of Axholme called *Bull-hassocks*.
- Bull-head**, a tadpole.
- Bull-hole**, a deep pool in a brook.
- Bullies**, the bullace, or larger sloe.
- Bulling**. A cow at heat is said 'to be *abulling*.'

Bullock, (1) to bellow.

(2) To use loud-mouthed abuse.

Bullocking, imperious.

Bulls, Buns, s. pl. the cross-pieces of harrows in which the iron teeth are fixed and through which the slots (q. v.) pass.

Bulls and cows, s. pl. the flowers of the *Arum maculatum*. See *Lords and Ladies*, and *Cows and Calves*.

Bull-seg, a bull castrated after full maturity.

Bull's eyes, s. pl. a coarse round sweetmeat flavoured with peppermint.

Bully-ragging, blustering, foul, loud-mouthed abuse. 'He gev' him a strange *bully-raggin'* last Winterton statts.'

Bum, v. to buzz. See quotation under *Buzard-clock*.

Bumble-foot, a thick, clumsy, or misshapen foot.

Bumbles, s. pl. rushes, such as are used for chair-bottoms.

Bumbling, Bumming, the humming of insects.

Bumel-bee, Bumble-bee, a humble-bee. 'An old woman being asked what she thought of a certain somniferous preacher, replied sharply, "What! Parson! Why, thoo mud as weel hev a *bum'el-bea* upov a thistle-top."—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., *Lincoln Pocket-Guide*, 16

Bun, pp. (1) about to go somewhere or do something. 'I'm *bun* for Brigg Stattus.' 'He's *bun* to fetch th' ky off th' common.'

(2) Bound. 'He's dëad afore noo, I'll be *bun* for it.'

(3) Bound as a book. [1514] 'one olde boke *bun* with ledder . . . one lityll colet-boke *bun* with-oute burdes.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* i. 255.

(4) The stalk of flax or hemp, or any long dry stalk that resembles them.

Bunch, a bundle of laths.

Bunch, v. (1) to kick savagely with the boots. 'He *buncht* his wife till I thowt nowt else but he'd ha' kill'd her.' [1647] 'He actually saw him *bunching* an old man.'—*Depositions from York Castle*, 10.

(2) Used with reference to the blow a calf gives with its head to the cow's udder to make the milk flow. 'Cauves *bunch* their mother's bags as soon as they can stan', wi' out ony larnin'.'

Bunch-clod, a clodhopper.

Bundle, Bundle off, to dismiss with contumely, to remove hurriedly. 'I *bundled* him oot o' th' hoose quick.' 'He *bundled* him off there an then wi' out payin' him his wage.'

Bun-feast, a feast where *buns* appear. 'There was a *bun-feast* at Butterwick Methodis' chappil an' th' mazes (q. v.) mad' th' place smell that strong Sarah nearly swoun'd away.'

Bung up, v. to stop up. 'Th' mowds hes *bung'd* th' suffs up in Nathan land.'

Bunk, v. to run away, to make off.

Buns, s. pl. See *Bulls*.

Bunny, a child's name for a rabbit. See *Bunt*.

Bunt, the tail of a rabbit.

Bunter, an old harlot; a procuress.

'While *bunters*, attending the archbishop's door, Accosted each other with cheat, bitch and whore,

I noted the drabs, and considering the place

Concluded'twas plain that they wanted his grace.'

A Collection of Epigrams, 1737, vol. ii. p. lxxiii.

Bunting, a term of endearment used to children.

- Burgage**, a street in Winteringham.
- Burgess**, one who holds his land by burgage tenure. The word is used at Gainsburgh to signify one who holds an ancient mesuage of the manor of Gainsburgh and pays a rent to the lord called *burgh-rent*. See Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.* 541.
- Burgrave**, **Burgrave**, an officer attached to the manor of Gainsburgh. — Stark, *Hist. Gainsbr.* 531.
- Burlyman**, an officer of a manor-court. (Obsolete.) 'There be appointed foure *burley men* for to see all paines þat are made, to be kept.'—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1586.
- Burn**, pp. born. 'He was a gentleman *burn* you see, an' that makes a sight o' difference.'
- Burn candles at both ends**, to be very wasteful.
- Burn daylight**, to light candles before dark.
- Burn his fingers**, phr. to lose money. 'He *burnt his fingers* bad wi' railway shares.'
- Burner**, a man who burns bricks or lime. 'To brickyard hands: wanted two steady men as *burners*.'—*Linc. Chron.* 4 Dec. 1874.
- Burning-glass**, a lens. These instruments were commonly used for lighting pipes out of doors before the discovery of lucifer matches.
- Burning-iron**, a branding-iron.
- Burning shame**, phr. an exceedingly shameful action.
- Burning the grass**, mowing with a blunt scythe.
- Burr**, (1) the halo round the moon.
(2) The adhesive prickly calyx of the burdock.
- Bury-hole**, a grave, a child's word.
- Burying**, a funeral. 'There never was a *buryin'* that ony body knawd on o' th' north side o' Bodsworth chech afore Lizzie Ashton, but all th' grund's full o' böans.'
- Burying-towels**, s. pl. towels used for carrying a coffin.
- Bush**, two circles of iron lining the nave of the wheel of a cart or a waggon, within which the axle works.
- Bush**, v. to stick branches of thorn in fields for the purpose of hindering poachers from netting partridges.
- Bush-harrow**, a harrow made by fastening bushy thorns to a frame of wood.
- Bushel**, one-fourth of a quarter of corn, not one-eighth, as in most other parts of England. The *strike* or half *bushel* represents here and in some other parts of Lindsey the legal *bushel* of eight pecks. The earliest mention I have met with of this local measure is the following: The churchwardens of Kirton-in-Lindsey farmed certain lands set apart for maintaining the church and its services. During the reign of Edward VI.—the precise year is not noted—they sold several parcels of 'lyane,' that is, line or flax-seed. The account they rendered to the parish is as follows:—'Memorandum: thys ys þe perrselles of lyane delyverd hereafter folowyng.—It. delyverd to master subdene vj *quartorys* ix' viij^d It. to thomas Smythe of brege iij *quartors* iiij'. It. to wylliam redar of þe same j *quartor* xvj^d It. to þe glover of barton a bowyssyll iiij^d.'—*Kirton - in - Lindsey, Ch. Accts.* 13. Cf. Marshall's *Prov. of Midland Counties* (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5). At Blandford, co. Dorset, in 1644 'the measure of

the *bushell* . . . is twenty-four quarts to the *bushell*, six quarts to the peck.—Symond's *Diary* (*Camd. Soc.*), 127.

Busk, (1) a bush. There was in 1672 a place in the Manor of Scotter called '*Goute Buske*.'

(2) A piece of wood, whale-bone, or steel, worn in the front part of a woman's stays for the purpose of keeping them straight.

Busk, v. to hasten, to hurry forward. 'Noo *busk* thee sen off, an' doant stan' gawmin' there for a week.' 'I liv'd sarvant w' her for a bit, but she *buskt* me about while I couldn't bide it.'

Buss, a kiss.

Buss, v. to kiss.

Bust, pp. burst.

Butcher, v. to slaughter animals as a butcher does.

Butt, a flounder, or any flat kind of fish.

Butter. 'If you wish the *butter* to "come" properly you must first get a pinch of salt, and drop some into the churn to drive the witch out; the rest must be thrown into the fire to burn the witch.'—*Bottesford*, Sep. 6, 1875.

Butterbump, the common bit-tern; *Botaurus Stellaris*. A farmhouse on the site of Thornholme priory, near the river Ancholme, is called *Butterbump* Hall. Bit-terns were formerly common in the marshes around. The name of one of the Hamlets of Willoughby-in-the-Marsh is *Butterbump*, and 'Mr Boulton, in the *Zoologist* for 1864 (p. 8960), writes that . . . a particular bend of the river Hull, known as Eske, was formerly called *Butterbump* Hall from the booming of these birds, that lived around it.'—*Cordeaux*, *Birds of the Humber*, 104.

Butter down, **Butter up**, v. to

flatter. 'He *butter'd* her down so w' talkin' to her about her bairns, that she lent him three hauf-croons an' her husband dikin' boots.'

Buttered-eggs, s. pl. eggs beaten up with butter and cooked over the fire.

Butterfingered, careless in holding things, especially crockery. (In almost general use.) 'Thoo's the *butterfinger'dest* lass I ever seed, that's three plates an' a wine glass thoo's brokken this very week, an' Frida' isn't here yet.'

Butter-gob, a large front tooth.

Butter-money, the money made of butter, milk, eggs, &c., which is the perquisite of the farmer's wife.

Butterscotch, a confection of butter and sugar, otherwise called 'toffee.' It is said to have been first made at Doncaster by a Scotch woman, whence the name.

Butterweek, **Butterwick**, on the Trent.

Butt-hills, s. pl. mounds which have been used for *butts* in archery. They are frequently barrows. Two bearing this name exist at Twigmoor, and one at West Halton. There was in the seventeenth century an enclosure at *Bottesford* called *Butt-close*, and, until very recently, a grassfield near Northorpe Hall went by the name of the *Butdiffe* close.

Buttons, s. pl. (1) small mushrooms such as are used for pickling.

(2) Small round cakes of gingerbread.

Button up, v. to be silent.

Buttrise [*but'ris*], a blacksmith's tool, used to pare horse's feet before they are shod.

Butty-shop, a shop where goods are given on account of wages.

Buzzard-clock, a kind of beetle; a cockchafer. 'Au' 'eerd un a bummin' awaäy loike a *buzzard-clock* ower my yeäd.'—Tennyson, *North. Farmer*, 18.

By, the termination of many names of places; as, Crossby, Brumby, Roxby, signifying 'town.' The village well at North Kelsey is called the Bye-well.

By, passed understood. 'Mr Tate was *by* here this mornin'.

By, nigh unto. 'He lives *by* Frodingham Station.'

By, adv. back. 'I shall be *by* agëan i' th' mornin'.'

By, conj. by the time that. 'I'll hev' it ready, *by* you come for it.'

By all mander o' means, phr. by all means. '*By all mander o' means* you mun sleck that fire out afore ye go away, or th' stacks 'ull be afire.'

By and by, phr. after a time, shortly. '*I am hic adero*, Ile be heere *by and by* againe.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 67. 'With that [I] conueied my selfe from them *by & by* weeping.'—*Ibid.* 337.

By-blow, a bastard.

Bye-bill, a bill that is statute run. Anything that is out of date. 'There was an old woman who acted for twenty years as parish clerk at Normanby by Spital. She was very well educated, but a papist at heart all the time. When she was dying some of the neighbours wanted to read the Bible to her, but she said she would have nothing to do with it, it was naught but a "*bye-bill*."—John Thorpe.

Bygones, s. pl. things past, more especially past troubles. 'What's th' use o' reapi'n' up *bygones*? th' owd man's in his grave.' 'Tho

bygones of her husband's stipend.'—*Decisions of the English Judges during the usurpation*, 30.

By good rights [raits], fitly, properly, in justice. 'Them two closes is mine *by good reights*, but I ha'nt money to try it wi' him.'

By-hours. See *By-time*.

By-lane, Bye-lane, a private way, or a parish road, not a highway. 'He turned down a narrow *by-lane*, fenced from the open fields on each side by deep and wide ditches.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii. 99.

By-name, a nickname.

By now, adv. by this time.

By-path, Bye-path, a private footway or bridle road, or, if a public path, one that is little used.

'His modyr, Ion and oußer kyn, Wente by a *by-pap*, to mete with hym.'

Manning of Brunne, *Meditations*, l. 486.

By-raw, in order; lit. by the row. 'He knows th' names of all th' Kings of England *by raw*.'

By-tak, a house or farm, taken of the tenant, not of the landlord.

By that, at once, in an instant. 'I never seed such a dog as Rob is, when I took up th' hoss rug he was on it agëan *by that*.'

By-time, time not included in the ordinary day's work. 'He could n't write when he was thirty year owd, but he tought his sen at *by-times*.'

By-wipe, (1) a bastard.

(2) An indirect sarcasm.

Cabbage. 'They're bacon on one side an' *cabbage* o' the other,' said of exceedingly fine *cabbages*, Sep. 1875.

Cabbage, v. to steal.

Cable, a long narrow strip of ground. See *Land*.

Cack, human dung.

Cack, v. to dung.

Cackling, pres. pt. gabbling.
Tale-telling commonly used of women.

Cad, (1) a low or vulgar person.
(2) Carrion. See *Ket* in *Hal-liwell*.

Cad-craw, a carrion crow; *Corvus corone*.

Caddis, a narrow woollen binding.
'They come to him by the gross; inkles, *caddises*, cambrics, lawns.'
—*Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 207. Cf. *Henry Fourth*, I. ii. 4, 79.

Caddy, adj. hale, hearty. 'Robert Lockwood was the *caddiest* oud man I ever knawed. When he was ower ninety I've seen him huggin' two buckets o' watter at once up Yalthrup hill as nim'le as a bairn.'

Cade, (1) a lamb reared by hand.
(2) A child which is babyish in its manners.

Cadge, v. to do odd jobs. To live by 'catch-work.'

Cadger, one who cadges. The term is often applied to men who do odd jobs as grooms, such as making up horses for fairs.

Cadging, pres. pt. going from house to house seeking work.

Caffle, v. (1) to prevaricate. 'Noo none o' your *cafflin'*, tell us all about it straight out.'

(2) To entangle. 'You've *caffled* them cottons together shameful.'

Cag-mags, (1) old geese.

(2) Unwholesome meat.

Cailles, nine-pins. (Obsolescent.)
See *Quille* in *Cotgrave*.

Caino Hill, a place in Messingham, 1825.

Caistrup, Castlethorpe, near Brigg.
'*Caistrophe*, alias Castlethorpe.'

Will of Nathaniel Fiennes, jun. 1672.

Cake (pronounced cääk) [kai'h'k], (1) bread baked on the sole, not in a tin. 'The women [near Burton Stather] are very lazy. . . . Mr Goulton's expression was "they do nothing but bring children, and eat cake."'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 413.

(2) A silly person, especially one fat and sluggish.

(3) Something very bad to bear is called 'hard *cake*.'

Cake-bread, bread of a fine quality, made of flour such as cakes are made of.

Calcie [kal'si], a causeway. (Obsolescent.) 'Calseys, they are common passage wayes upon the land, made of stone, sand or gravel, and they have the name, a *calce* the usual stone, it should seem, whereof most *calseys* have formerly been made.'—*Instruc. for jury-men in the Commission of Sewers*, 1664, p. 28.

Calica, calico.

Calkins, **Caukins**, s. pl. projections on the hinder part of horse-shoes for the purpose of enabling the animals to hold their feet in frosty weather.

Call, reason, occasion. 'If supposin' she hed hed a misfortun', her faather hed no *call* to use th' lass e' that how.'

Call, v. (1) to miscall a person, to call a person 'out of his name,' that is, by a nickname, and hence, by an easy transition, to use foul words, to abuse. 'No child in the Band of the Cross must use bad language or *call* any one.' *Rules of the Epworth Band of the Cross*.—*Crowle Advertiser*, 19 Dec. 1874. 'I 'm com'd to see, Squire, if I can't hev some rem'dy; . . . *call'd* me shameful yesterda' afore all th' folks as was comin' fra chappil.'

- (2) To proclaim by the town crier. 'It was *call'd* on three market days at Brigg, but never was fun.'
- Call'd home, to be, to die.** 'He was *call'd home* on th' sixt o' November.'
- Calling in Church,** publication of banns.
- Callis,** v. to harden, or indurate. Applied to soil, sand, gravel, &c.
- Callis-sand,** white scouring sand.
- Calomy,** calomel.
- Cam,** v. came. 'He *cam* at six o' clock i' th' mornin'.'
- Camerill, or Camberill,** the hock of an animal.
- Cameril stick,** a somewhat curved piece of wood, with several notches in it at each end, used to put through the hamstrings of animals when dressed, and by which the carcase is suspended.
- Camp,** (1) a tent; (2) an encampment. 'There used most-lins to be a *camp* o' Bozzils i' th' lane agëan Shawn dyke.'
- Canch** [kansh], a small, but uncertain quantity of unthreshed corn, or straw. 'ij *Canchis* off barly xxv'. . . . *Canch* Rie & Crushen Rye xiiij'.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Court Roll*, 1519.
- Candied together, or Canded together,** pp. stuck together by rust, pressure, or other means. 'She lost him one night in the great frost upon our common, and there he was found in the morning *canded* in ice.'—Th. Killigrew, *The Parson's Wedding*, Act i. sc. 1. 'I fun a lump o' sneel shells, what would fill a barrow, i' th' inside o' a holler esh tree, all *candied* together in a lump.' A labourer, who came upon a 'find' of bronze celts near West Halton, said, 'They was all *candied* together.'
- Cf. '*candied* brook;' *Timon of Athens*, IV. iii. 226.
- Candied-pill,** candied lemon-peel.
- Candle.** When there is a dead body in the house a *candle* should always be burnt in the room, to keep away evil spirits. Wax *candles* are much more efficacious for this purpose than those made of tallow. If, when a *candle* is burning beside a dead body, it falls out of the stick, it is a sign of another death within the twelvemonth.
- Cange,** v. (1) to waste, through sickness or declining health. 'Poor thing! she 'll not bide it a deal longer; she 's *canging* away, poor bairn;' said of a child that had swallowed a halfpenny. (2) To decay, said of things without life.
- Canister,** the head. (Query, modern slang.)
- Canker,** (1) *sb., vb.* rust. (2) The hair-like gall on the wild rose.
- 'The *canker*-blooms have full as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses,
Hang on such thorns, and play as wantonly
When summer's breath their masked buds discloses.'
Shakespeare, *Sonnet* liv.
- (3) Inflammation in the ears of animals.
- (4) A diseased place in the bark of a tree.
- (5) Caries of teeth or bones.
- Cankered,** ill-tempered. 'He 's alus strange an *canker'd* when times is bad.'
- 'We had neuer such a *cankerea* carle
Were neuer in our companie.'
Percy Folio, i. 48.
- Cannon-mouth,** part of a horse's bit. 'A round long piece of

- iron, consisting sometimes of two pieces that couple and bend in the middle . . . so contrived that they rise gradually towards the middle, and ascend towards the palate; to the end that the void space left underneath may give some liberty to the tongue.'—*Sportsman's Dict.* 1875, *sub voc.*
- Canny**, adj. knowing.
- Cant**, part of a buttress wall or other building which is sloped off.
- Cant**, v. (1) to set on edge.
(2) To cut diagonally, to level, to slope.
(3) To deceive by pious pretences, to impose upon.
- Canter**, one who deceives by pious pretences.
- Canting**, adj. (1) sloping, on a level.
(2) The fondling ways of a little child.
- Cant-window**, a bay-window whose angles are bevelled off.
- Cap**, v. to surpass. 'Well, this *caps* all.'
- Cape, Capeing**, the coping stones of a wall or other building.
- Cap in hand**, phr. humbly. In the manner of an inferior asking a favour of a superior. 'He's alust *cap in hand* . . . when he's there, but when his back's tond he calls him a liein nazzle, like th' rest o' folks.' 'Doth hee thinke . . . that I will come to entreathe him *cap in hand*?'—Bernard, *Terence*, 341.
- Capes**, s. pl. ears of corn, and fragments of ears, broken off in threshing. [1641] 'We make the miller sitte on his knees and rye it, that the dirte and dust may goe through, and the chaffe-*cap*s and heads gather together on the top.'—Best, *Rural Economy in Yorkshire*, 103.
- Cap-paper**, a whity-brown, thin paper, such as milliners fold their wares in.
- Capper**, (1) a very puzzling thing.
(2) Something very superior.
- Capping-stones**, s. pl. the coping stones of a wall or other building. See *Cape*.
- Capping - sheaves**, the hood-sheaves of a 'stook' of corn. Ten sheaves make a 'stook;' when it is probable that rain will fall, two of these sheaves are taken and put at right angles upon the top, making a hood for the others.
- Cap-screed**, the edging of a woman's cap, when the borders were worn full and broad, as they were about 1838. 'Maister Edward's setten my *cap-screed* afire, as I was huggin' him up to bed.'
- Captain**, the chief person in a gang of labourers.
- Car**, low unenclosed land, subject to be flooded. 'Yt ys ordered that euery inhabytant of Scotter shall put ther geyse in the *carre* or else clyppe ther wynges or pull theym vpon payne of eu'ye flocke iii' iijj'.'—*Scotter Court Roll*, 1556. There is a place called Besom *car* in the parish of Messingham, so named because ling for making besoms was cut there. Some low land in the parish of Gainsburgh is called Humble *Car*, and lands designated *car* are to be found in Redburn, Appleby, Haxey, Hibbaldston, Waddingham, Atterby, Snitterby, Blyton, Morton, Winterton, and other places along the Ancholme valley.
- Carakter**, character. 'Consider, sir, a servant's bread depends upon his *carakter*.'—*High life below-stairs*, Act i.
- Carbot-hill**, a place in Kirton-in-Lindsey in 1616.
- Care**, a pretty. Said of any

- person or thing which causes much trouble or inconvenience. 'She's a pretty *care*; it taks two folks to hug her up an' doon stairs.'
- Car fir, car oak, car wood**, timber and roots of trees dug up in the *cars* and moors. See *Car*.
- Carf**, the incision made by a saw in cutting timber. Messingham. Cf. *Kerfe*, Gloss. B. 16.
- Cargrave**, a manorial officer who had the custody of the *cars*. See *Car*. (Obsolete.)
- Cargraver**, (1) a man who digs turves in the *cars* (obsolescent); (2) an officer appointed to attend to the drains and *cars* or low lands. See *Car*.
- Carker**, a place in the parish of Messingham.
- Car-water**, water coloured by peat.
- Carl-hemp**, the male hemp. 'The male is called *Chale Hemp*, and winter Hemp; the female barren Hemp, and Summer Hemp.'—Gerarde, *Herball*, ed. 1636, 709. Hemp was much cultivated here until the end of the great war with France. The *carl* or male hemp was used for ropes, sack-cloth, and other coarse manufactures; the *fimble*, or female hemp, was applied to making sheets and other domestic purposes.
- Carraway seed**, used as the type of something quite worthless, because it is so small. 'I would n't give a *carraway-seed* to hev' it one way or tother.'
- Carriage**, a vehicle for riding in, having springs and four wheels. A two-wheeled vehicle is never called a *carriage*. 'You call that basket-work thing you ride about in a *carriage*, but it's nowt o' th' sort, it's nobbut a gig, for there's nobbut two wheels under it.'
- Carrotty-poll**, a nickname for a person with red hair. *Carrett-beard* is set down as a nickname in Symonds' *Diary*, 1645, p. 275.
- Carry on**, v. (1) to flirt, to romp. 'She's a steady enif lass when th' misses is by; but when her back's ton'd, she *carries on* bonnily wi' th' chaps.' (2) To use violent language. 'He's still enif when his mother's by, but when her back's ton'd he does *carry on* aboon a bit.' 'He *carries on* shameful when he's i' drink.'
- Carry-tale**, a tale-bearer. 'She's the newsyest old *carry-tale* in all Messingham.'
- 'Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany,
Some mumble-news, some trencher-knight, some Dick.'
- Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.
- Cart**, a cart is said to be too light on, when there is not sufficient weight forward to keep down the shafts. It is too heavy on, when the pressure on the shafts is too great. To 'get into the *cart*' is equivalent to getting into a bad temper. 'Na, noo, thou needn't *get into th' cart*, for I we'n't draw thee.'—*Winterton*, 6 Aug. 1875.
- Cart-arse, Cart-tail**, the hinder part of a cart.—Cf. Best's *Farming Book*, p. 47.
- Cart-ears**, s. pl. iron eyes at the end of the shafts, to which the traces of the fore-horses are attached.
- Carte-bote**, the right of getting wood for the making and mending of carts. (Obsolete.) 'Et *carte-bote* ibidem et non alibi annuatim expendendum.'—*Lease of lands in Brumby*, 1568. Cf. *Mon. Ang.* iii. 209, i.
- Cartee**, a lightly built cart having springs. 'To be sold, by auction, by Mr John Thorpe . . . Wag-

gon, Carts, *Cartec*, Harrows, Ploughs, Machines, and a general assortment of Farming Implements.'—*Gainsburgh News*, 23 March, 1867.

Cart-gum, the black compound of tar and grease which exudes from the axle-trees of carts and waggons. 'When I was a lad, I liv'd sarvant wi' Dook on Motton Car, an' there was a chap wi' me who wanted strange an' bad to hev whiskers grow; so I tell'd him if he rubb'd his checks wi' *cart-gum* over neet he'd find 'em grawin' i' th' mornin'. Th' chap hed no more sense then to do what I tell'd him, an' he hed to scrub th' skin away afore th' *cart-gum* wud come off.' (Perhaps a corruption of *cart-coom*; see *Coom* in Halliwell.)

Cart-saddle, the saddle placed on the shaft-horse in a cart, carriage, or waggon.—Cf. P. Plowman, B. ii. 179.

Carve, a measure of land. Probably a carncate. (Obsolete.) In 1626 Vincent Codder of Scotter surrendered a '*carue*' of pasture to William Beck.—*Scotter Court Roll*.

Case-hardened, adj. (1) hard on the outside only. 'This bread 's nobut *case-hardened*, it's not haif fit i' th' inside.'

(2) Obdurate, obstinate, incorrigible. 'He's a real *case-hardened* thief. It's not long sin' he stole an oven to sell to get drink wi'.'

Casselty, adj. hap-hazard, chance. *Casselty* meat is the flesh of anything that dies by accident, such as 'drowned mutton.' *Casselty* weather is weather that is uncertain, now wet and now sunshiny.

Cassen, pp. (1) cast, warped. 'That door 's *cassen* so, it doesn't fit th' standard.'

(2) Overthrown. 'There's a

sheep *cassen* i' th' Fimblestangs.'

Casson, a piece of cow-dung. 'I reckon a hugly lass wi' a smart bonnet on to be just like a primrose in a *casson*.' Cow-cassons until the time of the inclosures supplied the poor with a great part of their fuel. They were dried in the summer and stacked for winter use. Cf. *Ralf Skir-laugh*, ii. 104.

Cast, (1) style, manner. 'I know'd by th' *cast* o' his face ho was liein'.'

(2) A second swarm of bees from the parent hive.

Cast, v. (1) A sheep or a cow is said to *cast* its lambs or calf when they bear them dead. *Pick* is the more common word, but *cast* is considered the refined term.

(2) An animal is said to be *cast* when thrown down for the purpose of shoeing or any surgical operation. 'The animal is first *cast* or thrown, and his legs bound together.'—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, 63.

Cast-bys, s. pl. things thrown on one side as worthless. 'These Ritualists are bringing in all sorts of old things which I thought had been *cast-bys* ever since Popery was done away with.'

Castings, s. pl. (1) the curled lumps of earth cast up by worms.

(2) The dung of birds.

(3) The lumps of undigested matter which certain birds void from their mouths.

Castling-tool, a wooden spade shod with iron, used by 'bankers.'

Cast-metal, cast-iron.

Cast offs, s. pl. things thrown on one side as worthless.

Cast out, v. to quarrel. 'They *cast out* wi' one another six year sin', an' hev never been near one another sin'.'

Cast ower, v. (1) to meditate upon. 'I've been *castin' ower i' my heäd* what you said ivver sin' I seed you last.'

(2) To become overcast.

Cast up, (1) to vomit.

(2) To reckon up accounts.

(3) To recriminate, to recall former quarrels, to remind of unpleasant things. 'He *cast things up* at me that happen'd afore we was wed.' 'But a *cost-ooop*, that a did, 'boot Bessy Mar-ris's barn.'—Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, 4.

(4) To acknowledge a fault.

Cast water, a person is said to *cast* another's *water* who pretends to discover diseases by the inspection of urine. These impostors, of whom several yet exist, are called *water-casters*, or *water-doctors*.

Cat. If you have a *cat* given to you and you fear she will run away, butter her feet and she will remain with you. In moving from one house to another, you should never take *cats* with you, it is unlucky.

Cat, v. to vomit.

Cat-blash, or **Cat-lap**, (1) weak, worthless drink. 'You call this tea maybe, I call it sore *cat-blash*; why, it hesn't strength not to run oot o' th' spoot.'

(2) Worthless talk.

Catch, (1) a keel, a small river boat. [1643] 'And after that tooke a Scottish barke, and a Dover barke, and a Pram or Hute and a *Catch*.'—[Husband] *Coll. of Orders, Ordinances, and Declarations*, ii. 261.

(2) A latch of a gate or door. [1610] 'For . . . a *catch* & a Ringe for the west gate.'—*Louth Church Acc.* iii. 196.

Catched, pt. t. caught.

'There was a noble lord in the list there did stand,

Threw Devonshire a sword and he
catch'd it in his hand.'

Lord Dalamere.

'I *catched* the fellow alone.'—*Bernard, Terence*, 404.

Catchfly, the snapdragon. *Antirrhinum majus*.

Catch hold on, to catch.

Catchman, (1) the master of a 'catch.'

(2) A man who earns his living by 'catch-work.' See *Cadger*.

Catch-water, a drain at the foot of a hill, for the purpose of catching the water that comes from thence, and taking it directly into a main-drain, thus hindering it from flowing on the low land.

Catch-work. A man is said to 'be at *catch-work*,' when he does not work for any regular employer, but catches a day's labour now from one master and now from another.

Caterwaul, the cry of the female cat when she desires the male.

'As little regarded as the *caterwauling* of a cat in a gutter.'—

Ivanhoe, chap. xvii. 'To a similar cause the *caterwauling* of more than one species of this genus is to be regarded.'—*Shelley, Peter Bell*, iii. note.

Cat-cradle, a game children play with their fingers and a piece of string.

Cat-gallows, two forked sticks, stuck in the ground, and one laid across, to form a leaping-bar. So called also in *Shropshire*.

Cat-haw, the fruit of the hawthorn. 'It all be a mild winter ta' year, there's so few *cat-haws* for th' bods.'

Cat-head, a kind of apple.

Cat-ice, thin ice with no water under it.

Cat-jingles, *Herpes Zoster*, the

shingles, a disease with which elderly persons threaten children who are fond of nursing cats. The symptoms are said to be large red spots which grow around the waist, one fresh one growing on each side every day. When they meet at the back the sufferer dies.

Catkins, s. pl. the pendulous male flowers of the hazel-nut, walnut, or willow.

Cat-legged, adj. lanky; used of animals.

Cat's Aunt. When a person talking of another says 'she' without having mentioned her name, his hearer usually says, by way of reproof, 'She's the *cat's aunt*;' i. e. the word *she* might have that significance. Common in London.

Cat-tails, s. pl. the heads of the great bulrush.

Cattle-rake, the extent of pasturage on a common or in an open field on which the stock of a certain parish were permitted to depasture themselves.

Cattles, s. pl. plural of cattle. (Obsolescent.) 'Keep from biting, treading underfoot or damage of beasts, horses or *cattles*.'—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716.

Cauf, (1) a calf.

(2) A breakage in a bank or wall. 'Tak heed, lads, there's a *cauf* a comin'.'

(3) The calf of the leg.

(4) A cowardly or a silly fellow. A gentleman was enlarging to a Winterton lad on the virtues of Spanish-juice. 'Ah, then, ye'll hev been to th' mines where they get it!' the boy exclaimed; whereupon the mother broke in with, 'A gréat *cauf*, does he think 'at they dig it oot o' th' grund, säame as they do sugar?'

Cauf-heart, a coward.

Cauf-lick, hair on the head that will not lie in the direction in which it is brushed.

Cauk, a blow. 'If ta doesn't slot off, I'll fetch ye a *cauk* on th' side o' th' hëad.'

Cauker, anything very big, especially a heavy blow or a great lie. 'Well, Charlie, that's a *cauker* an' no mistake. Why, there was twenty folks heard you say it in that very board-room, an' now you go for to deny it.'

Caukins, s. pl. the heels of horses' shoes. These are only used for the purpose of enabling the animals to hold their feet on the pavements of streets and on highways in slippery weather. See *Calkins*. The 'iron rims placed on the under side of clogs' are called *caukers* in Lancashire.—*Morris, Furness Gloss*, 15.

Caul, (1) a thin membrane which is said to be found encompassing the heads of some infants at birth. It is believed to be a charm against shipwreck. Cf. *Palmer, Perlust. Yarmouth*, i. 163.

(2) The thin fatty membrane to which the intestines of a pig are attached.

(3) Perhaps a staithe. (Obsolete.) 'Thomas Abbot of Stockwith shall make one *caule* against his banks lying in the forsaid Goule.'—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, p. 5.

Cauliflower, a little fungus-like knot on the top of the wick of a candle, which enlarges, becoming first red, and then black. Cf. *Georgica*, i. 392.

Caulk [kawk], chalk. 'The materials are a mixture of brick, freestone, and *cauk*. . . . The internal walls, for the most part, soft *cauk*, found in the neighbourhood.'—*Will. Fowler, Discrip. of Thornton Coll.*, 1824.

Causey, (1) a footpath, especially when made of flag-stones or paved with cobbles. [1659] 'For paving the *causey* in the church-yard.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* iv. 286. (2) A highway over boggy land that has been made by raising a bank above the level of the water in flood time. 'That no manner of person nor persons shall grave near any *causey* by xxⁱⁱ fott of eyther syde in payne of vj^s viij^d.'—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1578. In 1582 Thomas Dawber surrendered a piece of land called 'Cawsye furlong' within the manor of Scotter to Nicholas Hickes.—*Scotter Court Roll*, sub ann. 'Brunby *causey* & the dikes on either side of them shall be sufficiently scowred & cleansed.' 'There is one *causey* or highway within the Lordship of Coulby . . . defective.'—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, pp. 11, 15. [1643] 'There was a stone *Causey* thorow a Bogg, where but two horses could march in front, where the Rebels had cast up a Ditch on each side of the *Causey*.'—Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.* Part III., vol. ii. p. 509.

'Look, look, on the *causey* yonder Rides the Moorish King away.'
Rodd, *Spanish Ballads*, ii. 325.
See *Calcie*.

Causey, v. to pave. 'We mun hev' our court-yard *caused*, it clicks up so!' a rainy time there's no gettin' in and out.' 'These London kirkyards are *causeyed* with through stanes, panged hard and fast thegither.'—*Fortunes of Nigel*, chap. iii.

Cauve, v. to slip down as earth does in a cutting or in a bank undermined by water. 'He was sitting cleaving stones, when the rock *calved* in upon him.'—John Wesley, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, iv. S. xii. 166.

Cave in, v. (1) to yield, submit.

(2) To break in.

Cavendish bog. A bog near Gainsburgh, so called because Col. Charles Cavendish was killed there after the battle in July 1643.

Caving. See *Kaving*.

Caving-rake, a rake used for separating the long bits of straw from corn before dressing.—Cf. Best's *Rural Economy in Yorks.*, 121.

Caving-riddle, a riddle used after threshing for separating the corn from the bits of short straw which have come down the machine with it.

Caving up, sweeping up the barn floor and throwing the corn into a heap, preparatory to 'dressing.'

Cavings, s. pl. refuse bits of straw and dirt mixed with small corn, after threshing.

Cavvassing about, wandering about; said of sickly people who ought to be in bed.

Caw, power of breathing. 'He runned so fast up th' hill he'd lost his *caw* afore he got to th' top.' 'I'll mak you *caw* for it;' i. e. 'I'll knock the wind out of you.'

Cess, (1) an assessment, a local tax.

(2) A space of ground lying between a drain or river and the foot of its bank. 'The occupiers of the land adjoining the *cesses* of the Navigation . . . are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing thereon.'—*Ancholme Navigation Notice*, 6 Oct. 1874.

(3) The foreshore of a drain or river.

Cess-getherer, one who gathers a local tax. 'John Lockwood, th' *cess-getherer's* been for th' Court o' Sewers rate.'

Chaffer [chaf'ur], a brown-coloured beetle.

Chaffer [chaf'ur], v. (1) to haggle over a bargain.

(2) To interchange irritating remarks, short of a serious quarrel.

Chalk, v. to mark on a board with chalk the number of pints of beer a person is in debt to a publican. 'Benny Mason's been to th' Gouden Cup an' hed two quarts o' ale *chalk'd* down to you.'

'Thence to Daintree with my jewel
Famous for a noble duel
Where I drank, and took my
common

In a taphouse with my woman :
While I had it there I paid it
Till long *chalking* broke my credit.'
Drunken Barnaby, ed. 1805, p. 6.

Chalk-scrawl, the chalk marks made in the above kind of reckoning.

Challenge, v. (1) to claim.

'Therfor tillle helle now wille I go,
To *chalange* that is myne.'
Towneley Mysteries, 244.

(2) To recognize. 'I hedn't seen him for ower ten year, but I *challenged* him at once.'

Chambered, adj. a house is said to be *chambered*, when it has a second story. 'Within it stood a great copper, just under the thatch, the room not being *chambered*.'—*Acc. how Mr Reading's House at Sandtoft happened to be burnt*, 1697.

Champ, appetite. 'You're off your *champ* to-day. What's matter wi' ye?'

Champ, v. to chew.

Chance. If a mare has a foal without its being known that she has had intercourse with a stallion, the offspring is commonly named *Chance*.

Chanck [chaanch], chance, risk.

Chanck, v. to risk. 'I'll *chanck*

it once more, though there's no sayin' what may happen.'

Chanck-bairn, **Chanck-begot**, **Chanckling**, a bastard.

Changed, pp. (1) turned sour, or rancid, decomposing. 'That milk's *changed*; fling it into th' swill-tub.' 'He was a strango handsome corpse, an' didn't *change* a bit afore the buryin'.'

(2) When a child usually good-tempered becomes suddenly and unaccountably irritable, it is common to say, 'Bless th' bairn, he must ha' been *changed*.' Allusion is here made to the old superstition of changelings.

Channel, a kennel; an open sewer, a gutter.

Channel-bone, the collar-bone.

Chap, (1) a fellow. The servant-*chaps* are a farmer's unmarried yearly servants. When a man takes a wife, he ceases to be a *chap*, even if he continues 'to let his sen by th' year.'

(2) The acknowledged lover of a maid-servant. 'Our 'Liza's gotten a *chap* agëan.'

(3) Impertinence. 'Noo then, none o' thy *chap*.'

(4) The jaw, more particularly the jaw of a pig. 'Pig's *chap*' and 'chap ham' are dainties in the farm-house kitchen.

Chap, v. to retort impertinently, or angrily. 'He *chapp'd* agëan when I scowded him.'

Chap a halter is to tie a knot on the cord of a halter to hinder it from twitching.

Chappy, adj. impertinent. He's as *chappy* as Lord Yarbr's nine-
tent stable-lad.'

Chapter-figures, s. pl. the Roman numerals; so called because they are used for numbering the chapters in the authorized version of Holy Scripture.

Chare, **Char**, v. to do odd jobs

about a house. The word is only used in relation to women's work.

Chairing [chair'ing], performing the work of a charewoman. 'She's a lone woman, an' gets her livin' by *charein*.' 'His mother . . . being very poor, frequently went out *chareing*.'—Waldron's *Isle of Man*, quoted in Scott's *Border Min.*, Ed. 1861, ii. 321.

Chares, s. pl. odd jobs about a house. 'We don't keep no sarvant, but I send out now and then for Sally Knox to come and do bits of *chares*.'

'I have neay time now up the town to runne,

There is odd *charrs* for me to deau at hame.'

Praise of Yorkshire ale, 1697, quoted in Sternberg's *Dialect of Northamptonsh.* p. 18.

Charwoman, Charewoman, a woman who assists at odd times in household work but is not a regular servant. 'From the clergy - women of Windholme down to the *charwomen*, the question was discussed.'—Mrs Oliphant, *Agnes*, i. 10.

Chark, v. to line a well with stones or bricks. 'Saint John well is all *chark'd* wi' gravil stones.'

Charking, the lining of a well.

Charking-bricks, s. pl. curved bricks made for lining wells.

Charmber [chaamb'ur], a chamber. An upper room in a house or out-building.

Charmber-lee, human urine. It is frequently kept in a vat for a considerable time to be mixed with lime as a 'dressing' for seed wheat. It was formerly in constant use for washing coarse clothes, and also as a drink for horses, 'to make them look well in their skins.'

Charmed, pp. eaten by rats or mice. 'If ye don't get them oats sell'd, th' mice 'all *charm* 'em all away.'

Charmings, s. pl. the husks of malt or corn.

Charne moor, lands in Brumby and Ashby.—Will of John Clarke, 1647.

Chastise, v. to scold, not to beat. 'I *chastised* him well, but I never touched him.'—*Evidence before Justices*.

Chats, s. pl. (1) small, or diseased potatoes, unfit for market.

(2) *Chats* is sometimes, by a figure of speech, applied to persons whom the speaker thinks mean or worthless. A Trent-side farmer said to the editor at the time of the last general election, 'I reckon, squire, we shan't hev no votin' to do in our part, but it's matterless one way or th' other, for all th' market stuff 'all go for Mr Winn and Sir John; there'll nobut be th' *chats* left for th' tother chap.'

(3) Fircones.

(4) An exclamation used to drive away cats.

Chauder, a chaldron, 4 quarters of grain; or 1½ tons of coal.

Chavle [chav'l], v. to chew badly. 'That herse *chavles* strangely, he wants his teeth filin'.'

Chaw, v. to chew, to masticate.

Chëan [chee'h'n], a chain.

Chëan-harrow, a harrow which has no wood about it, but is made entirely of iron chain-work.

Cheatery, cheating. 'He calls it business; I call it reight doon *cheatery*.'

Chech, (1) a church; (2) the church service. 'We've *chech* twice a day on Sunda's an' once i' th' week besides.' 'Fäther's

fall'd out wi' th' parson about a pew, so we've *check* at home.'

Check-garth, a churchyard.

Check-maister, a churchwarden. 'Thomas Bland & Thomas Burnby the *cherch-mastres* of Kirton Kirke the 3er of my lord m' ve and xix.'—*Kirton - in - Lindsey, Ch. Acc.* 'Bob went to Pattrin'-ton i' Yerkshier, an' they made him *check-maister*.'

Check-warner, **Check-wardner**, (1) a churchwarden.
(2) A long clay pipe.

Check, a flaw. 'That wood's full o' *checks*; it'll nivver do to make furk-shafts on.'

Check-check, interj. words used to call pigs to come to you, as *choo-choo* and *huigh-huigh* are to drive them away.

Checkers, s. pl. small stones, pebbles.

Check, v. to accuse. 'I *check'd* him wi' it, an' he couldn't say a wod.'

Cheek-by-jowl, side by side.

Cheep, the cry of a young bird.

Cheese, a kind of cement was formerly made by putting ale and cheese into common mortar. '2 quarts of ale & 2 pound & a half of cheese' were used for this purpose in Louth Church in 1714.—*Ch. Accts.* iv. 887. The practice, if now obsolete, has only become so very recently.

Cheese-brig, the frame which supports the cheese-mould when the cheese is being made.

Cheese-cakes, s. pl. the seeds of the common mallow.

Cheese-fat, **Cheese-vat**, the mould in which cheeses are made.

Cheese-lop, the dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk for cheese.

Cheese-rack, a frame on which cheeses are put to dry.

Chelp, **Chelt**, saucy or impertinent speech. 'Ho'd thee noise, and let's hev none o' thee *chelp*.'

Cheltered, pp. congealed, clotted. 'All his head an' neck was cover'd wi' *cheltered* blood.'

Chen [chen], a churn.

Chen, v. to churn.

Chen-milk, butter-milk.

Cherry-cropper, the jay. *Garulus Glandarius*.

Chesfat, a cheese-fat; q. v.

Cheslop, cheese-lop; q. v.

Chess, a tier. 'I've been tell'd that i' places where they grow silk-worms they keep 'em on trays, *chess* aboon *chess*, like chenev in a cupboard.'—*Bottesford*, 4 July, 1875.

Chew, v. to ruminate, to meditate upon. 'I've gen him sum-muts to *chew* as 'all last him all his life.'

Chick-chick, interj. a call for poultry.

Chicken-corn, inferior corn, such as is given to chickens. The 'tailings' or 'hinderends.'

Chicken-rawed, adj. Barley is said to be *chicken-rawed* when it is cut too soon, and the grains retain a brown stripe upon them, which they lose when fully ripe.

Chicken-weed, chick-weed.

Chieve [cheev], v. to achieve.

Child. The seventh child in a family, whether a boy or a girl, if no child of the other sex has intervened, is sure to turn out wise.

Childbed, the womb.

Childer, s. pl. children.

Childermas, the feast of the Holy Innocents.

Chill, v. to make warm; said of

water given to horses. 'I never give our hosses cold watter; I always *chill* it.'

Chimley [chim'li], chimney.

Chimley-bawk, an iron bar fixed across the chimney on which the reckon-hooks are hung.

Chimley-breast, the front of the chimney over the fire-place.

Chimley-cheek, the side of the chimney-piece.

Chimley-money, **Chimley-rent**, **Smoke and reek**. A payment made in some parishes to the rector or vicar, and in others to the Lord of the Manor, by all persons who had chimneys. It is almost obsolete, but has been paid to the vicars of Kirton-in-Lindsey and Messingham within human memory, and at North Kelsey still more recently. 'I reckon nothing for my owne labour and *chimney money*, which I hope you will allow.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1671. Cf. *North's Chron. of St Martin's, Leicester*, 143.

Chinch, black mingled with various shades of yellow and brown.

Chinch-cat, a cat of mingled colours, black, yellow, and brown. When white is mixed with these the cat is called a tortoise-shell cat.

Chin-cough, hooping-cough.

Chip, v. (1) to quarrel. 'They *chipped* about the election for coroner, and hev never spok to one another sin'.'

(2) To crack, as the hands and lips do, from cold; or as an egg does when the bird is about to come forth.

Chirp, (1) to cry as a young bird.

(2) To argue saucily with a superior, to answer impertinently. See *Cheep*.

Chiscake, cheesecake.

Chissells, the coarsest kind of flour.

Chislock, the lower portion of the gullet.

Chist, a chest, 'That carv'd *chist* e' Bottsworth chech used to be owd William Stocks' meal ark.' 'This is Esther Hobson *chist* 1637' is inscribed on a linen-chest at Bottesford Manor.

'Wan it was gouen, ne micto men finde

So mikel men miete him in winde,
Of his in arke, ne in *chiste*.'

Havelok, 222.

Chit, a pert female child.

Chitter, v. (1) to gabble. 'I can't 'bide to go near th' hoose; she 's alust a *chitterin*'.'

(2) To chatter, as the teeth do, from cold or weakness.

(3) Also used in describing any shrill vibration, as of church-windows when the organ plays.

Chitterlings, s. pl. the small intestines of animals. Cf. *Surtees Soc.*, vol. ix. p. 57.

Chitty-faced, baby-faced.

Chitty prat, a small breed of fowls.

Chöak [choa'h'k], the core of an apple or an artichoke.

Chöak-band, a thong of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse.

Chöak-full, quite full. 'Th' ceestern's *chöak-full* o' watter.' A person is said to be *chöak-full* when he cannot possibly eat any more.

Chock, **Chog**, a small log or block of wood. Also a block or stone used to *chock* or *scotch* the wheel of a cart or waggon.

Chock, v. the act of stopping a wheel by putting a piece of wood or a stone under it.

Chollus, (1) harsh, stern.

(2) Strong clay land is described as *chollus* land.

Choo-Choo, interj. a word used to drive away pigs.

Chop, v. (1) to change. 'He's alus *choppin'* an' changin' about, nivver easy nowhere.' 'Th' wind's *chopp'd* round to th' nor-east.' [1641] 'Sheep that once gette a tainte for wante of due fotheringe in winter-time . . . are wasters ever after such a *choppe*.'—Best, *Rural Economy in Yorks.* 94.

(2) To exchange. 'He *chopp'd* his grey mare away at Scotter Shaw for a blind hoss.'

(3) The hands and face are said to be *chopped* when the skin is cracked by cold. See *Chip*.

Chopping boy, a very fine or healthy male child. '*Chopping-boy*, quod dicimus de puero grandiuculo & pro ætate robusto.'—*Skinner, sub voc.*

Choppy, hay, oats in the straw, or clover, cut into short lengths for cattle food.

Chop-straw, one fond of arguing.

Choul-band, jowl-band, the strap of the bridle which goes under the jaw.

Chousel, v. to masticate.

Chow, v. to chew.

Chris-cross, the signature of a person who cannot write.

Christen, **Christian**, (1) a human being, as distinguished from one of the lower animals. Not a follower of our Lord, as distinguished from the adherents of other religions. 'All *Christ'ans* hes souls to be saved, whether they be white or black, and whether they says their prayers to God Almighty as Protestants do, or to idöls, stöans, an' oud rags as Papists, Heathens, and Mahomet's men do.'—*Missionary sermon by a local preacher, delivered in Messingham Wesleyan*

Chapel, circa 1842. A teetotal advocate said to the editor a short time ago, 'Brutes as we call 'em hes more sense then *Christ'ans*, they won't so much as look at alcoöl if you put it under their very noses.' 'Our dog's as much sense as a *Christ'an*, he knaws when it's Sunda' as well as I do.' 'Lack-a-day, sir, it was only the cat; they sometimes sneeze for all the world like a *Christian*.'—*High life below-stairs, Act ii.*

(2) Human ordure, as distinguished from that of dogs, eattle, &c. 'Thou stinks sorely, thou must ha' trod i' some *Christiten*.'

Christen, v. to give a nick-name. 'His name was . . . but we *christen'd* him Hell-Fire Dick up account on his darin'.'

Christmas, evergreens used for Christmas decorations.

Christmas Day. Persons born on Christmas Day will be able to see spirits.

Christmas Eve. There was formerly a general custom, which I believe is still by no means extinct, of giving all animals better food on this day than that to which they were commonly accustomed. It is believed that at midnight on *Christmas Eve* all dumb animals kneel in reverence for the birth of our Lord. Many persons have assured me they have watched and seen the oxen in the 'crew yard' do this.

Christmasing, going begging at Christmas tide.

Christ-tide, Christmas (obsolete). 'Gathered at *Christide* 1627 xiiij^s. 5^a.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

Chuck, (1) a throw.

(2) A child's name for a hen.

Chuck, v. to pitch, to throw.

Chuck-chuck, interj. the call for poultry.

Chuck-hole, Chuck-penny, a game played by boys. A circle is marked on the ground in the centre of which is a small hole. Each person in the game throws a coin at this hole. He whose penny hits the hole, and remains therein (or in case none hit the hole, he whose penny remains nearest to it), wins the game. If all the pennies roll outside the ring it is a 'dead heat,' and each boy reclaims his penny.

Chuckle-head, a large-headed, weak-minded person.

Chuck-stones, stones used by children in playing a game.

Chuck up, v. (1) to break a contract. 'He let his sen at Ketton Stattis for fourteen pound wage, but *chuckt up*, and hes gotten sixteen now.' 'If I don't find things reight when I get there, I shall *chuck up*.'

(2) To vomit.

Chunk, a lump. 'I can do very well wi' a bit o' bacon and a *chunk* o' brëad.' 'If a man or a woman dare to stand before you, blow them to hell with a *chunk* of cold lead.'—Speech of General Atchison in Gladstone's *Kansas*, 1857, 31.

Chunter, (1) to murmur, or grumble in a discontented or ill-tempered manner; (2) to mutter.

Church, pron. chech [chech]. 'They bury them as kills their sens wi' hard work o' th' no'th side o' th' *che'ch*.' This saying has reference to the superstition prevalent in many parishes against burial on the north side of the church-yard. Cf. Stockdale's *Annals of Curtnel*, 109. See *Chech*.

Church clock. If the church clock strikes during the time a hymn is being sung in church, some one will die before the next Sunday.

Church-headlands, s. pl. There

were in the parish of Kirton-in-Lindsey certain lands in the open field so called, the crop of which was sold yearly for the benefit of the church. '*Churchheadlands* sold by the consent of the whole parish to George Kent; price iij^{li}.'—*Ch. Acc.* 1590.

Churn - dash, Churn - works, the machinery in the interior of a churn, by which the cream is kept in motion.

Churn-milk, buttermilk.

Clacker. See *Clapper*.

Clag, v. to muddy. 'Thu petticoats is *clagged* all ower, lass. Where hes ta been?'

Clags, (1) dirt sticking to any one after walking in mud.

(2) Dirty wool cut from sheep.

[1641] 'They [the sheep] are then to be looked att immediately and forthwith to be dressed and have theire *clagges* clopped from them.'—Best, *Rural Economy in Yorks.* 11.

Clag-tail, a girl whose garments are bespattered with mud. A magpie at Winterton used to call out '*Clag-tail!*' to every woman it saw.

Clam, adj. (1) cold, damp. 'Thoo's strange an' *clam*, thu feels like a curpse.'

(2) Tenacious, sticky adherent.

'The muck's that *clam* it wëant slip off'n th' sluff when ye dig it.'

Clam, v. (1) to snatch hold of. 'He *clammed* howd on her or she'd hev tipped into th' warpin' drëan.'

(2) To stick; to adhere as sheets of wet paper do to each other.

Curly-flower, (1) a cauliflower.

(2) A little clot of hot wick in a candle, called also *shroud* and *winding-sheet*.

Clammed, pp. parched with thirst.

Clammux, clamour.

Clamoursome, adj. clamorous.

Clamp, (1) a pile of bricks or limestone for burning. A heap of rubbish for burning.

(2) A piece of iron used to repair broken flag-stones, or strengthen old buildings.

Clamp, v. to tread heavily.

Clams, s. pl. (1) the nippers that shoemakers and saddlers put between their knees.

(2) Iron braces for binding together stone-work. 'ij soud-yngirenes, j par de *clames* et j par de tanges, precii 4^d.'—*Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, 19.

Clan, a considerable number of persons bound by some common tie. 'Ep'uth was full to-day; there was th' whole *clan* o' the Foresters there.'

Clap, (1) a blow with the open hand.

(2) Silly talk. 'Stint the *clap*, thou 'd tire a toad to dead.'

(3) 'At one *clap*,' at one time, all on a sudden, together. 'They all com at one *clap*.'

Clap, v. (1) to strike with the open hand.

'And sife *clapte* him on þe crune.'
Havelok, 1814.

(2) To put, to place, as 'Clap th' kettle on.'

(3) To slam. 'I nivver seed onybody so bad for *clappin* doors as Ted is.'

(4) To pat. 'You've trodden on Crab; go *clap* him.'

Clap-door, a fall-door, such as is used to gain access to a loft or cellar. Not a half-door, as in Northamptonshire. See *Baker's Northamp. Gloss.* i. 121.

Clap eyes on, phr. to see. 'Th' fust time I ivver *clapt eyes* on him was at Nothrup Station.'

Clap-gate, a gate set across a

foot-path which hits against two posts. A gate of this kind hinders cattle from straying, but is easily opened by human beings. Frequently called 'kissing-gate.'

Clap houd on, to seize, to snatch. 'Th' policeman *clap't houd* on him just as he was gettin' upo' th' New Holland boat.'

Clapper, (1) an instrument used by boys to frighten birds. Two or three thin pieces of board are united loosely by a leather strap. These are attached to a handle, and when it is shaken a loud noise is produced.

(2) The fan of a wiinowing machine.

Clapperclaw, v. to attack with the finger-nails.

Clap-post, the post against which a gate claps in shutting. The opposite one is called the 'hing-post,' q. v.

Clapt eyes on, saw, looked upon. 'Eleanor was th' handsomest woman I ever *clapt eyes on*; I don't care who th' tother is.'

Clart, (1) sticky dirt.

(2) Silly or exaggerated talk.

(3) Flattery.

Clarting, pres. pt. idling about, clattering. 'I wish he'd stay away, he comes *clartin'* here every day as there is.'

Clarty, adj. dirty, sticky.

Clash, v. to quarrel.

Clat, (1) a tell-tale.

(2) Anything dirty or sticky.

(3) Useless fidget.

(4) Spoon-meat.

(5) Ridiculous or exaggerated talk. 'Does he think I 'd listen to such *clat* as that?'

(6) Flattery. See *Clart*.

Clat, v. to bedaub. 'That bairn 'll *clat* hersen all ower wi' that treacle.'

Clatting, (1) tale-bearing.

- (2) Running in and out of doors.
- (3) Making litter or dirt in a house.
- Clatty**, adj. dirty. 'What art ta' comin into th' hoose wi' them *clatty* boots for?' See *Clarty*.
- Clauin**, v. (1) to paw about with the hands. 'Theebairnsis strange an' fond o' 'Liza, they're alust *clauin*' about her.'
- (2) To touch with dirty or sticky fingers. 'Nelly's *clauin*'d my book all ower wi' her treachy hands.'
- Clauing**, sticky, dirty, said of roads. 'I want it to dry a bit afore I go, it's so *clauin*' underfoot.'
- Claw**, v. to scratch. 'Th' cat's *claw*'d side o' my Sunda' silk gown all ower.'
- Clay-lane**, an unstoned parish road. When a road of this kind has grass on the side, it is called a *green-lane*; when its surface is strong clay and there is little or no grass at the sides, it is called a *clay-lane*. There are two *clay-lanes* in Kirton-in-Lindsey.
- Clays**, The, strong clay-land.
- Claytail**, a dirty girl, a 'draggletail.' See *Clay-tail*.
- Clean**, adj. (1) A woman, after she has been churched, is said to be *clean*; before that time it is held, among old-fashioned people, that it is sinful for her to go out of doors beyond the eaves-dropping.
- (2) Among Roman Catholics, a person is said to be *clean* who has just been to confession.
- (3) Land is said to be *clean* when there are few weeds in it. Wheat and other grain is *clean* when well dressed.
- Clean**, v. to perform the afternoon toilet. 'Come, Mary, get *cleaned*; it's just tea-time.'
- Cleaning-up time**, the month before May-day when scrubbing, whitewashing, and such - like work is done before the old servants leave. In the Isle of Axholme, where the servants follow the Yorkshire custom and leave their places at Martinmas, this work is frequently done in the autumn, and is called 'the back-end *cleaning up*.'
- Cleansing**, the placenta or after-birth of any of the lower animals. 'The after-birth; in the north it is termed the *cleansing*.'—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, 42.
- Clear**, adv. (1) entirely, quite. 'He went into th' West country and I've *clear* lost th' end on him.' 'It's *clear* unreasonable, like axin' watter to run up-hill.'
- (2) Free from blame, or punishment. 'They hed him afore th' magistrates, but he came off *clear*.'
- (3) *Clear profit*, i. e. net profit.
- Cleas** [cli·h'z], s. pl. the claws of birds and animals.
- Cleats**, colts-foot. *Tussilago farfara*.
- Cleavers**, hairiff, q. v.
- Cleg**, a gadfly. 'You may knaw it's Scotter Shaw day [July 6]; th' *clegs* hes come.' 'Stoned-hoss-men when they dee ton into *clegs*.'
- 'He had a litill we leg,
And it was cant as any *cleg*.'
Scott, *Border Min.*, i. 268.
- Clerkshole**, a place at Winterton, 1836.—W. Andrews, *Hist. Winterton*, 14.
- Cletch**, a brood of young birds, especially of the domesticated kinds. Sometimes used jestingly for a family of young children.
- Clew**, a ball of worsted thread, cotton, or silk.

Clew-line, a line attached to a sail.

Click, (1) the ticking of a clock or watch.

(2) The noise a swing-gate makes in fastening.

(3) The sound of the death-watch.

Click, perf. **Cluck**, v. to snatch. 'Johnny alus liked when he cam home to hev hot caaks ready for *clickin*.' 'I should hev bitten him if Tom hed n't *cluck* owd o' my airm.'

Clickety-clack, the noise made by a person walking in pattens.

Click hold, v. to snatch hold of. 'If I hed n't *clickt howd* o' th' hoss head he wad a run'd ower her as sure as can be.'

Click up, v. mud is said to *click up* when it adheres in large flakes to the feet.

Cliff, (1) the oolite range of hills which run north and south from the Humber to Lincoln. 'The *Cliffs* lie fallow every other year.'—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

(2) Stone, commonly chalk, put to prevent certain portions of the Trent banks being washed away by the tide. 'Then was the time to hev hed a real good new 'un built right out into th' mid stream and well fenced of aither side wi' *cliff*.'—*John Markensfield*, i. 4.

Clinch, v. (1) to clench. 'You mun drive that spike through an' *clinch* it.'

(2) To grasp with the hand. 'I *clinch'd* him fast by th' neck, or he 'd ha' bitten me.'

Clincher, an unanswerable argument.

Clink, a sharp blow.

Clinkers, (1) small, hard bricks used for paving stables.

(2) Bricks which have been

burnt in too hot a fire, so that parts of them have become fused.

(3) Iron slag used for mending highways.

Clip, (1) speed, rapid motion.

'We are goin' wi' a *clip* now.'

(2) 'A *clip* of wool' is the quantity shorn by one farmer in a single season. 'He 'd a good *clip* this year; all his hogs will tod threes.'

(3) A small internal projection in a horse's shoe to hinder it from slipping.

Clip, v. (1) to cut with scissors.

My gran'mother hed some owd tap'stry bed-hingin's wi' dogs and men on hosback work'd e' silk on 'em, but we *clipp'd* 'em up for doll-clöas when we was bairns.'

(2) To shear sheep. 'We *clip* to-morrow; can you lend us George Todd to wind wool?' 'The *clipping* or shearing of sheep.'—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, 102.

(3) To cut the hair. 'We mun hev our Bill's 'air *clipt*.'

(4) To embrace. 'I seod 'em *clippin'* an' cuddlin' one another agëan th' pin-fold.'

'Quap blancheflur ich com anon,
Ac floris *cleppen* here bigon.'

Floris and Blunche. 67, 594.

'To *clippen* & kissen they counten
in tounes,

The damoseles that to the daunce
sewe.'

Plowman's Tale, ed. 1687, p. 1685.

'She *clipped* and kyssed Gouvernar oftentynes with good herte.'—*Arthur of Little Britain*, 1814, 35.

(5) To shorten; said of the daylight. 'The days *clip* off sorely; we shall hev winter here afore we know where we are.'

Clipper, something very excellent. 'He says she trots twelve mile an hour reg'ler; she must be a *clipper*.'

Clipping, sheep-shearing.

Clipping-board, the board on which the sheep is held while it is being shorn.

Clippings, bits of cloth, silk, and the like, cut off by tailors and dress-makers in cutting out clothes.

Clipping-time, the time for sheep-shearing.

Clips, an eclipse. This spelling is found in Mid. English; e. g. in *Piers Plowman*, B. xviii. 135.

Clitter-clatter, (1) a rattling noise.

(2) Idle and noisy talk.

Clöas [kloa'h'z], (1) an enclosure. See *Close*.

(2) Clothes.

Clöas, adj. (1) close, silent, reserved, secret. He's a strange *clöas* man, he niver says nowt.'

(2) Stingy.

Clöas-bed, a close-bed, i. e. a bed which when not in use shuts up and looks like a chest of drawers.

Clöas-hoss, **Clöas-herse**, a frame on which clothes are hung to dry.

Clöas-fisted, adj. penurious, stingy.

Cloasin, an enclosed field. 'She's gone to pick wicks i' *clousins*.'

Clock, (1) any of the larger kinds of beetles. 'There used to be thousands of *clocks* in our pigeon-cote.'

'He earthly dust to lothly lice did change,

And dim'd the aire with such a cloud so strange,

Of flies, grashoppers, hornets, clegs, and *clocks*,

That day and night through houses flew in flocks.'

Sylvester, *Du Bartas*, ed. 1633, p. 361.

(2) The seed of the dandelion. Children have a notion that the hour of the day, or the number

of years we have to live, may be told by the number of puffs it takes to blow all the seeds away.

(3) The ornamental part of a stocking, which runs up the sides.

Clocksmith, a clockmaker. 'The *clocksmyth*, for a gods pene ij'.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1573.

Clock-work, any person or thing which does its work thoroughly well without bustle and without delay—'ohne Hast, ohne Rast'—is said to 'go like *clock-work*.'

Clod, v. to throw violently. Generally used with regard to some heavy body. 'He's bundled them two chaps as came wi' you out o' th' house, . . . *clodded* 'em into th' carriage, an' told Reuben th' coachman to drive wi' 'em to Hell.'—*Ralf Skir-laugh*, i. 187.

Cloddy, an awkward, ill-dressed man. 'What a *doddy* it is! He looks as thof he'd goan to Gresham' shop an' putten his sen into th' fust suit o' cloas they shawd him.'

Clog, (1) a log of wood.

(2) A log of wood furnished with a chain, by which it is attached to one of the legs of a horse or cow which will not come from the pasture when called.

(3) A wooden-soled boot.

(4) A wooden-soled over-shoe worn by women.

Clogged up, pp. (1) stopped up. 'That suff's fairly *clogged up* wi' esh-tree fangs.' 'His lungs is that *clogged up* wi' asthmy, he can't blow.'

(2) Constipated.

Clouf, the hoof of an animal.

Clöp, v. to attach an additional sole to a boot by wooden pegs.

Close, an enclosure, whether grass or under plough, as distinguished

from a *Field*, q. v., which is unenclosed land under plough. In very recent days this distinction has to some degree fallen into disuse. 'No man having any *closes* in Thonock or Sumerby, or in the Parke shall make chase of horses through the corne fields.'—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1601, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.* 91.

Close, adj. (1) miserly; (2) reserved, silent.

Closings, enclosures. See *Close*.

Clot, a clod. 'There's nowt ever comed up for *clots* like a Cambridge roller.'

Clotting, breaking clods with a wooden mallet.

Clot-head, a foolish or stupid person.

Clothes. If in getting up in the morning you put on your stockings, shirt, or other garment, wrong side out, you must on no account change them; if you do your good luck will be turned into bad.

Clot-mell, a mallet for crushing clods.

Clotted, Clottered, pp. entangled, coagulated. 'All its mane was *clotted* together.' 'There was a deal o' *clottered* blood on his cloas.' 'It is thought to dissolve blood congealed or *cluttered*.'—Gerarde's *Herbal*, 1636, p. 350.

Clottery dale, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.

Cloud, a large number or quantity of anything. 'There was *clouds* of sparrows i' th' hedges as we went to Brigg to-day.' 'Mester's spilt *clouds* o' ink up o' th' library floor.'

Clough [klou], (1) the outfall sluice of a river or drain communicating with a tidal river and provided with floodgates.

(2) A shuttle fixed in the gates

or masonry of a lock which is capable of being raised to admit or discharge water so as to allow vessels to pass. A similar arrangement by which the admission of water to the wheels of water-mills is regulated. *Cloughs* of this kind usually wind up by a handle or winch. In 1619 Geo. Shadforth settled on his wife Alice Toyne lands within the manor of Scotter at 'le *Clowe-hole*.'—*Scotter Manor Roll*, sub *ann.* Among the domains of Selby Abbey there were, at the dissolution, certain lands called *Clowe-closes*.—*Mon. Ang.* iii. 505.

Clough-hole, a deeper and wider part of a drain just above the sluice.

Clout, (1) a blow. 'He fetch'd him a *clout* o' th' side o' his head that made all his teeth chitter.'

(2) A rag.

(3) A patch, especially a patch on a shoe, or a piece of board nailed on a door or a wall to block a hole.

(4) A plate of iron nailed on an axletree to hinder its being worn away by friction against the bush of the wheel. 'Among the expences incurred by Simon de Eya abbot of Ramsey on his journey to London circa 1338 was ij^d for "ij carteloutes"' (*Mon. Ang.* ii. 584). Robert Abraham, a shopkeeper of Kirton-in-Lindsey, had at his death in 1519, among his wares "iij Dosan Wayneloutes."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll*.

(5) A mean, base, or ignorant person. The Isle of Axholme men who resisted the drainage works undertaken by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, declared in 1650 that they would give no obedience to the Parliament, that 'they could make as good a Parliament themselves; Some said it is a parliament of *clouts*.'

- Lilburn, *Tried and Cast*, 1653, p. 86.
- Clout**, v. (1) to strike. 'If ta does n't slot off, I'll clout ta.'
(2) To patch.
- Clout-nail**, nails used for nailing 'clouts' on axletrees, and for nailing other iron-work to wood.
- Club-tail**, a stoat. *Mustela erminea*.
- Cluck**, (1) the noise made by a hen when calling her chickens, or when desiring to sit.
(2) A similar noise made by children when going to sleep.
- Clump**, v. to tread heavily.
- Clumpst**, (1) stolid, surly, uncouth, morose, ill-mannered, taciturn. 'Clumps, ignavus ineptus. . . . vox agro Linc. usitatissima.' — Skinner, *Etymologicon*. 'I couldn't make nowt on him. He was that clumpst he wo'dn't speak.'
(2) Benumbed with cold.
(3) Clumsy.
- Clunch**, adj. (1) close, hot, cloudy; applied to the weather.
(2) Sullen, morose.
- Clunch-clay**, stiff, hard clay.
- Clung**, adj. (1) stiff, tenacious, sticky. 'There 's a deal o' clung land mud be mellered wi' suffin' an' limein.'
(2) Stern, sour-tempered.
- Clutch**, a handful. 'A clutch of bread an' a bite o' cheese is all I want.'
- Cluther**, v. to gather together, to cluster. 'Th' bods was all cluther'd together on a heap, like a swarm o' bees.'
- Coach - and - six**. If a person wishes to describe any small thing as very large it is common to say that it is big enough to turn a *coach-and-six* in. 'I tell'd her to mind what she was doin', an' I'd hardly gotten th' wods out o' my mooth afore she tore a hole in her frock big enif to ton a *coach-an'-six* in.' 'Is there not a hole in my belly, that you may turn a *coach-and-six* in?' — Tho. Otway, *The Atheist*, Act v. sc. 1.
- Coach-horse**, a dragon-fly.
- Cöal** [koa'h'l], coal.
- Cöal-bink**, a wooden hutch for coals.
- Coarse time**. A person who has been very ill, or who has had much trouble is said to have 'had a *coarse time* on it.'
- Coarse weather**, bad, rough, or unpleasant weather.
- Cöat** [koa'h't], cote; as in Pigeon-cote, dove-cote.
- Coat**. (1) To have a good *coat* on, signifies to be in good condition; said of horses, oxen, or sheep.
(2) To 'cast the *coat*' is to change the hair.
- Coat-feathers**, the feathers on the body of a bird as distinguished from the pen-feathers or quills of the wings.
- Cob**, the stone of fruit.
- Cobble**, (1) a rounded pebble large enough for paving. 'Brigg Market-place used to be paved wi' *cobbles*.'
(2) Pavement made of *cobbles*. 'His hoss' legs flew up i' chech-lane on the *cobbles* an' brok boath th' gig shavs.'
(3) A large boulder. 'There was a strange big *cobble* fun when they was makkin' a underground passage at Blybur. They hed to tunnill round him.'
- Cobble**, v. (1) to pelt, to throw stones. 'Some lads hes been *cobblin'* th' chech winders.'
(2) To mend roughly, to botch.
- Cobble-stick**, the set stick, or piece of wood used to keep a horse's traces the proper distance apart.

Cob-Hall, a small house standing in the S. W. corner of the Market-place at Kirton-in-Lindsey. There is some reason for believing it to stand on the site of the prison of the Lord of the Manor. Mr W. E. Howlett suggests that the Cob-Hall at Kirton-in-Lindsey stands on the site of the market, or weigh-house, and that *Cob* is akin to the A.S. *Ceáp*. '*Cob Castle*, a prison . . . North.'—Wright, *Gloss. sub voc.* The north-east tower of Lincoln castle is 'called *Cobb-Hall*, perhaps from the practice of beating delinquents with a leathern belt called *cobbing*.'—Sir C. H. J. Anderson's *Guide to Lincoln*, 152.

Cob-irons, (1) the dogs of a fire-place.

(2) The irons by which the spit is supported.

Cob-nuts, s. pl. large nuts.

Cock-a-doodle-do, the crowing of the cock.

'*Cock-a-doodle-do*,
My dame's lost her shoe;
My master's lost his fiddlestick,
And does n't know what to do.'

Cockbrained, adj. weak, silly, flighty. 'Dost thou aske, *cock-braind* foole?'—Bernard, *Terrance*, 162.

Cockelty, Cockling, adj. standing unsafely, rickety; used of a boat that seems as if it would easily be upset. 'That chair stan's *cocklin*'; it's got three long legs an' a short un.' 'Brade o' me, things is *cockelty* i' that quarter. He'll be hev'in' a man wi' a red collar [a bailiff] come to drink tea wi' him some neet.'

Cocker, a person who keep cocks for the sport of cock-fighting. 'William was a great *cocker*, but he hed to do it on the sly of late; there's a law comed up agæan such like things.'

'Thise dysars and thise hullars,
Thise *cockers* and thise bollars,
And alle purs cuttars,
Bese welle war of thise men.'
Towneley Mysteries, 242.

Cocker, v. to indulge.

Cockerel, a young cock.

Cock-eye, one who squints.

'She's a real *cock-eye*; one eye out o' th' winder and t'other watchin' th' kettle boil.'

Cocking, cock-fighting.

Cockle up, v. to blister, expand irregularly, curl up as paper when wetted. 'Th' blight's *cockled* up all th' cherry-tree leaves.' 'He never can paper nowt wi'out its *cocklin*' not fit to be seen.'

Cockloft, an upper chamber.

Cock o' th' midden, Cock o' the walk, the most important person in a household, parish, or district. 'It's his brass that maks him *cock o' th' walk* among them folks, not any sense he hes.'

Cock-pit, a kind of apple.

Cock's egg, a small yolkless egg, which ignorant people believe is laid by a cock.

Cod, (1) the pod of peas and beans.

(2) A pillow. Perhaps obsolete. 'iij *coodes*, one payre of fembyll sheyttes one lynnyn sheytt & a halfe iijj'.—*Inv. of Tho. Robynson* of Appleby, 1542.

Codder, a saddler.

Coddle, v. to pet, to nurse, to be over-careful of. 'Afore I'd *coddle* my wife i' that how, I'd go hing mysen.'

Codgel, a stupid man.

Codger, a dirty, mean old man.

Codlin, an early kind of apple.

Coffer-dam, two rows of piles, each row boarded on the inside and the space within puddled

- with clay. *Coffer-dams* are used for keeping out the water while the outfalls of the drains which empty themselves into the Trent are being repaired.
- Coffin**, (1) a small oblong cinder which flies out of the fire accompanied by a report. The appearance of such a thing presages death. When the cinder is round it is called a purse (q. v.), and presages good luck.
(2) The hoof of a horse, that is, 'all the horn that appears when he has his foot set on the ground.'—*Sportsman's Dict.* 1785, *sub voc.*
- Coffin-bone**, the large bone of a horse's foot.
- Cog**, a kind of boat or ship formerly used in the Humber and Ouse. Cf. *Statute* 23, Henry VIII. c. xvij, Blount, *Law Dict.*
- Cog**, v. to recover from sickness. 'He'll *cog* agëan suar eniff.'
- Coggles**, large gravel stones used for paving.
- Coil**, fuss, bustle. 'You mak as much *coil* about th' rat-catcher bein' here as thof th' Queen was comin' to bra'fast.'
- Cold**. See *Coud*. 'To take one *cold* on the top of another' signifies the taking of a new *cold* ere you are well of the old one.
- Cole**, **Colewort**, rape. *Brassica Napus*.
- Collar oud on**, v. (1) to seize, to snatch. 'I never seed nobody a better hand at *collarin'* brass than John Bigg used to be.'
(2) A cooking term. A method of pickling eels and pork.
- Collogue**, v. to colleague, to plot. 'They're *collogin'* together to pull Charlie thriff, but it's to no use, his time's comed.' 'Why look ye, we must *collogue* sometimes, forswear sometimes.'—Webster, *The Malcontent*, Act v. sc. 2.
- Collop**, (1) a slice; commonly of bacon.
(2) An unfortunate circumstance, a mess. 'Here's a *collop*; Maister Edward's pull'd watter-tub tap out, an' Monday's wesh-day.'
- Collops and eggs**, fried bacon and eggs.
- Collop-Monday**, the day before Shrove Tuesday.
- Collyfogle**, the same as *Connyfoble*, q. v.
- Colourbine**, Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, used in making *stuffed chine*, q. v.
- Colt**, a new hand at any work before he has paid his footing or admission money.
- Colt-evil**, a disease to which male horses are subject.
- Colting**, a beating.
- Colum**, a field in the township of Ashby.
- Comberdale**, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.
- Com** [kum], (1) pt. t. came. 'I was scarred when he *com* by agëan.'
(2) Become. 'I don't know what's *com* o' th' tap-key; I've look'd all ower for it.'
(3) pres. s. subj. when it comes, used in regard to time. 'It will be three weeks sin', *come* Sunday.'
- 'To-morrow *come* never
When two Sundays come together'
- is an emphatic way of expressing never, still used in Cheshire (see *Wilbraham's Gloss.* 28). It does not seem to occur here.
- (4) v. Butter is said to *come* at the moment when the cream begins to clot. The following is the charm used when butter does not *come* as soon as is desired.
- 'Churn, butter, dash,
Cow's gone to th' marsh,
Peter stands at th' toll-gate,

- Beggin' butter for his cake;
Come, butter, come.
- Three white hairs from a black cat's tail, put into the churn at churning-time, is another means of insuring that the butter will come; the most common method, however, of counteracting the malign influences which hinder the process of churning is to take a pinch of salt and put one half in the churn and throw the other into the fire.
- Come again**, to appear after death.
- Come at**, (1) to attain to. 'Th' apples was so high I could n't *come at* 'em.'
 (2) To ascertain. 'I axed him ower an' ower agëan, but I could n't *come at* it.'
- Come-back**, a guinea-fowl. So named from its cry.
- Come-by-chance**, a bastard.
- Come-hither**, **wohey**, said to horses to make them turn round.
- Come off**, an excuse. 'It's a bonny *come-off* to talk e' that how.'
- Come on**, v. to progress, to improve, to thrive. 'Them Scotch béas hes *come on* sin' we got 'em aboon a bit.' 'How did ye *come on* wi' yer new landlord?'
- Come-out**, said to a dog when he is scolded.
- Comeower**, to deceive, to wheedle. 'He tell'd all sorts o' fine tales, but he could n't *come ower* th' owd man.'
- Comer**, a visitor. 'I nivver seed so mony *comers* and goers in ony hoose e' my life as there is there.'
- Come-round**, v. (1) to recover from sickness.
 (2) To become reconciled.
 (3) To wheedle.
- Come through**, v. to recover.
- 'He'll *come through* it this time; but it's been a sore bout.'
- Come thy ways**, come on! make haste! 'Come *thy ways* on wi' thee; whativver hest 'a been doin'? I've been litein' o' thee this hour.'
- Come to be**, to be, to become. 'When you *come to be* an owd man like me, an' hev' bairns o' yer awn, you'll see different.'
- Come to see**, to make love to. 'Jim comes to see our 'Liza.'
- Come-up**, interj. said to horses to urge them on.
- Comfort**, a comfit; a sweatmeat.
- Comings in**, income. 'His *comings in* fra his land, I reckon, is not ower five hundred a year.'
- Come to**, v. (1) to recover. 'I thought I should dee, but I'm *coming to* agëan nistly now.'
 (2) To become friendly. 'He would n't speak one while, but he's *comed to* now.'
- Commission**, **Commissioners**. When these words are used without anything following to explain them the *Commission* of Sewers is always meant.
- Common-days**, (1) the days on which farmers cart material for the highways. 'Parsyvall Norton quia non observabat le *common-dayes*.'—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1586.
 (2) Work-days; all days except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.
- Common**, v. A road that is not macadanized is said to have never been '*commoned*.'
- Commons**. To '*do commons*' is to cart material for the repair of highways.
- Compacted together**, pp. lying very closely, as birds in a nest. Adhering together, as nails do from rust.

Company-keeper, a female companion to a lady. 'Faber's wife used to be *comp'ny-keeper* to Miss Alexander.'

Composity, comprehension. 'He's got no *composity* about him.'

Comrading, pres. pt. gadding about from house to house. Associating with loose company. 'She's nivver within doors, alust *comrading* about somewhere.'

Confined-labourer, a farm labourer hired by the year. 'A *confined-labourer*, a married man, who can clip sheep and work on a farm.'—*Gainsburgh News*, 27 June, 1868.

Conies, s. pl. rabbit-skins.

Conny, adj. nice, pretty.

Connyfoble, **Connyfogle**, v. to deceive, to entice, by flattery.

Consarn, v. and s. (1) concern. 'If the inhabitants of the towne where he is not *consarned* to cleanse, will sweep up their manor, his cart and horses shall carry it away.'—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1692, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.* 266. 'I'll hev no *consarn* wi' him' signifies that the speaker will have no dealings with the person spoken of.

(2) An intrigue. 'They'd a *consarn* together for years, an' he'd two bairns by her.'

Consarn you, interj. an adjuration equivalent to 'confound you.'

Consated, adj. (1) conceited.

(2) Firmly of opinion. 'I'm *consated* he'll kill his sen' wi' drink, afore he's been to Brigg a many times more, if he goes on e' this how.'

Consither, v. to consider. 'I thowt it was a ghoast at fost, for I'd been tell'd ther was a woman wi'owt her head to be seen there, but when I'd *consither'd* mysen' a bit, I fun' out it was nout

but th' moon shinin' on a fodge o' watter e' Tommy Wakefield dykein' boddum.'—*Robert Lockwood*.

Consternated, pp. astonished.

Convarted, pp. converted. Having convictions of sin and certainty of grace. 'Charlie was *convarted* at th' Ranter's chappil last neet. How'll that go on wi' his leadin' th' singers at chech?'

Mason. 'I've comed to ax you, sir, if you've onny objections to me tonin' Methodis?'

Squire. 'No; I've nothing to do with your religion.'

Mason. 'Then I'll go next prayer meetin' as there is, an' get *convarted*, for Mr Halifax hes a pair o' cottages to build, an' if I'm browt in I'm sewer to get th' job!'—*Messingham*, circa 1859.

Cony [koan'i], a rabbit. (Obsolescent.)

Cony-garth, a small enclosure for rabbits. (Obsolescent.) There is a field at Bottesford called The *Cony-garths*.

Coo [koo], a cow.

Coop, a chicken-hutch.

Coot, a water-hen. 'As lousy as a *coot*.'

Coparcener, a partner. Old law term. See Blount, *Law Dict. sub voc*.

Cop, cop [kop]! call-word for a horse.

Cop-horse, (1) a child's name for a horse.

(2) A child's toy like a horse.

Copy-land, land held on copyhold tenure. 'Afore the enclosure a deal o' land in Scotter was *copy-land*, but it's all free land now.'

Cordwainer, a shoemaker.

Core, the inner part of a hay or

- clover stack, when all the outside has been cut away. See *Crawk* (2).
- Corker**, an incredible assertion. 'Well, that is a *corker*.' (Perhaps really *caulker*.)
- Corn**, (1) any kind of cereal.
 (2) A single grain of wheat, &c. 'I got some wheat-*corns* in my boots an' they lamed me.' [1641] 'If yow bite a *corn* asunder with your teeth, yow shall see that the meale of it is of a darkish bley, and flinty colour.'—Best's *Rural Economy in Yorks.* 99. 'Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone.'—*St John* xii. 24.
 (3) A single grain of shot.
 (4) A small quantity of tobacco, not sufficient to fill a pipe.
 (5) He does n't carry *corn* well, *i. e.* he cannot bear prosperity.
- Corn**, v. When the ears of cereals begin to fill they are said, as the case may be, to *corn* well or badly. *Curne* occurs in this sense in *P. Plowman*, C. xiii. 180.
- Corn-bin** (with short *i*) [korn-bin]. Wild convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis*.
- Corn-crake**, the land-rail, *Crex pratensis*.
- Corned**, pp. slightly drunk.
- Corned-beef**, beef that has been a few days in pickle, but is not fully salted.
- Corner**, a district, a part, nearly equivalent to *Country-side*, q. v., but meaning a lesser district. 'In our *corner* we nivver think much about 'lections, but vote just that ways . . . tells us.'
- Cornish**, (1) a cornice.
 (2) The penis.
- Corpse**. When a corpse remains limp it is a sign that another death will shortly happen in the house.
- Corpse-candle**, a light which is said to be seen at times over graves.
- Corpse-winder**, a woman whose business it is to prepare the dead for the coffin.
- Corruption**, *pus*, 'matter.' 'All blud an' *corruption*.'
- 'Cos**, conj. because.
- Cosses**, pr. sing. costs. 'I should like to go to Drypool Fair, but it *cosses* so much up o' th' packet.'
- Cost**. When anything costs much more than it is worth, it is said to be 'more *cost* than worship.'
- Cot**, (1) a sheep's fleece that has become matted together during growth. *Cotted* fleeces are frequently used for door-mats, and, in the place of sponges, for fomenting sick horses.
 (2) A man or boy who cooks or does other womanly work.
- Cot**, pret. of *cut*. A boy at Winterton school, when undergoing instruction in the biography of Jonah, said, in reference to that prophet's imprisonment in the whale's belly, 'I should ha' *cot* my way oot.'
- Cotche** pp. caught.
 'Him as steals what isn't is'n When he's *cotch'd* mun go to prison.'—*Local Rhyme*.
- Cotcher**, a cottier; a cottager.
- Cotchy Pasture**, the cottagers' pasture at Kirton-in-Lindsey.
- Cote**, v. to fasten up swine in a pig-stie. (Obsolete.) 'Of Matthew Vause for not having a swine *cote* to *cote* up his swine in iijj'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1630.
- Cotted**, pp. matted, entangled.
- Cotter**, (1) an iron bolt with a large flat head used for fastening window shutters.

- (2) A kind of wedge or key used for various purposes.
- Cottered**, pp. (1) matted, entangled; applied to hair or wool. (2) Crumpled, shrunk, run-up; as applied to woollen or cotton goods.
- Cotterell**, (1) a washer, or broad, thin ring of metal placed below the head or nut of a bolt, to prevent it from crushing into the wood. [1570] 'for xxx cotterelles and viij wedges to the belles ij' iiij'.—*Louth Church Acc.* iii. 66. [1573] 'For makinge a cotterell to the little bell i'.—*Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, 115. (2) A piece of leather of similar shape to the above used to keep the strands of a mop together.
- Cotton**, v. (1) to get on well together, to agree. 'Him and his wife *cottons* together well enif sin' he's been i' prison. (2) To grow, to improve. (Obsolescent.) 'I perceive how this geare *cottens*.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 42.
- Cotton-down**, v. to humiliate one's self to another. 'I wer'nt *cotton-down* to a chap like that for all his brass.'
- Coud**, adj. cold. 'It's *coud* eniff to skin a toad.'
- Coud air off**. To 'tak th' *coud air off*' is to warm slightly. 'Set his beer up o' th' hud-end for a minnit to tak th' *coud air off*.'
- Coud cake**, lit. cold cake; something very painful or hard to bear. 'It's strange *coud cak* for that poor lass at Spaldin' to be sent to prison just for pullin' a flower.'—24 July, 1875.
- Coud chill**, a shivering fit.
- Coud chisel**, a strong steel chisel used for cutting iron when cold.
- Coud comfort**, unwelcome news.
- Coud fire**, the materials for a fire laid, but not lighted.
- Coud harbour**. A house in the parish of Northorpe is called *Cold harbour*. There is also a farm-house at Uleby bearing the same name, and in the reign of Mary I. the Bishop of Durham had a 'capital message or mansion-house called *cold-herberow sett*, and being in Thomas Street.'—Surtees, *Hist. Co. Pal. Durham*, I. lxxi. Cf. *Notes and Queries*, I. Series, i. 60; ii. 159, 340; vi. 455; ix. 107; xii. 254, 293; II. Series, vi. 143. *American Hist. Mag.* ii. 93. *Proceedings of Soc. Ant.* I. Series, i. 294; ii. 120. *Gent. Mag.* lxi. 1166.
- Coulch**, v. to trim and cleanse the slopes or batters of a drain.
- Coulter**, an iron blade or knife fixed in the beam of a plough. 'It's as blunt as a *coulter*, you mud ride bare-arsed to Lunnun on it.'
- Coulter-hole**, the hole in the beam of a plough in which the coulter fits.
- Count**, v. to anticipate, to reckon upon. 'She *counted* up o' bein' married afore th' bairn was born.'
- Countess-closes**, certain intrenchments, probably a Roman encampment, in the parish of Alkborough.
- Country-side**, the neighbourhood; the surrounding district. 'Th' whole *country-side's* ringin' wi' it.'
- Courage-bater**, a castrator.
- Court**, when used without any other word to fix its meaning, signifies the County-court for the recovery of debts. 'I sha'nt come for that money ony more; if it isn't paid afore next Tuesda' I shall put you i' th' *court*, an' see what that 'll do for thee.'
- Court cards**, (1) the kings,

queens, and knaves in a pack of cards; formerly called *coat-cards*.

(2) 'He's gotten to be a *court-card* noo' is said of some one who has risen very much in social position.

Courting, a court, an enclosed yard. 'He said he'd kick my arse round th' *courtin*'. So says I to him, thou'd better try; it 'll bon thee boots, may be.'—*Whitton*, Feb. 1872.

Coverlid, a coverlit; a bedquilt.

Cow, v. to subdue.

Cow-casson, cow-dung. See *Casson*.

Cow-clap, cow-dung; so called from the noise it makes in falling.

Cow-easings, cow-dung.

Cow-gate, the pasturage for a single cow in a cow-pasture.

Cow-grass, *Trifolium medium*.

Cow-lady, a lady bird.

Cow-lick, curled locks of hair on a cow which are believed to have assumed the form they bear from the animal's constantly licking them.

Cow-pasture, (1) a grass field, which is always depastured, never mown, in which the farmer's cows run.

(2) A pasture set apart, in some parishes, for the sole use of the cottagers' cows. There is a *cow-pasture* of this kind at Appleby.

Cow-tod, cow-dung. It is said of a man, who after much display, suddenly comes to poverty, that 'he went up like an arrow and lighted in a *cow-tod*.'

Cowl, a metal hood for a chimney, by aid of which householders, for the most part vainly, endeavour to hinder chimneys from sending their smoke downwards.

Cowl-rake, a mud-scraper, formed

like a large hoe, with a long shaft. [1596] 'F'or a *cowle-rake* making xij^d.—*Louth Church Acc.* iii. 160. 'Thou unconscionable hobnail, thou country *cowl-staff*.'—*Tho. Otway, The Atheist*, Act i. sc. 1. Robert Burton says it is controverted whether witches 'can bewitch cattell &c. to death, ride in the aire vpon a *cowlstaffe*, out of a chimney top, transforme themselues into cattles, dogges &c., translate bodies from place to place, meete in companies, and daunce as they doe, or haue carnall copulation with the Divill.'—*Anat. Mel.* ed. 1624, p. 52.

Cows and Calves, the flowers of the *Arum Maculatum*.

Coy, a decoy for taking wild-fowl.

Coy, adj. shy.

Coy-ducks, s. pl. tame ducks kept in a duck-decoy for the purpose of decoying the wild-fowl into the nets. 'The greatest varieties that are to be seen, for ponds, water-works, groves, conveniences of *Coy-ducks*.'—*Rushworth, Hist. Coll.* Part IV. vol. ii. p. 1263.

Coyl [koil], coal. Probably an importation from the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Cöal* is the common form here.

Crab-apple, a crab.

Crabbing, gathering crabs.

Crabby, crabbed, cross, bad-tempered. 'My maaster's alus *crabby* in a mornin'.'

Crab-lice, s. pl. a kind of *pediculus* which infests the *axille*, *pulenda*, and eye-lashes.

Crab-stick, a bad-tempered child.

Crab-vargis, an acid liquid, similar to vinegar, made from crabs.

Crack, (1) a boastful lie.

'Leasinges, backbytinges and vain-glorious *crakes*

Bad counsels, prayses, and false flatteries;

All those against that fort did bend their batteries.'

Spencer, *Faerie Queene*, ij. 11, 10.

(2) To do anything 'in a *crack*' means to do it very quickly.

Crack, v. (1) to boast. 'He *cracks* his sen' off as thof he was Lord Mayor o' Yerk.' 'Her bairn's nowt to *crack* on; you should nobbut see mine.'

(2) To curdle, said of milk in possets or when '*changing*,' q. v.

Cracker, a lie.

Cracky, adj. not quite sound in mind.

Cradge, a small bank made to keep out water.

Cram, v. (1) to force food down the throat.

(2) To force down anything very tightly.

(3) To impose upon a person by humorous lies.

Cramble, v. to move as though the joints were stiff. 'He's ninety year owd, an' he's nowt *cramblin'* to speak on yet.' 'I shall soon be as *cramblin'* as Tom Herringshaw is, my sen.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, circa 1840.

Cramp, **Cramper**, a piece of iron used to join stones together. See *Clamp* (2). [1628] 'For *crampers* for the steeple weigh 8ⁿ ij^a viij^d. . . . To Xpofier Browne for goeing to Grimsby for a Drill for puttinge in ye *cramps* xij^d.'—*Louth Ch. Accts*, iv. 34.

Cramp, v. to crumple. 'If you *cramp* that writin'-paper you'll clean spoil it.'

Cramp-ring, a ring worn to keep off the cramp. Robert Lockwood of Yaddlethorpe found an

old copper wedding-ring which had become fastened upon the point of a harrow-tooth, with which he was working his land; he gave it to his wife to wear, and she assured the editor that it had quite cured her of cramp. 'She used to hev it bad afore, but it hed never been near her sin'. Rings for the cure of cramp were formerly blessed by the Kings of England; the service therefor may be seen in Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, iii. 335. Cf. Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* 1813, i. 128; Nares's *Gloss. sub voc.*; *Pro. Soc. Ant.* I. S., vol. ii. p. 292; *Journal of British Arch. Ass.* xxvii. 287.

Crampt, adj. limited for space. 'We're strange an' *crampt* for room here, nobut one bed-room for nine folks.'

Cranch, v. to crunch; to crush as wheels do the stones on a newly-repaired road.

Crane, a heron.—J. Marcham, *Bottesford*.

Crane, a bar of iron turning on a pivot, affixed to the back of a chimney for the purpose of suspending cooking vessels over the fire.

Crank, (1) the handle of a turnip-slicer, a 'blower,' a grindstone, or any similar machine.

(2) A machine used in some prisons for finding employment for refractory prisoners. There was one in the now disused prison at Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Cranky, adj. (1) weak, decrepit.

(2) Ill-tempered, irritable, obliging.

Cranny, a crevice.

Crappely, adj. lame, decrepit.

Craps, **Scraps**, s. pl. scraps of pig's fat which remain after the lard has been extracted by boiling. Some persons eat them

with mustard, vinegar, and pepper.

Cratch, (1) a cradle. (Obsolete.)

‘He encradled was

In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad
of hay.’

Spencer, *Hymne of Hevenly Love*,
226.

(2) An open frame in which hay is put for cattle. Thomas Teanby of Barton-upon-Humber had at his death in 1652 ‘5 sheep *cratches*.’—*Gent. Mag.* 1861, ii. 505.

(3) A pig-cratch, q. v.

Cratches, s. pl. swellings to which horses are subject ‘on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof.’—*Sportsman’s Dict.* 1785, *sub voc.*

Cratch-yard, a bedded fold for cattle.

Craw, (1) a rook; not a carrion crow. When this latter is spoken of it is called a ‘ket-craw.’

‘Never tho’ my mortal summers
to such length of years should
come

As the many-winter’d *crow* that
leads the clanging rookery
home.’

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

When a child asks a question
which it is difficult or unwise to
answer, the mother replies:
‘How do I knaw, bairn; why
does *craws* pick lambs’ eyes oot?’

(2) A crowbar.

(3) The crop of a bird.

Craw, v. (1) to crow as a cock.

‘A whistlin’ wife an’ a *crawin’* hen
Is naather good for God nor men.’

(2) To brag, to boast.

Craw-feet, wrinkles.

Crawk, (1) the core of anything, commonly applied to fruit. ‘I don’t like them apples, they’re nowt nobut *crawk*.’

(2) The hard lump in the

middle of a potato which has not been boiled sufficiently.

(3) The inner part of a hay or clover-stack when all the outside has been cut away.

(4) ‘He’s good at th’ *crawk*’ signifies that he, of whom it is said, is sound in constitution or trustworthy in character.

Crawl, v. to be infested with, used regarding vermin. ‘He *crawls* wi’ lice.’ ‘Th’ dog fairly *crawls* wi’ lops.’

Crawmasing, going round begging gifts at Christmas.

Craw ower, v. to triumph over.

Craws. Infants are said ‘to climb *craws*’ when they first begin to use their feet by climbing up their mothers’ breast.

Crazy, adj. rickety. ‘That chair’s *crazy*, thu möant sit thee sen’ doon on it. I nobut keep it ’cos it used to be Lord Yarbur’s.’

Cream, v. to froth, as ale.

Cream-poke, land in the parish of Messingham, 1825.

Creddle, (1) a cradle.

(2) A frame of rods fastened by cords which is put round the neck of a horse that has been blistered, or has hurt itself, to hinder it from biting the sore.

(3) A fence round a young tree.

(4) A frame in which glaziers carry glass. ‘To my broder Robert all my toels and scroes, and a *credill* of Normandy glase.’—Will of John Petty, *Test. Ebor.* iv. 334.

Creddle - bairn, an infant. ‘I was nobbut a *credde-bairn* then; so I knaw nowt cosarnin’ it.’

‘And made hem rowto
Als he weren *kradelbarnes*.’
Havelok, 1912.

Cree, v. to simmer grain until tender. ‘Squire alus gives his

- hosses *creed* linessed, that's why they shine i' their coats.'
- Creed-wheat**, wheat simmered until tender, and eaten with sugar and spices, or made into '*Frumenty*,' q. v.
- Creel**, (1) an osier basket for carrying fish.
(2) A wooden rack in which plates are put to dry.
(3) A frame in which glaziers carry glass.
- Creeper**, a grapnel used for recovering the bodies of drowned persons. 'When they fun' his body there was n't a mark on it except th' *creeper's* hed just catched it aside o' one o' th' ears.'
- Creeping**, a cold sensation in the skin, caused sometimes by fright, at others by illness.
- Creep up the sleeve**, to deceive by coaxing, or flattery. 'You see he's *crept up her sleeve* till he can do owt wi' her he likes.'
- Cresset**, an iron frame for an out-door fire. Cf. 'blazing *cressets*' in Milton, *P. L.* i. 728.—*Rites of Durham, Surtees Soc.* pp. 2, 3.
- Cretch-yard**, a bedded fold for cattle.
- Crew**, a confused crowd. It may be applied to lifeless things as well as living. 'You nivver seed such a *crew* o' plough-jags as we hed to - year.' 'I nivver seed such a *crew* o' mucky oud things as there was tond out at S . . . sale.'
- Crew, Crew-yard**, a bedded fold for cattle. 'With hay and straw, and use of *crews* and sheds . . . with the use of the *crew-yards* until the 5th of April next.'—*Stamford Mercury*, Sep. 20, 1867.
- Crewel**, fine worsted. Miss Baker says, 'Fine worsteds, made hard and smooth by twisting, which distinguishes them from commen worsted; of various colours used for the purpose of ornamental needle - work, and by the angler in the composition of artificial flies. Lexicographers have mistaken the distinctive difference of this article, and describe it simply as fine worsted.'—*Northamp. Gloss.* 'Bless yer heart, my good man . . . it was my owd grandmother gave me that name, when I was clear a little bairn, along o' my runnin' away wi' her *crewell* ball, and makin' a blobb for eels wi' it.'—*John Markenfield*, i. 113. In 1529 there was in the church of Kirton-in-Lindsey a vestment of 'greyne *croylle*.'—*Ch. Acc. sub ann.*
- Crew-Hills**, a place in the parish of Lea, so called because cattle were formerly kept there in winter.
- Crib-sucker, Crib-biter**, a horse which gnaws and sucks the sides of the manger.
- Crick**, (1) a twist of the neck.
(2) A crevice.
- Cried down**, slandered, evil-spoken of.
- Cried up**, pp. praised. 'She's strange an' *cried up* by some folks o' account ou her singin' an' playin' up o' the peanner.'
- Crimp**, an agent employed to trepan sailors into the clutches of the press-gang. (Obsolescent.)
- Crimp**, v. to wrinkle.
- Crimping-machine**, an instrument with two indented rollers, in which heaters can be placed. One of these rollers revolves upon the other. It is used for '*crimping*' women's frills and cap-borders.
- Crinkle**, v. to wrinkle. To form in loops, as is the custom with unwound thread. A brook in Roxby parish, the course of which

is very circuitous, is called *Cringlebeck*.

Crisseled up [kris'id], twisted up as leaves are by cold. 'Th' geraniums was all *crisseled-up* by th' frost last night.'

Croak, v. to complain.

Croft, a small piece of enclosed land, near a homestead.

Crony, a companion.

Crook, (1) an iron hook by which cooking vessels are suspended over a fire.

(2) The hinge of a gate or door. 'Tek th' gate off the crooks, Joab.'—Lawrence Cheney, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 27.

Crookled [kruok'id], adj. crooked. 'A *crookled* stick 'all do to beat a bitch wi'.' 'As *crookled* as a dog's hint-leg.' There is a public house at Gainsburgh, and another at Owston, having for a sign 'The Crooked Billet.' Both these go by the name of 'The *Crooked* Billet.'

(2) Bad-tempered.

(3) Awkward.

Croon, a crown.

Croopy, adj. hoarse.

Crop, the stomach of a bird.

Cropping, the crops. 'Th' wheat's good, but th' spring *croppin'* looks real offil.'

Cross, (1) the signature of a person who cannot write. It is remarkable that, while now the sign of the cross is almost universally used for this purpose, in former days, down to the middle of the last century, arbitrary signs and letters were frequently used.

(2) If you wash your hands in water, where another person has washed before, you must make the sign of the *cross* in it, or you will quarrel with him before the year is out.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1854.

(3) You must always *cross* yourself when you see a magpie, to avert ill-luck.

Cross-bars, s. pl. the upright bars of a gate which run across the ledges or horizontal bars.

Cross-bow. These ancient pieces of artillery are still, or were until very recently, used for shooting rooks. The arrows were made very heavy and with a knob at the end.

Cross-cloth, (1) a hanging, or veil by which the rood and other images in the rood-loft were hidden during Lent. (Obsolete.)

(2) A banner attached to a processional cross. (Obsolete.) 'All the banner-clothes and *cross-clothes* where cut in peeces by Sir Roberte Towne, our parsonne and made playing cotes for children of them.'—*Linc. Church Goods*, 1566, p. 157.

(3) An article of female dress, probably a kerchief which was worn crossed over the bosom. (Obsolete.) 'Margaret Saunderson on 10 Sep. 1602 stole from John Shaw gent. "vnum le *crosscloth* et vnum le handkerchiff precium x^d.'"—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, sub ann.

Cross-cropping, taking crops out of the accustomed rotation. 'Tend to exhaust the soil and are there called *cross-cropping*.'—Tho. Stone, *View of Agric. Linc.* 1794, 54.

Cross-cut-saw, a saw used for cutting trees across.

Cross-cutting, ploughing land across, after it has been ploughed the ordinary way, so as to cut the soil into square blocks.

Cross-eyed, adj. squinting.

Cross-grained, adj. bad-tempered.

Cross-patch, a peevish child.

Cross-quart, cross-corner.

Crowle, v. to crawl, to creep.

- 'I fun' this here young thief *crowlin'* thrif my otchad hedge wi' his pockets full o' pears.'
- Crown**, (1) the head or top of anything, as the *crown* of an arch, the *crown* of a bee-hive, a saddle, or a bell.
(2) The place on the top of the head from which the hair parts.
- Crown o' th' causey**, the middle of the highway or footpath. See *Causey*.
- Crownation**, coronation. 'For rynginge on the *crownation* day, the xxvijth of March ij.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1638. 'I can remember three *crownations* of two kings an' a queen. My faather could nobbut remember one, an' that was King George the Third.'—*Mary Richards*.
- Crowner**, (1) a coroner.
'Tis true the *crowner* sat, and sent This verdict:—Died of noncontent.'—*Newspaper Cutting*, 1832.
(2) Something surpassingly beautiful or excellent.
- Crowner's quest**, coroner's inquest.
- Cruddle**, v. (1) to lie close together, for the sake of warmth. 'Look how them young bods is *cruddled* up'n a heap.'
(2) To curdle.
- Cruddy**, oatmeal gruel.
- Cruds**, s. pl. curds. 'Hast thou not powred me out as milke? and turned me to *cruds* like cheese?'—Job x. 10, *Geneva Version*. 'A few *cruddes* and creen, and an hauer cake.'—P. Plowman, B. vi. 284.
- Cruel**, adv. very, exceedingly. 'It's *cruel* coud to-neet.'
- Crum**, v. to crumble. 'You mo'nt *crum* yer bread, Sarah Ann.' 'That motter's all *crumin'* away i' th' gardin wall Bars Smith built.' 'Thou thy selfe didst *crum* it, thou therefore must eat it vp all.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 385.
- Crumbs**, s. pl. (1) the loose earth that falls into the trench in digging.
(2) A man or an animal recovering from sickness is said to 'pick up his *crumbs*.'
- Crummy**, adj. fat, in good condition; rich, in good humour. 'My maaster's a'us crusty afore dinner, an' *crummy* efter.'
- Crump**, v. to crush. 'I'll *crump* your onion' is equivalent to 'I'll break your skull.'
- Crumpy**, adj. crisp, said of bread or pastry.
- Crust**, the outside plank of a tree. [1563] 'For a *crust* of a plank to a brigge . . . xvj^d.'—*Louth Church Acc.* iii. 28.
- Crusty**, adj. ill-tempered. See *Crummy*.
- Crutchy**, a nick-name for one who walks with a crutch.
- Cryson**, a person disfigured by dress. 'What a *cryson* she looks i' that owd cloak.'
- Cry shame on**, v. to hold up publicly to contempt.
- Cry up**, v. to praise greatly. 'They *cry up* . . . as th' best preacher in England barrin' Spurgeon.'
- Cuckoo-flower**, *Cardamine pratensis*.
- Cuckoo-lamb**, a lamb born in May or June.
- Cuckoo-spit**. The white froth on plants produced by the larva of the *cicada spumaria*. See *Brock*.
- Cuckoo-time**, spring.
- Cuckstool**, a ducking-stool. A '*kevckstowle*' was ordered to be made for the manor of Bottesford in 1565; and in 1576 it was ordered by the court 'that every

woman that is a scould shall eyther be sett vpon the *cockstoll* & be thrise ducked in the water or els ther husbandes to be amerced vj' viij^d.' The use of the *cuckstool* was only abandoned at Gainsburgh in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The stool was in existence, under the charge of the constable, in 1837.—Stark's *Hist. Guinsb.* 528. Among the goods in the custody of the Louth churchwardens in 1624 were 'a creddele and a *cockstoll* chare.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* An engraving of a *cuckstool* occurs in the first Edit. of Gay's *Shepherd's Week*, 1714, as an illustration of the lines:—

'I'll speed me to the pond, where
the high stool

On the long plank hangs o'er the
muddy pool,

That stool the dread of evry scolding
quean.'—Bk. iij. l. 105.

Cuddle, v. to fondle, to embrace.

Cuddy, (1) short for Cuthbert. The surname of Cuthbert is similarly contracted.

(2) A name for an ass.

(3) A hedge-sparrow.

Culbert, a culvert; an underground tunnel for conveying water.

Cull, v. (1) to separate sheep, or other live stock; the good from bad. The latter are called '*culls*.'

(2) To pluck.

Cullever, a culverin, *i. e.* a hand-gun. (Obsolete.) [1569] 'for mending ye *Cullever* vj^d.' [n. d.] 'for a new stock for the townes *Culleuer* ij^d vj^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

Cullidge-ended. Houses or stacks are said to be *cullidge-ended* when the ends of the roofs are sloped to the ridge, not carried up perpendicularly.

Culls, s. pl. inferior articles of any kind picked out from others.

The word is especially applied to inferior sheep which have been separated from the rest of the flock. See *Cull*.

Culver, a pigeon. (Obsolete.)

Cumber, v. to encumber.

Cumberground, **Cumberworld**, anything utterly useless.

Cundiff, or **Cunliff**, a culvert, or conduit. An underground tunnel for conveying water.

Cunger, a conger eel.

Cunning, adj. wise, sharp, clever, in a good sense. 'She's a strange, long-headed, *cunning* woman among pigs an' pultry.' 'Ho was a more *cunninger* man in his occupation.'—*Friar Rush*, 1620, p. 10, in Thoms's *Prose Romances*.

Cupboard-lover, a man who makes love to a female servant, not for herself, but for the good things she gives him from her master's pantry.

Cups and saucers, a child's term for acorns, and the cups that contain them.

Cur, a mean or ill-mannered person.

Curchy [kerch'i], a curtsy.

Curk [kerk], a cork.

'Made i' Bristol,
Sell'd i' Yerk;
Putten i' a bottle,
An' call'd a *curk*.'

Curous, curious.

Curpse, a corpse.

Curranberry, the garden currant.

Cush-cush, **Cush-a-cow**, the call for a cow.

'*Cushy* cow bonny, give down thy
milk,

And I will give thee a gown of
silk;

A gown of silk and a silver tee,
If thou wilt give down thy milk
to me.'

The two last lines often run thus—
‘A gown of silk and a silver spoon,
If thou wilt give down thy milk
very soon.’

“‘*Cusha! Cusha! Cusha!*” calling,
For the dews will soon be falling.’
Jean Ingelow, *The High Tide*.

Customably, adv. according to custom, habitually. ‘Th’ carrier goes *customably* to Gainsb’r every Setterda’, but i’ harvest-time ‘e knocks off.’ ‘He threateneth to do with him as *customably* is used to be done to whore masters: that is, he will geld him.’—Bernard, *Terence*, 162.

Customary-land, land held by copyhold tenure. (Obsolete.) ‘His highnes priuileges infringed . . . in raseinge so manie freeholde estates by deede of Landes apparentlie *custumarye*.’—Norden’s *Survey of the Soke of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1614; preface.

Cut, a drain, commonly one newly made. ‘A *cut* or drain to be cut at the said Bycarsdyke . . . also a sluice out of Bycarsdyke into the said new *cut*.’—*Proceedings of Court of Sewers, circa 1635*, in Stonhouse’s *Hist. Isle of Axholme*. ‘They made several *cuts* or artificial rivers from 16 to 100 feet wide.’—Geo. Pryme, *Autobiographic Recollections*, 145. ‘Some valuable *cuts* and rivers had been made.’—J. M. Heathcote, *Reminiscences of Fen and Mere*, 24.

Cut, v. to castrate.

‘**Cute**, adj. acute.

Cutlash, a cutlass.

Cut-meat, hay, oats in the straw, and such like cut into short lengths for cattle food.

Cutted [kuted], pt. t. cut. ‘There’s a lass been an’ *cutted* them young trees i’ th’ Pan-field.’

Cutten, pp. cut. ‘I’ve *cutten* my sen strange an’ bad wi’ thy fur-bill.’

Cutter, (1) a castrator. Until about a century ago these persons used to bear about with them a horn on which they blew when entering a village to give notice of their coming (cf. *Hudibras*, Part II. c. ii. l. 610). ‘The Horn’ Inn at Messingham derived its sign from a person who practised this art, who used the well-known badge of his business as a sign. When the horn was discontinued, castrators used to signify their calling by a miniature horse-shoe in silver or white metal which they wore stitched on the front of the hat. This badge was common until quite recently, and may perhaps yet be seen.

(2) A machine for cutting hay, clover, oats in the straw, and other fodder for cattle.

Cuts, a carriage used for conveying timber. It consists of two pairs of wheels with a long pole as a coupling between them, so as to place them far apart. ‘We’re goin’ wi’ th’ *cuts* to fetch John Bell’s wood fra’ Scawby plantin’.

Cuts, to draw, to cast lots by means of straws cut of unequal length. These straws are held in the closed hand, and the person who draws the longest straw wins. ‘We can’t both tak th’ lanes to year, so we’ll *draw cuts* to see who’s to hev’em.’

‘Sir knight, quod he, my maister & my lord,
Now *draweth cut*, for that is myn accord.

Anon to drawen every wight
began,
And shortly for to tellen as it was,
Were it by aventure, or sort, or
caas,

The soth it is, the *cut* fil to the knight.'

Chaucer, *Prolog. to Cant. Tales*, 837.
(Note. In Chaucer, the *cut* is the *shortest* straw; l. 836.)

'Let us alle *cutte draw*,
And then is none begyht.'
Towneley Mysteries, 228.

'Wae's me, for baith I canna get,
To ane by law we're stinted;
Then I'll *draw cuts* and tak my
fate,
And be with ane contented.'
Allan Ramsay, *Poems*, 1712, 84;
quoted in Brand's *Antiq.* ed.
1813, ii. 627.

Cutting-knife, a large knife with a handle set at right angles to the blade; used for cutting hay from stacks. 'She's to no more use to kitchen-wark then a *cuttin'-knife* is to a swarm o' bees.'

Cut-work, (1) open-work carving.

(2) Open-work patterns cut in flannel or other textile fabrics. It was especially applied to the ornamental patterns cut in the edges of shrouds when burying in woollen was obligatory.

Cut your lucky, go away. An order of instant dismissal.

Cuzen [kewzen], a strangely-dressed or odd-looking person.

Cyphering, arithmetic.

Cypher up, v. to measure a person in one's mind. To have thoroughly entered into his character. 'I've *cypher'd* up that gentleman years sin', an' wod rather give him five shillin' then lend him a sovr'in.'

Daa [daa], day.

Dab, (1) a child's pinafore.

(2) One who is clever at anything. 'Fred's *dab* at his larnin'.'

(3) A slight blow.

(4) A wipe with a sponge or wet cloth.

Dab-chick, the water-hen.

Dab hand, one who is clever at any kind of manual labour. 'He's as *dab* a *hand* at thackin' as ever I seed.'

Dabwash, the washing of a few clothes by themselves at a time distinct from washing-day.

Dacious, adj. audacious.

Dacker, v. (1) to waver, to shake fitfully. Applied to the action of the wind on the sails of a ship, on trees or buildings. 'I seed th' chimley *dacker* matter of hairf a minnit afore it fell.'

(2) To equivocate, to waver, to idle about, to be irregular. 'I knew he was liein', he *dacker'd* an' slew'd in his talk.' 'Dacker, vox in agro Lincoln, usitata significat autem vacillare, nutare.'—*Skinner*.

(3) To have relapses in sickness.

Dack, Dacky, interj. the call for pigs.

Dacky-pig, a child's name for a pig.

Daddy-long-legs, a crane-fly.

'Old *Daddy Longlegs* would n't say his prayers,
Take him by the right leg,
Take him by the left leg,
Take him by both legs,
And throw him down-stairs.'
Nursery Rhyme.

Daffing, pres. part. jesting. 'She's alus *daffin'* estead o' mindin' her wark.' 'Nae *daffing*, na gabbing, but sighing and sabbing.'—*Flowers of the Forest*; Scott, *Bor-der Min.*, ed. 1861, iii. 335.

Daffy-down-dilly, the daffodil. 'Th' fost flowers th' bairn iver seem'd to tak' notice on was th' *daffy-down-dillys* that growd anean th' crew-yard wall. Them he'd pull up by hands full.'

'*Daffy-down-dillys* comed to the town

In a yaller petty-coat an' a green gown.'

'Strowe mee the grownde with daffadownlillies

And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lillies.'

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* 140.

Daft, adj. foolish, slightly insane.

A child looks *daft* or *dafted* when it seems bewildered, scared, or unable to answer a question.

Dagger - drawing. To be 'at dagger-drawing' is to be on very bad terms with some one.

Dale, a division in an open field.

(Obsolete.) Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, taken A. D. 1616, furnishes us with the names of many of these dales: e. g. Black moulde dale, Bayting dale, Dale juxta Borialem le stump cross.—MS. Pub. Lib. Cantab, Ff. iv. 30, fol. 7. The word was not obsolete in 1787, when the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey was surveyed. There is a place at Cleatham called 'Longdale,' and 'Holywell Dale' at Winterton. In the parish of Messingham before the enclosure, 'when any person had six lands altogether it was called a dale.'—J. Mackinnon's *Acc. of Messingham*, MS. 1825, 16.

Dallacked, Dallacked-out, pp. over-dressed, dressed in gaudy colours. 'I nivver seed sarvant lasses so dallack'd-out as they was at Gainsb'r Statts.'

Damnified, pp. injured. 'I've been damnified a matter o' two year rent by th' beek - bank breakin'.'

'What dismall day hath lent this cursed light

To see my Lord so deadly damnifiede ?'

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, ii., vii., xlii.

Damp, adj. rainy.

Damper, (1) an instrument in a

fire-place to close a flue.

(2) Anything that is said or done to dispirit another.

Dance, when a person has had to go from place to place in search of some person or thing. 'I've hed a fine dance efter it.'

Dandrill, a knock, a blow.

Dandy, a curved stick with which hockey is played.

Dang it, interj. a form of oath used by silly people who think to escape sin by changing the final letters in *damn*.

Dangle, v. to loiter about. 'He's alust danglin' efter th' lasses.'

Dant [dant], v. to daunt. 'He was swearin' shockin' for onybody to hear till a thunner-clap came, an' then he seem'd clear danted.' 'Percussit mihi animum. It smote me to the heart; it danted me.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 12.

Dapper, adj. neat, smart.

Dar [dar], v. to dare. 'Don't dar me to it; when I'm mad I dar do owt.'

Dark, adj. (1) secret. 'He keeps everything very dark, nobody knaws nowt but him and his lawyer.'

(2) Wicked. 'They say there hes been some dark deeds done there afore-time.'

Darken the door. 'Never darken my doors ony more' is equivalent to, never come to my house again. The strongest possible form of letting another know he is unwelcome.

Darklins, (1) twilight. '*Darklins* at neet.'

(2) adv. Darkly. 'I could nobut darklins mak' out what he meant; for he's hed a fit, an' talks real queer.'

Dar n't, for *dare not*. See *Dar*.

Darty, Daty, dirty.

Dash, the internal machinery of a churn.

Dash, v. to thwart, to destroy. 'This *dashes* all th' hopes I ever hed o' gettin' that job.' 'Out, alas! the matter is *dusht*.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 210.

Dash, Dashboard, the splash-board of a carriage.

Dasht, pp. (1) shy, timid as a dog that has been beaten.

(2) 'Well, I'll be *dasht*' is a mild form of oath. 'Well, I'll be *dasht* if it isn't dinner-time an' hairf th' mornin's work to do yet.'

Dateless, adj. stupid, having the faculties failing through age.

Daub an' Stower, the same as *Stud and mud*, q. v.

Dauber, a builder with *daub and Stower*. The word is, perhaps, obsolete, but it has given rise to a not uncommon surname.

Daubing, plastering with road-mud or clay. 'The seid barn is ruinous in wallyng as in *dawbyng* and ground sillyng.'—Survey of Priory of Sandwell, co. Stafford, temp. Hen. VIII. in *Mon. Ang.* iii. 191.

Dauby, adj. dirty. 'What a *dauby* bairn thoo art.'

Daul, v. a. to weary. 'If thoo walks all th' ways fra here to Lincoln an' by agean thoo'll *daul* thee sen aboon a bit, I knaw.'

Daw, a chattering fool. 'And with that he turned to the seid John Copyldyke and said tho[u art] a fool and a *dawe*, and the said John Copyldyke awnswered, *dawe* of thy hede.'—Star-Chamber Proceedings, 1533, in *Proceed. of Soc. Ant.*, II. Series, iv. 321. 'What's th' use o' listenin' to a *daw* like thee? when I fall out it's wi' men, not magpies.'

Dawdles, an idle person. 'What

a *dawdles* thou art, surely.'

Dawked out, pp. dressed in slovenly finery. 'I never seed a lass *dawk'd out* as she is in all my life.'

Dawkin, a foolish person.

Daver, v. to tremble.

Davy, an affidavit. 'I'll tak' my *davy* on it, ivvery thod wod she says is a lie.'

Day. 'The lost days' are the eleven days which were omitted when the new style was introduced in 1752. The day following Wednesday the 2d of September of that year being called Thursday the 14th. (Bond's *Handy-book of Rules for verifying dates*, 10.) Many persons have not yet forgiven those who made the change, as it has thrown, say they, all the fairs in the country wrong. Persons who were born before 1752 were, while they lived, never weary of denouncing those who had, in their opinion, robbed them of their birth-days.

Day-man, a labourer hired from day to day; not a regular hand.

Daysman, an arbitrator. One who settled the amount of work each man in a gang of 'bankers' ought to do, and how much of the sum paid for the whole 'tak' his share should be. I myself have never heard the word used, and it may possibly now be obsolete, but it was in common use both in the Isle of Axholme and on the east side of the Trent at the beginning of this century. In Brayley's *Graphic Illustrator*, 1834, p. 14 (quoted in *Notes and Queries*, Series I., vol. i. p. 267), we are told that 'A *dais-man* is still a popular term for an arbitrator in the North.' 'Neither is there any *dayes-man* betwixt vs that might lay his hand vpon vs both.'—*Bible Authorized Version*, 1634, Job ix. 33. The

Geneva version, 4to, 1615, here reads 'vmpire.'

'What art thou
That mak'st thyselſe his *dayes-*
man, to prolong
The vengeance preſt ?'

Spencer, *Faerie Queen*, ii., viii.,
xxviii.

'In Switzerland . . . they had
ſome common arbitrators, or
dayesmen in every town.'—Bur-
ton, *Anat. Mel.* edit. 6, p. 50.
'They haue made me vmpire
and *daies-man* betwixt them.'—
Bernard, *Terence*, 204.

Day, the third. If a perſon be
taken ſuddenly ill, or be injured
by an accident, if he ſurvive
until the third day, it is believed
that he will recover.

Day-work, work done by the
day, as diſtinguiſhed from 'taken-
work.'

Dazed, pt. t. and pp. (1) dazzled.
'Th' lightnin' clear *dazed* me.'

(2) Astoniſhed, confuſed. 'I
thowt he 'd been dead years, ſo
when he com up to me I felt
clear *dazed*, an' could n't ſpeak.'

Dëad [di'h'd], (1) dead. 'Billy's
dëad an' th' owd man's in
'Mericaſ.'

(2) Death. 'Them folks as
ſtarv'd th' bairn to *dead* at
Gainsb'r hed fifteen year for it
nobbut, I wiſh they 'd hinged
both on 'em.'

'That þey receyve in forme of bred,
Hyſ ys goddeſe body þat ſofferred
ded.'

Myrc, *Inſtruc. for Pariſh Prieſts*, 8.

Dëad agean, violently oppoſed
to. 'She's a good ſort o' woman,
but *dead agean* th' preachers.'

Dëad as a door-nail, quite dead.
The author of *Piers Plowman*
tell us

'þat Fey withouten fait is febelore
þen nouzt,

And *ded as a dore-nayl*.'

Text A. i. 161.

So in Will. of Palerne, twice; ll.
628, 3396; and in Shakespeare,
2 *Hen. IV.*, V. iii. 125.

Dëad hedge, a fence made of dead
material, commonly of thorns or
willows.

Dëad hoſs. 'Working the *dëad*
hoſs' is taking goods for work
done in lieu of payment in money.

Dëad lift. When a man puts
out all his ſtrength to do any-
thing he is ſaid to do it 'at the
dëad lift;' hence anything of
ſurpaſſing hardship is a *dëad*
lift.

Dëadly [di'h'dli], adj. and adv.
a ſtrong ſuperlative. 'He's a
dëadly rogue.' 'This is *dëadly*
ſtrong tea.'

Dëad-man's-fingers, (1) a part
of a crab which is held to be
unfit for food.

Dëad on, Dëad upon, very ener-
getic againſt. 'He's *dëad upo*'
th' poulchers.'

Dëad-starved, to be ſo cold as to
have loſt the uſe of one's limbs.
'I was that *dëad-starved* comin'
home fra Brigg on Chriſtmas
Eve that I hardly knowed where
I was.'

Dëad wall, a wall without any
doors or windows in it.

Dëaf [di'h'f], adj. blighted, empty.

Dëaf. It is ſuppoſed that eating
the ſpinal marrow out of a
chine of beef will make one deaf.

Dëaf-ears, (1) blighted ears of
corn that have no grain in them.
(2) The auricles of the heart.

Dëaf-nettle, the ſtingleſs nettle.
'Doffe nettyllo, *Archangeluſ*;'
Prompt. Parv.

Dëaf-nut, a nut without a kernel.

Dëaf-pap, a cow's pap which will
not give milk.

Deal, (1) a plank of foreign fir-
timber.

(2) Much, a great quantity.

'He's ta'en a *dëul* o' doctor's stuff, but he's a vast *dëul* better.'
'You mun gie me a *dëul* o' puddin'; I'm that hungry I could eat a hoss wi' th' saddle on.'

'So þat þe meste *del* of hey men þat in Englonð beþ
Beþ ycome of þe Normans.'

Rob. of Glouc. 368.

'What a *deale* will they eat and drinke.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 194.

Deal, v. to distribute. 'There is them that's gotten it to say as he does n't *deal* out th' dole fairly.'

Dear hand. A tradesman who has not credit with those with whom he deals, but has to buy his wares in small quantities, just when he wants them, is said to buy them at '*dear hand*.'

Deary, adj. something small. 'I never seed such *deary* little apples in all my life.' 'I'll tak' a little *deary* mite more, please.'

Deary me, interj. an expression of surprise. '*Deary me*, I never can expect th' post been so late as he alus is.' 'Why, the *deary me* to-day!'

Death. It is a sign of death if pigeons alight in trees, come into the house, or become on a sudden unaccountably tame.

Death-cart. If you hear, in the night-time, a cart drive rapidly up the road towards the house where you dwell, and it stops suddenly at your door, and when you look out you see nothing, it is a sign of death. If, however, a sound like unto the shooting out of stones or coals when a cart is tipped-up, be heard, it is then a never-failing sign of death.

Death-lax, the diarrhoea which is premonitory of death.

Death-thraws, or **Dead-thraws**, s. pl. the death-throes or last agony.

Decoy, a pond with pipes or channels running from it which are furnished with nets for catching wild ducks.

Dee, to die. 'I was so badly I thout I should ha' *deed*.'

Deek, a dyke.

Deep, adj. cunning. 'He's as *deep* as a well,' and 'He's as *deep* as Wilkes,' are common expressions to indicate subtilty and craft.

Deepness, (1) depth; (2) cunning.

Def, adj. clever, accomplished. 'He's one o' th' *def*est hands in a stable I ever seed.'

Delf, Delft, (1) a drain that has been delved (not a natural river); a pond, a clay-pit, a railway cutting, or any other large hole that has been delved out.

'Some lesser *delfts*, the fountains bottom sounding

Draw out the baser streams.'
Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, ed. 1816, iii. 13.

(2) A drain or cut at the back of an embankment, whence the earth has been obtained for forming the bank.

(3) Delft ware.

Delf-case, a rack for holding plates and dishes.

Delve, v. to dig.

Demmic, Demmuc, (1) an epidemic.

(2) A whitlow or thecal abscess.

Demmuck'd taties, s. pl. potatoes which are blighted by the potatoe disease. A corruption of the word *epidemic*. '*Demmuck'd* flukes is three shillin' a seek, good uns twelve-an'-six.'

Dent, a dint.

Dent, v. to dint.

Denter, an indenture. 'Pleas,

- sir, we've comed to ax you to fill up these *denters* atween me an' my prentis for us.'
- Depart**, v. to die. 'It was a sore job, not one of his bairns was nigh him when he *departed*; it came so sudden.' 'All false executores þat maken false testaments and despose the goodes of him þat is dede oþer wise than his will was at his *departyng*.'—Myrc, *Instructions for Parish Priests*, 23, 83. [1502-3] 'John Vavasour of Newton is *departed* to the mercy of God, sence ye departed from home.'—*Plumpton Corresp.* 175. [1566] 'One alter stone sold to William Thixton, and he caused yt to be laide on his grave when he *departed*.'—Peacock, *Lincolnsh. Church Furniture*, 121.
- Departure**, death.
- Desarve**, v. to deserve.
- Desput**, for *desperate*, used as adv., very, exceedingly. 'It's *desp'u't* cowl to-day.' 'I'm *desp'u't* badly.'
- Deuce** [*deus*]. 'The *deuce* tak' ye,' 'What the *deuce* are ye doin',' 'What the *deuce* is that,' are common forms of speech. Used as if it meant devil; but the word is really *deus*; see Sir F. Madden's note to *Havelok*, s. v. *Deus*.
- Deuced**, adj. extremely great. 'It's a *deuced* shame.'
- Devilin**, the swift; *Cypselus apus*.
- Devil's bit**, (1) *Scabiosa succisa*, the root of which ends abruptly as if bitten off.
(2) A three-penny piece. So called because proud people will not give copper at collections, and therefore provide themselves with the smallest silver coin they can.
- Devil's coach-horse**. The common 'black cocktail;' *Ocyppus olens*.
- Devil, compact with**. If a person sells his soul to the devil, to be delivered at a certain specified time, the vendor, if wary, may avoid payment by putting in the contract 'he it in the house or out of the house,' and then when the time arrives, sitting astride on a window-sill or standing in a door-way.
- Devil's dung**, assafoetida.
- Dewlap**, loose skin under the chin of man or beast.
- Dew-rated**, pp. said of flax which is retted (q.v.) on the ground, not by steeping in water.
- Diaclum**, diachylon plaster. 'Me fãather once bowt a great roll o' *diaclum*, enif to paper a room wi', of a man that stood wi' a stall at Gainsb'r Mart, but it was to no mander o' use efter he'd hed it two or three weeks.'
- Dib**, a child's pinafore.
- Dibble**, v. to make conical holes in the ground for receiving seeds dropped in by hand. 'I reckon *dibblin'* is far away afore barrow-drillin' for beans.'
- Dibbler**, (1) an iron instrument by which the holes are made for dibbling seeds.
(2) A man who makes the dibble-holes.
- Dice**, a kind of slaty clay found in the Isle of Axholme. 'The slaty, though finer grained, is not so easily disintegrated. The workmen sometimes call it *dice*, probably from its breaking, on exposure to the air, and moisture, into cubizoidal pieces.'—Will. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, 14.
- Dick's hat-band**. 'It's as queer as *Dick's hat-band*, that went nine times round an' would n't tie;' said of any person or thing which it is well-nigh impossible to manage. Common in many counties.

- Dicky**, (1) the loose front of a shirt.
(2) A louse.
- Dicky-bod**, (1) a child's name for a bird.
(2) A louse. 'I'm sure, bairn, thou's gotten *dicky-bods* i' thee head.'
- Dieted, to be**, v. to be under the doctor's orders as to one's diet. 'I'm eighty years oud, an' I never was *dieted* in all my life.'
- Differ**, v. to quarrel.
- Difference**, a quarrel.
- Different to**, different from. 'My choney's clear *different* to thine; though they don't look unlike when parted.'
- Difficulty**, a quarrel.
- Dig**, an instrument used for stubbing up roots, more commonly called a *stub-dig*. 'As straight as a *dig*' is a common proverbial expression.
- Dig**, v. to drive in; spoken of driving knowledge into the head of a dull person.
- Dight up**, (1) to repair, to put in order. 'I mun hev these yates an' stowps *dighted up* afore th' steward comes, or he'll happon say summuts.'
(2) To be clogged up. 'That riddle's fairly *dighted up* wi' muck.' 'Thy han's is strange an' *dighted up* wi' dirt.'
- Dill**, *Anethum Graveolens*.
'Vervain and *Dill*
Hinder witches of their will.'
'Trefoil, Vervain, John's wort,
Dill,
Hinder witches of their will.'
- Dill**, v. to soothe, to ease pain. 'We fomented him wi' lodlum for to *dill* pain.'
- Dill Mire**, a marshy piece of pasture ground in the parish of Lea.
- Dilly**, a vehicle used for removing manure.
- Dilly-dallying**, pres. pt. idling about.
- Dimes**, s. pl. tithes. (Obsolete.)
Used by Wyclif.
- Ding**, a blow. 'I'll fetch thee a *ding* ower th' head, if ta says another wod.'
- Ding**, v. **Dung**, pt. t. (1) to strike, to dash down. '*Ding* them wedges in, that'll rive her;' said to a man splitting ash-tree roots for fire-wood.
(2) To talk much, to gabble. 'Don't *ding* so, bairn.'
(3) To surpass. 'Well, this telegraph *dings* all I ivver heard on.'
- Ding in**, v. (1) to drive a stake or any such thing into the ground.
(2) To force knowledge into the head of a stupid person. 'I've tell'd thee ower an' ower agëan, an' I can't *ding* it in to thee.'
- Dingle**, v. to tingle. 'I've net-tled mysen, an' my fingers *dingles* unberable.'
- Dinmore dale**, or **ings**, meadow land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1616, 1787.
- Dip**, a poisonous liquid in which sheep are dipped to kill fags.
- Dip-net**, a small fishing-net, attached to a willow rod bent into a circle, and affixed to a long handle.
- Dip o' th' kit**, a rustic game. (Obsolescent.)
- Dips**, s. pl. candles made by dipping the wicks in melted tallow, not cast in moulds. (Common.)
- Dirt-pies**, (1) imitations of pies made by children out of clay or road dirt. 'I will learn to ride, fence, vault, and make fortifica-

tions in *dirt-pies*.—Tho. Otway, *The Atheist*, Act v. sc. 1.

(2) A person who has been much humiliated is said to have eaten *dirt-pie*. 'Afore I'd ha' eaten *dirt-pie*' that how at his biddin' I'd a chuekt mysen into th' Trent off'n Gainsb'r brigg.'

Dirty, adj. (1) mean, dishonest. 'To ax for another man's farm over his hēad is as *dirty* an action as any man can do, let him try his best.'

(2) Rainy. 'We're hevin' strange *dirty* weather this harvest.'

Disannul, v. to annul, to destroy.

Disgest, v. to digest. 'He's a wēak stomach an' can't *disgest* fat bacon.'

Dishbink, a rack to set plates and dishes in.

Dish-clout, a dish-cloth. 'Go thee ways or I'll pin th' *dish-clout* to thee tail' is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen.

Dished, pp. cheated, disappointed.

Dish-washer, the pied-wagtail; *Motacilla Yarelli*.

Disjected, pp. dejected.

Dismals, a fit of melancholy. 'There's nowt matter wi' her; she's nobbut gotten th' *dismals*.'

Dismit, pp. dismissed.

Dispraise, evil words, slander.

Ditchwater. 'As dēad as *ditchwater*,' 'As dull as *ditchwater*;' said of something utterly tasteless, vapid, or stupid.

Dither, v. to shake with cold, to quiver, to tremble. 'I *dither'd* so I could n't howd pen to sign my name.' 1678. 'At night at church, but what by reason of the quivering and *dithering* of my body, and the depravedness of my heart, I could not understand anything to the purpose.'

—Thoresby's *Diary*, i. 22.

Dither an' plop, **Dither cum plop**, **Dolther an' pop**, (1) the state of trembling with cold.

(2) 'Trembling like a jelly,' 'I was all o' a *dolther an' pop*, like a hot egg-puddin'.'

Dithers, shaking palsy; *paralysis agitans*.

Divil, the devil. Old-fashioned people, at the end of the last century, use to make it a matter of conscience when they read Holy Scripture, or talked on religious subjects, to speak of the devil; but when they had occasion to use the word in oaths or in talk of a lighter sort, they were careful to say *Divil*.

Divilment, confusion, mischief.

Dixnery, a dictionary.

Dizen [deiz'n], a woman dressed in slovenly finery.

Do [doo], pl. **Dos** [doaz], (1) a doing. 'This is a poor *do*' signifies that something has turned out much less successfully than was hoped for. 'We'd a grand *do* when . . . was wedded;' that is, the festivities were successful.

(2) A person is said to 'hev taen it to *do*' when they do anything with very great earnestness or determination.

Doable, practicable. 'It's like goin' to th' moon, it's not *doable* no how.' 'If he's ta'en it under way, it'll be done if it's *doable*.'

Do away with, v. to destroy. 'The screen was *done away with* in Bottesford church by Dr Bayley.'

Do away with himself, to commit suicide.

Dobbin, an old horse.

Docz, v. to cut off. To *dock* sheep is to cut off the locks of dirty wool from them. Cutting foals' or lambs' tails is called *docking* them. The act of topping

a clipped hedge is called *docking*.
Dockin, various species of *Rumex*.

'The reeds they grew long i' the
 warp by the bank

An' the *dockins* an' mandrääkes an'
 humlocks soa rank.'

Ralf Skirlaugh, iii. 240.

Doctor, any one who practises
 medicine or surgery, whether he
 be legally qualified or not. A
 child at Winterton school being
 asked what she meant by 'false
 doctrine,' replied, 'Curin' folks
 badly.'

Doctor's shop, a surgery. A little
 girl on being asked in the Kir-
 ton-in-Lindsey Sunday School
 what kind of a place the temple
 was, replied, 'A *doctor's shop*,
 pleas m'm.' On investigation,
 it turned out that she had re-
 cently heard read the narrative
 of our Lord being found 'in the
 temple, sitting in the midst of
 the doctors' (Luke ii. 46), and
 understood doctors to mean per-
 sons who practised medicine.

Doctor's stuff, medicine. 'I've
 tæen as much *doctor's stuff* i' my
 time, what wi' drink an' pills, as
 wad fill William Summer's stone-
 pit up level by th' grund away.'

Dodipoll [dod'ipoal], a blockhead.
 'The filthy family of doting
dodypoles, priests, and unlearned
 lawyers.'—John Bale, *Image of*
Both Churches (Parker Soc.),
 429.

Dof and a don, having two suits
 of clothes, one *off* and the other
on.

Dog, (1) an iron tie in a building.

(2) 'Every *dog* his day, and
 bitch her afternoons.' A proverb
 equivalent to 'Time and tide
 come round to all.'—Cf. *Hamlet*,
 v. 1.

(3) 'As pleased as a *dog* wi'
 two tails,' is said of any one
 much excited by pleasure.

Dog, v. (1) to chase cattle with
 dogs. 'If mares and foals was
 well *dogged* when they stray in
 town streets there would n't be
 so many bairns kicked to dead.'
 William Elvyllsh was fined iij'
 iiij^d at the Bottesford Manor
 Court, 10 May, 1591, 'for *dog-*
ging beast vicinorum, super com-
 munem pasturam.'—*Manor Roll*,
sub ann. 'Their [sheep] being
 over-heated in being . . . *dogged*
 to their confinement where they
 are often too much crowded.'
 —Th. Stone, *View of Agric. of*
Lincol. 1794, 62.

(2) To badger, to tease. 'I'm
 omust *doggy'd* to dead wi' him; he
 comes clartin' aboot ivvery day
 as there is.'

Dog about, v. to ill-treat, 'to
 drive from pillar to post;' said
 of parents who behave ill to their
 children, and masters who ill-use
 work-people and servants.

Dog-cheap, adj. very cheap.

Dog-daisy, the common daisy.

Dog-eared, said of a book when
 the corners of its leaves have
 been curled up.

'With them shall perish cheek by
 jowl,

Petition, psalm, and libel;

The Colonel's canting muster-roll,

The Chaplain's *dog-ear'd* bible.'

Lord Macaulay, *Songs of the Civil*
War; Knight's Penny Magazine,
 ii. 222.

Dog-leg, a carpenter's tool. A
 kind of claw used for holding a
 piece of wood firmly on a bench.
 'As crooked as a *dog-leg*' is a
 common saying. It probably
 refers to this instrument rather
 than to the leg of the beast.

Dogmouth, Dogmoath, the garden
 snapdragon. *Clergyman*. 'Can
 you tell me anything else that
 God made?' *Boy, et. six*. 'Yes,
 sir, Marygowds, *Dogmoaths*, and
 Iad-love-lass.'

Dog-rose, the wild-rose.

Dogshelf, part of the sole, in the furrow, left in ploughing, between two lands.

Dogs-nose, a cordial drink very popular in the beginning of this century. 'He is not certain whether he did not twice a week, for twenty years, taste *dogs-nose*, which your committee find, upon inquiry, to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg. (A groan, and 'So it is!' from an elderly female.)' —Dickens, *Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiii.

Dog-tired, **Tired as a dog**, adj. very weary.

Dog-trick, a very mean or unworthy action.

Dog-whipper. Till about sixty years ago almost every church had an official so named whose duty it was to drive dogs out of the church. In the reign of Elizabeth, date not given, William Dobson performed that office at Kirton-in-Lindsey. In 1658 a charge of 2s. 'for the *dogs whipping*' occurs, and in 1817 Robert Rebinson charges 6s. 8d. for performing the like office. I have not been able to trace it further in that parish, but at Bottesford, Northorpe, and several other parishes, the office was not abolished until about 1830. In Northorpe Church, until about sixty years ago, there used to be a small pew, just within the chancel arch, known as the Hall-Dog pew, in which the dogs which followed the editor's grandfather and his family to church were imprisoned during the service. A functionary of this kind is still appointed at Ecclesfield near Sheffield. There he is called the 'dog-noper.' *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*; Eastwood's *List. of Ecclesfield, co. York*, 219.

The *Cartmel Ch. Acc.* for 1641 contain an entry of a payment of four shillings 'for keepinge doogs furth of church one year.' —James Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 64.

Doin' on, doing. 'What's ta' *doin' on?*'

Doings, s. pl. food and drink; festivities. 'There's alus rare *doin's* at Kettou at th' Fair-time.' 'It was a shabby funeral, there was strange poor *doin's*, I'll assure you.'

Doit, a jot, a tittle. 'I don't care a *doit* for him.'

Dole, money, bread, or clothing distributed to the poor. Compare the 'Titchberne *dole*.'

Dole, v. to distribute a dole.

Dollop, a large quantity. 'There's a huge *dollop* o' soot cemed doon th' hoose chimley.'

Dollpopper, the dabchick, lesser grebe. *Podiceps minor*.

Dollups, an untidy woman. 'She's as offil a *dollups* as ony man could light on atween Tindale bank an' Garthrup shore.'

Dolly, a machine for washing clothes.

Dollying, washing clothes in a dolly. In the West Riding of Yorkshire this process is called *peggying*; in the Bishopric of Durham, where the clothes are pounded as in a mortar, it is called *possing*. See *Notes and Queries*, V. S. iii. 483.

Do-ment [doo-ment], a rejoicing, a festivity, or other exciting matter. Sometimes, though rarely, used when the cause is a painful one. 'There'll be a strange *do-ment* when young . . . comes at age.' 'They kick'd up no end of a *doment* cos they thowt . . . was lost when he'd nobbut mist his train.'

Done, pp. (1) put. 'Where hes ta *done* it? I've look'd high an' low for it.'

(2) Got into trouble or difficulty. 'There, you've *done* it noo. It'll be a magistrate's job this time.'

(3) Beaten, overcome. 'Go at it, chaps, I'm *done*;' said by a wounded man to his companions in a row.

Done down, pp. overcooked. 'Them chickens is so *done down* they're not worth eating.'

Done to, put. 'I can't tell where th' bairn's *done* his hat to; I've look'd for it high an' low, an' can't find it nowhere.'

Done up, wearied, exhausted, worn out. 'I'm clear *done up*, I've been upo' foot all day.' 'Owd Ranger's been a good hoss in his time, but he's *done up* now.' (General.)

Do-nowt, an idle person. 'She's a real down *do-nowt*, can't dress hersen wi' owt helpin'.'

Don't ought, ought not. 'You *don't ought* to read newspapers upo' Sunda's.'

Don't think, do not think, used affirmatively after a negative. 'He'll niver do no more good to nobody, I *don't think*.'

Don't want, should not. 'You *don't want* to wear yer best cloas every day.'

Door-cheek, **Door-jamb**, **Door-jaw**, a door-post. 'After taking a deliberate peep at Scott out by the edge of the *door-cheek*.'—Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, chap. vi. 'Strike the lintell and the *doore cheekes* with the blood.'—*Exodus* xii. 22, Geneva version.

Door-sill, door-threshold.

Door-slot, a bar of a door which, when not in use, slips into a horizontal hole in the wall.

'Taking out his well-known walking cudgel from its nook beside the *door-slot*.'—*Yorkshire Mag.*, May 1873, p. 378.

Door-stead, door-way.

Door-step, threshold.

Door-stone, the large stone commonly placed at the entrance of an outer door; it is often formed of the whole or a part of an old mill-stone. It was the custom to leave hollow spaces under these stones, which were filled with broken bits of iron, for the purpose of keeping off witches.

Doot, a doubt.

Doot, v. to doubt.

Do out, (1) to wash out, rub out, to obliterate. 'It's seventy years sin' a gell broke a blood-vessel in Ketton court-house, an' they've niver been able to *do out* th' marks fra that day to this.'

(2) To cleanse a stable or cowshed.

(3) To cheat. 'He's *done* him out o' five pund.'

Dopt, v. to adopt.

Dorcas, a charitable society for supplying clothes to the poor.

Dorn [daun], down; feathery dust found in bed-rooms.

Dot, a small child. 'It's a dear little *dot*, it is.'

Dot an' go one, a lame person.

'He rose with the sun, limping *dot and go one*.'

Ingoldsby Legends, St Nicholas.

Do that, *i. e.* do so. A meaningless addition to a sentence for the sake of emphasis. 'I'm very fond o' eggs an' bacon; I like 'em, I *do that*.'

Do to death, v. to kill. 'They *did* th' poor bairn *to death* by inches.'

'*Done to death* by slanderous tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.'
Much ado about Nothing, V. iii.

'Onely let her abstaine from cruelty
And *doe* me not before my time
to *dy*.'—Spencer, *Sonnet* xlii.

Dotterel, a dotard, a blockhead.
'Why then . . . do you mocke
me ye *dotrells*, saying like children,
I will not, I will, I will, I will,
I will not.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 423.

Doty, adj. dirty.

Double, a duplicate. 'She's the
very *double* o' her sister.' 'This
here's my lease, an' squire hes
th' *double* on it.'

Double, v. (1) to turn about as a
hare does when pursued by dogs.
(2) To prevaricate.

Double-beer, very strong beer.

Double-ribbed, with child. (Ob-
solescent.)

'Great with childe she is by him;
She is now *double-ribbed*.'
Bernard, *Terence*, 18.

Double-tongued, adj. lying, de-
ceitful.

Doubt, v. to fear. '*I doubt* this
asthmy will kill me afore I've
done wi' it.' '*I doubt* that bull
very much; he'll be sticking
somebody before they take him
out of the Beaucliff close.'—
Northorpe, 1848. 'The whicho
people were greatly *doubted* in
battaile or warre; for they were
without pyte, and dydde eate
raw fleshe lyke dogges.'—*Arthur*
of Little Britain, edit. 1814, p. 41.

Doubtsome, adj. doubtful. 'I'm
not clear sure, but I'm very
doubtsome about it.'

Do up, to fasten up. '*Do up*
Nell, Sam, she'll be worrying
them hens.'

Dout, v. (lit. to *do out*) to ex-
tinguish a candle.

Douter, an extinguisher.

Dowdy, an ill-dressed woman. A
woman dressed in old-fashioned
clothes.

Dowel [dou'el], (1) a copper or iron
pin used for fastening two pieces
of stone together by making a
hole in each and inserting the
dowel therein.

(2) A jack-towel

Dowel, v. (1) to fasten two pieces
of stone together by a *dowel*.

(2) Futuo.

Dowk [douk], v. (1) to duck, to
drench with water.

(2) To hang downwards.

Dowly [douli], adj. weak, wearied,
low-spirited. 'I feel strange an'
dowly; I've not hed no sleep for
two neets.' 'I hed a strange
dowly time on it.'

Down, adj. (1) ill. 'He's *down*
agean wi' th' fëaver.' 'My best
hoss is *down* wi' th' colic.'

(2) In child-bed. 'It's just
ten year sin'; I remember it was
when my missis was *down* wi'
Martha.'

(3) Dull, languid, in low
spirits. 'You look strange an'
down; what's th' matter?'

Downcome, **Downdrop**, an un-
happy mischance, a failure. 'It
was a strange *downcome* for him
not getting that farm. He never
lookt up efter.'

Downcomely, adj. ruinous. 'My
house is a *downcomely* old place.'
—*Burton - on - Stather*, 21 Aug.
1867.

Downfall, (1) rain, snow.
'There'll be *downfall* afore long;
all th' bacon's turned as weet as
muck.'

(2) A disease in cows.

Downfally, adj. ruinous.

Down-liggin, (1) lying down in
bed. 'Fra *down-liggin*' to uprisin'
I've niver closed my eyes, I've
been so pester'd wi' face-ache.'

(2) A lying-in, confinement.

Down-pour, a heavy fall of rain.

Down to th' grund, quite, entirely. To be 'suited down to th' grund' means that entire satisfaction has been given. To be 'called down to th' grund' means that all possible evil things have been said.

Dowsabell, a female Christian name. A variety of Dulcibella. — *Winterton Parish Register*.

Dowse, v. to wet all over with water. 'He got doused i' th' rain.' 'Thoo'll get a dowsing if ta tumbles inter th' dyke.'

Dowter [dout-ur], daughter.

Doxy, a slovenly girl or woman; not necessarily of bad repute. See Tho. Otway, *The Atheist*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Dozzle [doz'1], (1) a staff or pole, stuck into the top of a stack, to which the thatch is bound. It is usually gaudily painted, and surmounted with a weather-cock in the form of a fish, bird, fox, or man.

(2) A prim, stiff-looking person. A person oddly dressed.

Drab, v. to associate with harlots.

Drabbed, adj. muddy, wet.

Drabble-tail, a slattern.

Drad, pp. dreaded.

Draff, (1) the grains of the malt left after brewing.

(2) Dregs, rubbish.

Drag, (1) an agricultural implement drawn by horses, used for dragging up the surface of the ground.

(2) A hand-instrument used for dragging up turnips.

(3) A large iron hook with a strong chain attached, used in case of fire for pulling the burning thatch from buildings. As thatched houses have now become rare, these implements have gone out of use. 'Delivered to Mr Gardiner and Mr Kent

xx' to provide two *drags* and buckets for the use of the town.' — *Kirton - in - Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1594.

(4) A wooden instrument with iron teeth somewhat like a large harrow. Before the roads were macadamized in the Isle of Axholme, *drags* of this sort were used for levelling them and filling in the ruts. One of these *drags* existed at West Butterwick about thirty-five years ago.

Draggled, adj. muddy, wet.

Draggletail, a dirty, slovenly girl.

Drag-net, a kind of fishing-net. 'A great *drage* or net.' — *Inventory of Mercval Abbey, temp. Hen. VIII.*, in *Mon. Anglic.* v. 484.

Drape, (1) a cow, whose milk is gone.

(2) A cow that has missed being with calf.

(3) A ewe whose milk has dried up. 'Fatten the old *drape* ewes on turnips.' — Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 316.

Drate, v. to drawl.

Drated, pp. as adj. mournful, slow, spoken of music. See *Drate*.

Draw, (1) the depth that a spade goes in digging.

(2) A spadeful of earth. 'Bill chuck'd a *draw* o' muck in Jim's face; that was what begun it.'

Draw, v. (1) to strain. 'Th' sun's *drawn* that door all to one side.' 'He hed a stroke, an' his moeth was *drawn* o' one side.'

(2) To exhaust land. 'They think that flax *draws* the land more than woad.' — Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 197.

(3) To stimulate a sore. 'Sugar an' soap's a very *drawin'* thing.' The term is also applied to new boots when they make the feet sore.

Draw-bore-pin, an iron pin used by carpenters for drawing tenons tight.

Drawed, pt. t. draw. 'I *draw'd* him a pint o' ale.' 'They *draw'd* th' Grayingham cover twice, but could n't find a fox.'

Draw-well, an open well with a windlass, by aid of which the water is drawn up.

Drëan [dri'h'n], a drain. 'That euery man scower his water course or *drean* before St Lukes day next in paine of euery default iij' iiij'.'—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1585. 'Midmoor dike's the oud *drean* for all th' Bottesford and Yalthrop watter to Burringham sewer.'

Drëap, v. to drain; said of clothes and other such things saturated with water. 'Put the umbrella outside th' door to *drëap*.'

Dredge, a harrow made by fastening bushy thorns to a frame of wood.

Dredging-box, **Dridging-box**, a tin box with a perforated lid, used for scattering flour on the paste-board to hinder the paste from sticking.

Dreep, v. to drop slowly. 'Th' watter's *dreepin'* out o' th' tub side.'

Drench-horn. See *Drink-horn*.

Dressing, (1) the act of winnowing corn.

(2) Preparing anything for use. 'If you've gotten them tonups *dressst*, give'em to the kye.' 'You mun *dress* them ducks for dinner.'

(3) Removing dirty wool from sheep, also applying 'sheep *dressing*' to them for the purpose of killing filth.

(4) Skinning, disembowelling, and cutting up an animal into joints.

(5) Applying manure to land.

(6) Putting a solution of arsenic, 'Farmer's Friend,' lime, and soot, or any such things upon seed-wheat before it is sown, for

the purpose of hindering the crop being affected by smut.

(7) The act of cleaning out a ditch or drain. 'Fir cones . . . are ye easiest to be met with upon digging of new dikes or ye *dressing* of old ones.'—*Letter of Abr. de la Pryme*, 1701, in *Archæologia*, xl. 228.

(8) Artificial manure.

(9) A beating. 'My wod, I will give thoo a *dressin'* this time, an' no mistake; I've oftens tell'd thoo about it, but noo it's com'd.'

Dribble, v. to drop slowly. 'It just *dribbles* wi' rain.'

Dridging-box. See *Dredging-box*.

Drift, (1) meaning, intention. 'I could see his *drift* well enif, though he thowt he'd blinded me.'

(2) The act of driving the cattle on an open common into one place for the purpose of counting them. 'The Lord is entitled to make one *drift* of the commons between May-day and Midsummer, in order to ascertain whose cattle are pasturing thereon. Persons chosen and sworn by each parish may afterwards make *drifts* as often as they think proper.'—*Customs of the Manor of Epworth*, 1766, in Stonehouse's *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, 145.

(3) An unenclosed road, a road across a common, mainly used for driving cattle. (Obsolescent.) Cf. *Mon. Aug.* ii. 122.

Drift, v. to drive away, to turn off. 'Come, be off; if you arn't going, I'll soon *drift* you.'

Drift-hole, an underground channel for conveying water from one drain to another.

Drillman, a man who goes with a drill and superintends the operation of drilling corn. 'Wanted, at Michaelmas, a married man, with small family, as working foreman. He must be a good

- stacker, thatcher, and *drillman*.
—*Stamford Mercury*, Sep. 20, 1867.
- Drink**, a drench for cattle.
- Drink-horn, Drench-horn**, a horn by aid of which a drench is given to horses or cows.
- Drinkings**, beer given to men in harvest, or when corn is being threshed.
- Drip, Dleep, Dripe**, v. to drop.
- Driving the common**, driving all the stock on a common into one place that the parochial or manorial authorities may ascertain if any of them have any infectious disorder, or if any one, holder of a common right, has turned on more cattle than his 'stint,' or if any foreigners (q. v.) have turned stock thereon. 'Some of the inhabitants of Ashby or neighbouring villages had got into the habit of putting stock into the commons who had no common rights, and the process called *driving the common* was resorted to.'—*Affid. of James Fowler, Beauchamp v. Winn*, 1867. 'To John Browne pynder for *drying of ye fell'd ij^a*.'—*Louth Ch. Acc. circa 1548*, ii. 80.
- Drop**, v. a. to knock down. 'He *dropt* three bods at one shot.' 'It was the blaw o' th' hēad that *dropt* him.'
- Drop-dry**, adj. water-tight. 'There isn't a bedroom i' th' hoose that's *drop-dry* in a beatin' rain.'
- Drop it!** interj. cease! 'Noo then, *drop it*, or I'll drop you.'
- Drop on**, (1) to come upon suddenly. 'I *dropt* on him, with his arms round her neck, i' th' pantry.'
(2) To beat, to punish. 'I will *drop on* to you, my lad, th' next time I leet on thee.' (Common.)
- Dross**, v. (1) to win all a play-mate's marbles.
- (2) To over-reach another in a bargain. 'S. . . hes *drossed* R. . . out o' all his brass.'
- Drought** [drouht], (1) a team of horses. 'Th' *droughts* went 'liverin' this mornin'.'
(2) A cart-horse. 'No cotiger that kepes a *draught* in somer and not aible to kepe the said *draught* in wynter do cari any turues forth to any other townes in somer.'—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1572. 'That's as fine a *drought* as is to be seen e' Lincolnshier.'
- Drove**, an unenclosed road, a road across a common, mainly used for driving cattle. Cf. *Mon. Ang.* ii. 122.
- Drownd**, pt. t. and pp. **Drownded**, to drown. 'He was *drownded* in Keadby canel over thirty year sin'.' 'The *drownded* lands, as these marshes were called.'—*Yorkshire Mag.* May, 1873. 'Helpe, helpe, or else I'm *drownded*.'—*The Baffled Knight*, Percy's *Relics*, ed. 1794, ii. 350. 'Drowndead, said Mr Peggotty.'—*David Copperfield*, ch. iii.
- Drownded land**, land that has been flooded by water. 'There is much *drownd lande*, nearo by supposition 3000 acres which mighte without great difficultie be drayned.'—Norden's *Survey of the Soke of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 17. 'Of little use & almost constantly *drownded*.'—De La Pryme's *Hist. of Winton in Archæologia*, xl. 240.
- Drownded mutton**, the flesh of sheep which have been drowned. Commonly eaten in the farmer's kitchen, or sold to his labourers at a low price.
- Drub**, v. to beat.
- Druggister**, a druggist.
- Drum-stick**, the leg-bone of a fowl, goose, or turkey.
- Drunk as a pig, Drunk as**

- a boiled owl, **Drunk as a lord,**
Drunk as David's sow, very drunk.
- Drunk as mice.** 'It was gettin' late, an' hauf on us was as *drunk as mice*.'
- 'Some wilbe dronken as a mouse.'
Songs and Carols of 15 cent. 90.
- 'Monckes drynk an bowll after collacyon till ten or xii of the clock, and cum to mattens as *dronck as myss*.'—Beerley to Lord Cromwell in Wright's *Letters rel. to Suppression of Monasteries*, 133. So in Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 403.
- Druv**, pp. driven. 'When I'd *druv* to Spital I baited my hoss.'
- Dry**, adj. (1) thirsty. 'I'm as *dry* as a fish, do give us a drink o' ale.'
- (2) A cow that has ceased to give milk is said to be *dry*. 'It would prove a source of profit to a farmer . . . to have three or more cows *dry* at one time.'—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, 39.
- Dry**, v. to take means to dry up the milk of a cow.
- Dry-hand**, a sarcastic person.
- Dry pipe**, smoking without any drink thereto. 'I can't abide a *dry pipe*; it's like salt wi'out ony beef to it.'
- Dry wall**, a wall built without mortar.
- Dubbings**, s. pl. evergreens with which churches and houses are decorated at Christmas.
- Dubbler**, a large deep dish. *Doblere* in P. Plowman, B. xiii. 81.
- Dubbut**, for *Do but*. '*Dubbut* come home, lass, an' all 'all be reightled.'
- Duck**, a linen material used for men's summer clothing.
- Ducking**, catching wild ducks. It now means shooting them; in former times they were taken by means of nets. 'No man of the inhabitantes of Scoter or Scawthorpe shall fishe nor goe a *ducking* within the lordes seuerall watters.'—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.
- Ducks**. The effect of the manners of fidgety people upon those over whom they have power is not unaptly compared to the nibbling of ducks. A girl said to the author, of a woman with whom she had been living for a short time as servant, 'I'd rather be nibbled to deád wi' *ducks* then live with Miss P. . . she's alus a natterin'.'
- Ducks and drakes**. (1) To play at *ducks and drakes* is to throw a flat stone or any such-like thing over the water so as to make it glance along the surface. When this is done the following jingle is said:—
- 'A *duck* and a *drake*,
 And a penny white cake,
 And a skew ball.'
- (2) A person who has wasted his substance in riotous living is said to have made *ducks and drakes* with his money.
- Duckstone**, a game. A small stone is placed on a big one, and others are thrown at it.
- Duds**, s. pl. workmen's tools, clothes, personal possessions of small value. 'Clooce-*dudes*' are mentioned in the Louth Church Accounts for 1501. They were probably small wheels belonging to the clock.
- Dulbert**, a dull, stupid child.
- Dull of hearing**, deaf.
- 'Old woman, old woman,
 Thoo mun go shearin';'
 'No, maister, no;
 For I'm *dull* o' hearin'.
 'Old woman, old woman,
 Thoo mun shear or thoo mun
 bind;'

- ‘No, maister, no;
For ye see I’m stone blind.’
- ‘Old woman, old woman,
Then thoo mun go beg;’
- ‘No, maister, no;
For I’m lame o’ my leg.’
Old Rhyme.
- Dulsome**, adj. dull, heavy-hearted.
‘It’s strange *dulsome* weather
for August.’ ‘He looks strange
an’ *dulsome*.’
- Dumpling-dust**, flour.
- Duncical** [duns’ikl], adj. dunce-
like, ignorant.
- Dunderhead**, a blockhead.
- Dung**, pt. t. of *Ding*, q. v.
- Dunk, Dunky**, a particular breed
of pigs which are short and
thick-set; possibly it is a
corruption of Tonquin. See *Tonkey*
in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5.
- Dunker**, a place in the parish of
Messingham, 1825.
- Dunkirks**, s. pl. pirates from
Dunkirk. (Obsolete.) ‘To a
traulier the xvijth day of May
that was taken with *Dunkerkes*
iiij^d.’—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch.*
Acc. 1629. Cf. Webster, *North-*
ward Ho, Act i. sc. 3; Rous,
Diary (*Camd. Soc.*), 9, 55; Buckle,
Misc. Works, 553, 572; Gardner,
Hist. Dunwich, 19; Husband,
Orders and Declar. ii. 261; Rush-
worth, *Hist. Col.* III. ii. 312,
556; *Commons’ Journal*, i. 820.
- Dunty**, adj. stunted, dwarfish.
- Dursta** [durstaa], durst thou.
‘*Durst*, a go thra a church-yard
at dark?’ ‘Noa, *durst thoo*?’
- Dust**, (1) quarrel, uproar, con-
fusion. ‘He kick’d up a strange
dust all about nowt.’ ‘They’d
a *dust* summut about leadin’
stones fra th’ gravil-pit.’
(2) Small coal, blacksmith’s
slack.
(3) Money. ‘Down with the
dust, i. e. put down your money.’
- Dusta** [dustaa], dost thou. ‘How
dust’ a know?’
- Dutch**, unintelligible language.
‘What ho said was all Dutch to
me.’
- Duther**, v. to shake with cold.
See *Dither*.
- Dwine**, v. to dwindle away.
- Dwinnel**, v. to dwindle.
- Dyke** [deik], (1) a ditch or drain.
Mr. . . . , when Mayor of Hull,
was shooting wild-fowl on Ashby
Moors. He slipped into a drain,
and was on the point of being
drowned when Jonathan Ber-
ridge, a carpenter, rescued him.
The mayor gave his preserver
sixpence for his trouble, who
pocketed the affront, observing,
‘I thowt a *mare* wad be woth
five shillin’; we alus have hauf-
a-croon for pullin’ a *foal* out’n
a *dyke*.’
(2) A natural pond or mere, as
Shawn Dyke on Brumby Com-
mon; Wellicar Dyke on Mes-
singham East Common.
- Dyke**, v. (1) to dig a ditch.
(2) To put hemp or flax in
water to steep.—Arth. Young,
Linc. Agric. 1799, 164.
(3) An animal which has got
into a ditch is said to be *dyked*.
- Dykegrave, Dykereve**, a manor-
ial or parochial officer whose
duty it is to superintend the
dykes. ‘Of John Slater and
William Ellys, *dikegraves*, for
not executing their office, viij^d.’
—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*,
1637. ‘*Digrave* . . . Exactor
pecuniarum ad fossas purgandas
et aggeres reparandos contribu-
tarum.’—*Skinner*.
- Dyker**, a man who makes, or
cleans ditches. ‘*Dykeres* and
delueres.’—P. Plowman, B. prol.
223.
- Dyking** [deik’in], (1) a small
dyke. ‘I’d ræther be drowned

in a *dykin*' boddom, then marry thee, thou mangy whore.'

(2) The act of cleansing a ditch. 'John Skinner hes twenty three days for *dykin*.'

E, prep. in. *E that how*, in that manner. 'Sarah's brokken a plate slap e' two.' 'Thoo moant do it e' *that how*, it's not fit to be seen.'

Eager, *Egre*. See *Ager*.

Earand [eer'und], errand.

Earbred [eer'bred], the piece of wood at the bottom of a cart or waggon, in the front and back, into which the slots go.

Earden [erd'n], adj. earthen, earthenware. 'An *earden* pot.'

Eardly [erd'li], adj. unusually large, unwieldy; as 'a grut *earldy* turnip.

Earls, earnest money. 'Thomas Sheppard John Oxley and David Hill took 12 acres 2 roods of wheat at 8^s 6^d per acre and 2^s 6^d for *earls*.'—*Northorpe Farm Accounts*, 1789. A volume in Ashmole's hand in the Bodleian library contains the following note, professing to be an extract Ex libro Rotulorum Curiae Manerii de Hatfield, juxta insula de Axholme, in Com Ebor': 'Curia tenta apud Hatfield die Mercurii proximo post festum Anno xj Edwardi III. Robertus de Roderham qui opulit se versus Johannem de Ithen de eo quod non teneat convencionem inter eos factam & unde queritur quod certo die et anno apud Thorne convenit inter predictum Robertum & Johannem, quod predictus Johannes vendidit predicto Roberto diabolum ligatum in quodam ligamine pro iij ob. et super predictus Robertus tradidit predicto Johanni quoddam obulum *earles*, per quod proprietates dicti diaboli

commoratur in persona dicti Roberti ad habendam deliberationem dicti diaboli, infra quartam diem proximam sequentem. Ad quam diem idem Robertus venit ad prefatum Johannem & petit deliberacionem dicti diaboli secundum convencionem inter eos factam, idem Johannes predictum diabolum deliberare noluit, nec adhuc vult &c. ad graue dampnum ipsius Roberti ix solidi, et inde producti sectam &c. Et predictus Johannes venit &c. Et non dedit convencionem predictam; et quia videtur curiae quod tale placitum non jacet inter Christianos, ideo partes predicti adjournatus usque in infernum, ad audiendum iudicium suum, et utraque pars in misericordia &c.'—*Ashm.* 860, fol. 19.

Earn [ern], v. to curdle with rennet.

Earnest [ern'est], money given to fasten a bargain.

Earning [ern'in], **Earning-skin**, rennet used for making cheese. 'A calf-head and a piece of *earning skin*.'—*Family Acc. Book*, 1778.

Ease one's self, v. to relieve the bowels.

Easement, (1) relief from pain. 'I've taken pounds worth o' doctors' stuff, but can get no *easement*.'

(2) Evacuation.

(3) A service or convenience which one neighbour has from another without payment, such as a right of way, or of drainage. A law term. See Jacob, *Law Dict. sub voc.*

Easings [eez'ins], dung.

East [eest], yeast, barm for leavening bread.

Eath [i'h'th], earth.

Eath, v. to earth; to cover over. 'Eäth that tatie-pie up.'

Eat their heads off. Cattle which have been bought at a loss are said to *eat their heads off*.

Eau, pron. *Ea* [ee], a river which falls into the Trent in the parish of Scotter. In a lease, granted by the prior and Convent of Peterborough, of the manor of Scotter to Sir William Tyrwhitt in 1537, it is called the *Ee*. The spelling *eau* is false, due to French notions. It is really the A.S. *ea*, a stream.

Eaves-dropper, one that listens at doors and windows. It was formerly the duty of the jury of a manor court to inquire for and fine *eaves-droppers*. 'You shall inquire of *Eues-droppers*, and those are such as by night stand or lye harkening vnder walles or windowes of other mens, to heare what is said in another mans house, to the end to set debate and dissention betweene neighbors, which is very ill office, therefore if you know any such present them.'—Exhortation to the Jury in John Wilkinson's *Method for the keeping of a Court Leet*, 1638, p. 120. Cf. William Sheppard, *Court-keepers Guide*, 1650, p. 48. Giles Jacob, *Complete Court-keeper*, 1781, p. 34. 'Johannes Jonson husbandman, Henricus Lucy, Radulphus Ormesbe, Johannes Hegge, Wilelmus Helyfeld, Ricardus Webster, sunt communes night stalkers & ewys droppers tempore incongruo in nocte.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Manor Records*, 1493.

Eavings, the eaves of a house.

-ed, this termination of the preterite is often left out. 'Maister R., when he was corrected, he alus *stunt*; but Maister J., oh, how he *stamp*.'—*Winterton*.

Eddish, the grass which grows after the hay-crop is cut. 'The husbandmen or any others that

are employed or concerned in loading the hay out of . . . Humble Car shall not with their cattle willingly and wilfully eate up the *eddish* of the said meadow.'—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1702, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.* 189. '21 acres of *eddish*, to be stocked with beast and sheep, until the 13th day of November next. Apply to S. Howard, Auctioneer, Kirton-in-Lindsey.'—*Gainsb. News*, 6th July, 1867. Cf. Arth. Young, *Lincol. Agric.* 1799, 162, 164.

Eel-leap, an eel-trap made of wicker-work. Cf. Mid. Eng. *lepe*, a basket.

Eel-trunk, a box with holes in the sides in which eels are kept alive till wanted for the table.

E'en [een], evening.

Een, Ees [een, eez], s. pl. eyes.

Eft, a lizard, a newt.

Efter, prep. (1) after.

(2) Engaged in doing. 'I could tell what he was *efter*, though he kept very squat.'

(3) According to, in the manner of. 'He said his piece wof for wof *efter* th' book.'

Efternoon, afternoon.

Eggs. It is unlucky to set a hen upon an even number of eggs, or to bring eggs into the house, or to sell them after sunset. A woman, on being requested to sell some after that time, replied, 'I durst n't sell 'em i' th' hoose, as it's *efter* sun-down, but I'll gie 'em to thee outside o' th' door.' If eggs are carried over running water, they will have no chicks in them. It is also the common opinion that if eggshells are thrown into the fire it hinders the hens from laying; but at Kirton-in-Lindsey there was an opinion twenty years ago that eggshells ought always to be burnt, to hinder them from

- being used as boats by witches to cross the sea in.
- Eh** [ai], Ah, Oh. ‘*Eh*, but she was a bonny lass; th’ flower of ’em all.’
- Eighteener**, an eighteen-gallon cask.
- Elats** [ee lats], exclamation in setting a dog at anything. Probably a contraction of ‘Heigh lads.’
- Elbow**, the conical hollow in the bottom of a wine-bottle. It is commonly believed that these hollows are formed by the glass-blowers putting their elbows into them while the glass is soft.
- Elbow-grease**, energetic manual labour. ‘It’s all reight noo, an’ wants nowt but *elbow-grease* to make it trundle;’ said by a carpenter of a wheel-barrow which he had mended. ‘It had no *elbow-grease* bestowed on’t. Nec demorsos sapit ungues.’—Adam Littleton’s *Lat. Dict.* 1735, *sub voc.*
- Elbows, out at**, poor, ragged.
- Elber**, the udder of a sheep, mare, or cow.
- Elder-rob**, a preserve made of elder-berries.
- Eldin**, firing; small sticks used for lighting fires. (Obsolescent.) ‘You mun thank my lady for lettin’ me gether th’ *eldin* in th’ wood.’—*Scawby*. ‘To blind Sutton wife for *elding*.’—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1648. ‘*Eldin* & stocks & blocks 10^s.’—*Invent. of Francis Gunnas of Keadby*, 1705.
- Elem** [el·um], the elm.
- Eller**, the elder. ‘Yt ys ordred that none of thynhabytantes of the towne of Eastbutterwycke shall cutt downe nor gyt no *ellers*.’—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1556. ‘And sithen on an *eller*, honged hym after.’—*P. Plowm.* B. i. 68.
- Elsey**, Alice.
- Elsin**, a shoemaker’s awl. ‘*Els-sen*, an aule, a shoemakers aule.’—Hexham, *Netherduytech Dictionarie*, 1660.
- End**, v. to spoil, to destroy. ‘I used to hev some carved oak pannils wi’ men an’ bods on ’em, but th’ bairns *ended* it all, to mak’ rabbit-houses on.’
- End**. (1) ‘Set my *end* in,’ *i. e.* begin my sewing for me, is a common request of little girls to their mothers.
(2) ‘She does n’t care what *end* comes first,’ *i. e.* is utterly careless or wasteful.
- Endards**, adv. forward, onward. ‘Go *endards*, sir, go *endards*!’ said when one man gives place, in entering a door, to another.
- Endeavour**, v. to work. ‘He *endeavoured* for his livin’ well. They say he’s saved fifty pound.’
- Endavouring**, adj. active, energetic. ‘I’ve been a real *endeavourin*’ man all my life.’
- Endlong**, adv. and prep. directly forward, in the direction of the course of a road, river, furrow, &c. ‘Go forrads *endlong*, an’ you can’t get out o’ th’ road.’ ‘Th’ ramper ruus *endlong* straight away from Appleby to Lincoln.’ ‘Her walk was *endlong* Greta side.’—Rokeby, *Note 3, B.*
- Enew**, adj. pl. enough sufficient, plenty. ‘We’ve *enew* craws to stock Manby woods wi’.’
- English**, coloured snail-shells, as distinguished from those nearly white. Coloured butterflies, as distinguished from white ones. A schoolboy’s term.
- Enif**, adj. (1) enough, sufficient. ‘We’d *enif* dry weather for owt last summer.’
(2) Sufficiently cooked. ‘Gentle-folks likes their meat rear, but I

- like mine to be done till it 's *enif*.'
See *Enew*.
- Enow**, in a short time, presently.
'I'm just goin' across to th'
Horn; I shall be by ag'ean *enow*.'
- Entertained**, pp. interested,
amused.
- Entry**, entrance, passage.
- Eputh**, Epworth.
- Errin-sue**, the same as *Heron-sue*,
q. v.
- Erse**, for *herse*, *i. e.* horse.
- Esh**, the ash. There is a wide-
spread opinion that if a man
takes a newly-cut '*esh*-plant'
not thicker than his thumb, he
may lawfully beat his wife with
it.
- Esh-holt**, a small grove of ash-
trees.
- Esh-well**, *i. e.* Ash-well, a well
at Kirton-in-Lindsey; it is men-
tioned in the manor records
early in the sixteenth century.
The present belief is that whoso-
ever drinks of the water of this
well will ever after desire to
dwell at Kirton.
- Etherd**, an adder; more com-
monly *Hetherd*, q. v.
- Ettige** [et'ij], the same as *Eddish*,
q. v.
- Even down to the ground**, up-
right, straightforward. 'You
may believe every word he says;
he's a strange punct'al man, as
even down to the ground as can
be.'
- Ever and a day**, adv. always,
for ever and ever. 'For *ever*
and a day, *Longum*.'—Adam
Littleton's *Lat. Dict.* ed. 1735,
sub voc.
- Ever so**, very much. 'She fret
ever so when Harry 'listed.'
- Every day like**, adv. constantly.
- Evil**, the king's evil.
- Ewst** [eust], pt. t. used, was accus-
tomed.
- Ewst to could**, was able. 'I
ewst to could swarm a powl or
run up a stee wi' ony lad i' th'
parish, but I'm gettin' stiff i' th'
joints now.'
- Ewt** [eut], pt. t. owed.
- Expect**, v. suppose, believe. 'I
expect there's been a good deal
o' liein' of both sides.'
- Eye** [ei], (1) a brood of pheasants.
'Within the saide woodes there
were founde at this present sur-
vey ij *eyes* of fesannts.'—*Glaston-*
bury Survey, temp. Hen. VIII.,
in *Mon. Ang.* i. 19.
- (2) The bud of a potatoe.
- (3) To put an *eye* into any
kind of drink is to put a small
quantity of spirit into it. "'It'll
do . . . very well when I've
just put an *eye* into it;'" and he
took a flat bottle from his waist-
coat pocket, and poured the *eye*
into his cup."—*Mabel Heron*, iii.
13.
- (4) The following rhyme is be-
lieved to indicate the character
from the colour of the eyes:—
- 'Blue *eye*, beauty;
Black *eye*, steal pie;
Grey *eye*, greedy-gut;
Brown *eye*, love pie.
- Another version runs—
- 'Black *eye*, beauty;
Grey *eye*, greedy-gut;
Eat all the pudding up.'
- Eye**, adv. aye, yes. 'Did you
vote for th' school board? *Eye*,
all five for th' chech an' nowt at
all for chappil.'
- Eyeable**, adj. pleasant to look
upon, sightly. 'There's a many
things that's *eyeable* but isn't
tryable or buyable; but these
things is *eyeable* an' tryable an'
buyable, an' all,' said by a man
selling ready-made clothes in
Brigg Market-place, 1876.

Eyeseeds, a plant whose seeds, if blown into the eye, are said to remove bits of dust, cinders, or insects that may be lodged therein. (Qu. what plant?)

Faather [fey·h'dhur], father.

Face-ache, tooth-ache.

Faces, to make, to distort the face in fun. *Daughter*. 'Oor Jim's makin' *füaces*, mother.' *Mother*. 'Nay, bairn, thoo's leein'; it's nobbut God *maks füaces*. Jim, thoo bad lad, give ovver; how should you feel if th' Almighty was to fix you so for ivver? Thoo might be struck so in a moment.' In some parts of Scotland there is a vulgar belief that if the wind changes at the moment that a child is *making faces*, the features will remain permanently distorted.

Fad, (1) one who troubles about insignificant matters. A man who busies himself with woman's work.

(2) Any fancy matter about which one unduly troubles oneself.

Fag, a parasitic insect. 'A sheep-*fag*.'

Fag-end, the end. 'We'd nowt but th' *fag-end* o' a leg o' mutton.' 'I was born just at th' *fag-end* o' th' year, day efter Christmas.'

Fagged out, pp. wearied, very tired.

Fag-water, a poisonous liquid used to kill *fags* on sheep. See *Fag*.

Fair, (1) level, even. 'Th' table does n't stand *fair*.'

(2) Easy, plain. 'It's *fair* enif to do noo one's tell'd hoo.' 'Lincoln Minster's *fair* to see fra Barton field.'

(3) adv. Easily. 'We can see Kidby lamps very *fair* to-night.'

Fairing, a present bought at a fair.

Fairy-purses, a kind of fungus which grows on sand-land in autumn, and is something like a cup, or old-fashioned purse, with small objects inside.

Fairy-ring, a circle in the grass, believed to be made by fairies dancing thereon. *Eliza B.* . . . a young woman once in the compiler's service, knew a woman, now dead, who said she had seen fairies dancing on Brumby Common. *Eliza* fully believed the story.

Fall, a woman's veil.

Fall, The, autumn.

Fall, v. (1) to get. 'You need n't good thy sen up o' them apples comin', thoo'll *fall* none on 'em.'

(2) To be obliged. 'Mester's sent for me, so I shall *fall* to go.'

(3) Ought. 'What time does th' packet *fall* to come?'

Fall-door, a trap-door.

Falled, pp. fallen. 'Jim's *fall'd* down an' hotten his sen.'

Falling evil, Falling sickness, epilepsy. 'To a pore woman that had the fallyng evell ij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Church Acc.* 1584.

Fallins, s. pl. fallen apples. 'There's been a strango many *fallin's* thriff yesterday's high wind.'—*Bottesford*, 28 Sept. 1875.

Fall of timber, the quantity of timber felled at one time in a certain place.

Fall-out, a quarrel.

Fall out, v. to quarrel.

Fall-table, a table with a falling leaf.

Fall wi' bairn, phr. to become pregnant.

False-line, a cord used in ploughing to hinder the fore-horse from

- going too far forward. 'four pair of *false ranes* & one old yate ij'. . . . a brake, a henne pen, a lytle table, ij *false ranes* ij'.—*Inventory of William Hathley of St Neots*, 1597.
- False roof**, that part of a house or other building between the ceiling of the uppermost rooms and the roof. It is often floored, and made into a store-place.
- Fambling**, eating without an appetite.
- Fannel**, the fanon or maniple. One of the vestments of a priest before the reformation. (Obsolete.) 1566 'Wintertonne . . . one old vestment, one amys, one corporaxe, one *fannel*.'—*Linc. Ch. Goods*, 164. 1566 'Wrought in the Isle of Axholme . . . one amis, one albe, a stole, a belt, a *ffannell*, a corporax.'—*Ibid.* 169.
- Far away**, adv. by a long way. 'He beats him *far away*.' 'My coo's better then thine *far away*.'
- Far end**, extremity, conclusion. 'Little Lunnun's at th' *far end* o' Messingham.' 'Th' *far end* on it 'll be that he'll get his sen sent to Ketton.'
- Far enif**, far out of the way. 'The parson's alus clartin' about our hoose; I wish he was *far enif*.'
- Far side**, the furthest part of the room, field, parish, or what not.
- Farden** [faad'n], a farthing.
- Fare**, v. to get on; used of the manner of living, as regards animal enjoyments. 'Well, an' hoo did ta come on then?' 'Oh, fust-rate; I *faured* very well, I can tell ye.'
- Farish** on (far, with suffix *-ish*), adj. well advanced, far on in years, or with an undertaking or a journey. 'He must be *farish* on by this time; I know he was born afore th' eighteen hundreds com in.' 'He's *farish* on by this time; I should say he'll be i' Lunnun by three o'clock.'
- Farmer's Friend**, a material used for dressing seed-wheat to hinder the smut.
- Farnal**, for *infernal*. 'What a *'farnal* liar thoo art.'
- Farsum Fumard's Dale**, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.
- Farwelted**, adj. overthrown; said of sheep.
- Fassens-Tuesday**, Shrove-Tuesday.
- Fast**, adj. (1) costive. (2) In difficulties.
- Fast enif**, adv. easily. 'You see, sir, I could ha' hed him *fast enif* if I'd hed a mind; but then I liked this here chap I'm talkin' on better, and so you see . . .'
- Fasten penny**, money given by the master to fasten a bargain on hiring a servant. 'To Mauger for a *festynpenny*, iiij'.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1573.
- Fat**, a vat.
- Fat**, v. to fatten.
- Fat-hen**, a weed growing among corn and on the sides of dung-hills. *Chenopodium album*.
- Father**, v. (1) to swear to the paternity of an illegitimate child before the justices of peace. 'She *father'd* bairn upo' Folks does say that gev her a ten-pund note not to *father* it upo' him.' (2) To ascribe, to impute. 'When lies is goin' about, it's easy to *father* 'em to th' wrong mooth.'
- Fat i' th' fire**, to have the, to get into trouble, to make trouble. 'If thoo goes on i' that way thoo'll hev' th' *fat i' th' fire* when theo faather comes by agean.'
- Fatness**, grease.
- Faucet**, the outer part of a wooden

- tap used for drawing off the liquor from a brewing-tub. The interior part or screw is called the *spicket*. 'Ira was a strange man for romancin' in his talk. One day he prickt his sen ower th' finger a little dearie bit, you could hardly see it. an' up he comes to me an' says, "I've prickt my sen till blood flew out like a *spicket* and *faucet*, and bled a piggin-full."
- Favour**, v. to resemble in features. 'Mary's bairn *favours* Bill strangely.'
- Fear**d, pp. afraid.
- Fearful**, adj. a strong superlative. 'There's a *fearful* lot o' apples t' year.'
- Fearsome**, adj. terrible.
- Feat**, adj. (1) having skill or tact. 'He's a *feat* hand at owt.'
(2) Active, good-looking, tidy, plentiful. 'She's a *feat*-lookin' lass.' 'There's a *featish* crop o' pears upo' that tree.' When George IV. passed through Yorkshire, a man, who had travelled some distance to see His Majesty, went home and said, 'They be *featish* liars i' Swillin'ton; they telled me 'at King's Arms was a lion and a unicorn, and, blow me, if they arn't just same as mine!'
- Feather**, a lynch-pin; a pin used to keep machinery tight.
- Feather-poke**, lit. feather-bag.
(1) The long-tailed tit, *Purus caudatus*, which builds a nest like a bag of feathers.
(2) When it snows we say 'th' owd woman is shackin' her *feather-poke*.'
- Featly**, adv. neatly, dexterously.
- February**. 'February fill dyke, March muck it out again;' *i. e.* in February the dykes are filled with snow, rain comes in March and 'mucks them out.'
- 'February fill-dyke,
Be it black or be it white;'
i. e. there will be much downfall in February, either of rain or snow.
- Feed**, (1) to fatten. 'He *feeds* five-an'-twenty steers every summer.'
(2) To grow fat. 'I niver seed onybody *feed* like . . . he used to be th' sparest lad i' th' toon, an' noo he weighs nineteen stoon.'
- Feeder**, (1) a cloth used to keep the clothes of infants clean while they are being fed.
(2) A pinafore.
- Footings**, s. pl. stocking-feet.
- Fefted**, v. enfeoffed.
- Feigh, Fey**, v. to clean out a drain, gutter, or cess-pool. 'Paid to John Lughton in harvest for *feighinge* the milne becke.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1582. 'George Todd's *feyin'* out the sink-hole.'
- Feight**, a fight.
- Feight** [fait], v. (1) to fight.
(2) To beat, when the party beaten has had no thought of resistance. 'I sha'n't let our Bob go to school no more, master *feights* bairns.'
- Felfs**, the curved pieces of wood which form the outer part of a wheel.
- Felfur**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*.
- Fell**, the skin of an animal after it has been removed from the body.
- Fell**, adj. fatal; deadly; savage; fierce. 'It's a very *fell* complaint.' 'Th' flies are very *fell* to-day. I'm bitten all ower.' 'He hath made his gentle father tho *fellest* man in the world.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 382. 'Bees

is as *fell* as owt.'—*The Northern Farmer*, No. 2.

Fell, v. to causeto fall; commonly confined to felling timber, knocking down one you have a quarrel with, and killing oxen. *Friend*. 'Well, Mr W., how does Henry get on?' *Butcher*. 'Why, mem, he's nowt at all. His blood tons cowl frae stickin' a pig, an' what he'll do when he comes for to *fell* a bëast, I dunnot know.'

Felling-axe, an axe with a long and narrow head for felling timber.

Felloe, the pieces of wood which form the rim of a wheel. There are six of them in a common cart-wheel of twelve spokes, but seven if the wheel have fourteen spokes.

Fellon, (1) a whitlow.

(2) A disease in cattle.

Fellow-fond, adj. amorous; said of women.

Felter, v. to entangle.

Felteric, a disease in horses.

Fend and prove, v. to argue, to endeavour to prove or disprove. 'I niver go near hand him when I can help, he's elus after *fend-in' an' provin'* about summats.' 'To *fend and prove*, i. e. to wrangle; vitilitigo, altercor.'—Adam Littleton's *Lat. Dict.* 1735, *sub voc.*

Fend for one's self, to be in a condition to provide for oneself; to be dependent on no one. 'He's *fended for his sen* ivver sin' he was sixteen.' 'Peter's children went out one by one into the world to *fend* for themselves.'—Lawrence Cheney, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 34.

Fent, (1) remnants of cloth.

(2) The binding of a woman's dress.

Ferlandes, four oxgangs, so named in Kirton-in-Lindsey; the ten-

ants held them by the service of carrying 'the lordes letters into Yorkshire.'—Norden's *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 9. 'Before rural post-offices and post-messengers were established, there was a manorial custom prevalent in some parts of Northumberland called "Catch Boon." Under this custom, the lord of the manor could send a servant out, directing him to catch, or impress, any one of the customary tenants of the manor, and order him to carry a message from his lord, to a distance not exceeding ten or twelve miles, according to the custom of the manor.'—*Cumbriana; or, Fragments of Cumbrian Life*, as quoted in *Athenaeum*, 18 Sep. 1875.

Ferment, v. to foment.

Ferrer, a cask having iron hoops.

Fest, the same as a *Fasten-penny*, q. v.

Fetch, a dodge. 'He goes to chech an' chapil; that's his *fetch* to mak' folks believe him.'

Fetch, v. (1) to give. 'He *fetcht* him a clink o' th' side o' his head.'

(2) To draw the breath with difficulty. 'I could tell there was summuts bad matter wi' him, he *fetch'd* so.'

Fetch off, v. to cause to come off. 'This damp weather's *fetch'd* all th' paint off' th' lower stairs.'

Fettle, condition, order. 'His land's alus i' good *fettle*, let seasons come what they've a mind.' 'How are you to-day, Mary?' 'Oh, I'm nobbut in poor *fettle*.'

Fettle, Fettle up, v. to make tidy; to furbish, clean, polish, repair. 'We mun hev th' place *fettl'd up* afore th' feast.'

Fettle-strap, the strap which sustains a pannier.

Few. See *Good few*.

Fey. See *Feigh*.

Fezzan [fez'n], a pheasant.

Fezzon on, v. to fasten upon; to seize with violence, as a dog seizes a rat.

Fiddle. 'He's hing'd his *fiddle* upo' th' door-sneck,' *i. e.* he is in a bad temper.

Fiddle about, v. to waste time.

Fiddle-faddle, nonsense.

Fiddles, water-figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*, the stalks of which children rub together, for the sake of producing a squeaking sound which they think musical.

Fiddlesticks! interjection expressive of contemptuous unbelief. *Servant*. 'Oh, mum, I've just seen Mrs Slarum upo' th' cheese-chamber steps.' *Mistress*. 'Fiddlesticks! it was a bag of bread-meal.'—*Northorpe*.

Fid-fad, v. to waste time. 'She's alus *fid-faddin'* efter th' chaps i'stead o' mindin' her wark.'

Fidgets, (1) a tingling sensation in the limbs.

(2) A *fidgety* person.

Fiece [fees], adj. fierce.

Field, unenclosed land under plough.

Fierce, adj. (1) pleasurably excited. 'Thoo's fine an' *fierce* ower that bairn o' thine, Mary.' 'He's strange an' *fierce* noo Bess hes comed by agëan.'

(2) Eager, impatient. 'If thoo's so *fierce* ower thee work i' th' mornin' thoo'll be dauled oot afore neet.'

Fillers in, small stones in the inside of a rubble-wall.

Filly, a female foal.

Fimble, female hemp.

Finakin [fin'ukiñ], adj. giving much attention to small matters. 'He's a very good sort of a man, but hes such *finakin'* ways I

can't live wi' him.'

Find, v. (with *i* short) to find.

Find himself. A servant *finds himself* when he provides his own food and lodging.

'By husbandry, of such as God her sent,

She *found herself* & eke her daughters two.'

Chaucer, *Nonnes Priestes Tale*, 9.

Finely, adv. healthily, successfully, rapidly. 'They're gettin' on *finely* wi' diggin' iron-stone at Frodingham.'

Fingers and toes, a disease in turnips caused by a small insect which bites the tap root of the plant and causes it to branch, producing, instead of a bulb, something not very much unlike human fingers and toes. 'They complain much of the distemper called *fingers and toes*; the root, instead of swelling, running into strings of that form, and rot and come to nothing.'—*Arth. Young, Linc. Agric.* 1799, p. 136. 'Turnips are not much sown, on account of their liability to produce *fingers and toes*.'—*J. A. Clarke, Farming of Lincolnshire*, 1852, p. 102.

Finger-stall, (1) a rim of metal worn by women on the finger to hinder thread from cutting it in sewing.

(2) A *Hovel*, or *Hut*, q. v.

Fire, the, *Syphilis*.

Fire-bauk, the beam in the front part of an open chimney on which the wall is built.

Fireboot, the right to take wood for burning. '12 carect. subbosei pro le heybote et octo focal. pro *fyrbot*.'—*Lease of the Manor of Scotter*, 1484. 'To have percceive and take in and upon the afore-said premises sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, *fireboot* . . .'—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716.

Fire-eldin. See *Eldin*.

Fire-potter, a fire-poker.

Fire-sconce, (1) an iron basket for an out-door fire.

(2) A fire-screen. See *Notes and Queries*, v. S. ii. 207.

Fire-stead, a place for a fire.

Firing, fuel.

Firing-iron, an instrument with which horses are fired.

First and last, the sign of a public-house near the railway station at Kirton-in-Lindsey.

First beginning, the beginning. 'First beginning of th' row was summuts that happen'd at Gainsb'r.'

First blush, First off, the first impression. 'At th' first blush I thowt it was a lie, but I soon fun' out it was all true enif.' 'At th' first off he did strange an' well, but in a bit he taper'd off to nowt at all.'

First end, beginning. 'It's at th' first end o' th' book, but I can't rightly tell you where.'

Fit, adj. in a fit condition for anything; ready, ripe, cooked. 'My head aches fit to split.' 'Is them cäakes fit?' 'Corn'll be fit in another week if it howds warm.' 'I'm fit to faint.' 'So they were all fit to go together by the ears.'—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 10.

Fit, v. to suit. 'I wod n't leave where I am at nowt; I'm just fitted where I am.'

Fitting, adj. proper, orderly, modest. 'It isn't fittin' for a young woman to be walkin' oot at neets wi' a young man unless they be reg'lar sweethearts.'

Fitty, Fitties, the outmarsh, or land lying between the sea and the sea-bank, generally intersected by numerous reticulating creeks.

Fix, a dilemma. 'What atween th' butcher not comin' an' th' soot tum'lin doon th' chimley, our owd woman's in a nist fix.' (Common.)

Fix, v. to arrange, to appoint. 'I've fix'd dinner for one o'clock.'

Fixed off, to be, to be furnished with or attached to something which is very inconvenient or painful. 'If you was fixed off, Mr Peacock, wi' a wife such as I've gotten, I make no doot you'd leather her at times.'—*Messingham*, May, 1875.

Fixment, (1) a dilemma.

(2) A contemptuous term for any construction which will not act, or acts very badly. 'He made his sen a velocipede, such an' a fixment as you nivver seed; it wanted a hos to pull it.'

(3) The furniture of a house, or the tools of a workman. 'Completely swallowed up the whole of his little fixment.'—*Stamford Mercury*, 20 Aug. 1875.

Fizgig, an ugly woman; a woman dressed in a strange or unbecoming manner.

Fizog, lit. physiognomy; the face.

Flabbergastered, pp. astonished.

Flacker, v. (1) to throb, to flutter. 'Well, R. . . , how is your wife's foot?' 'Why, m'm, it seem'd a deäl better, bud last neet she said 'at it flacker'd rarely.'

(2) To hesitate.

Flacket, a little barrel or a leather flask shaped like one, used by harvestmen for beer. 'vj lether flacketts.'—*Inventory of John Nevill of Faldingworth*, 1590.

Flag, v. to pave with flags.

Flags, s. pl. (1) stone slabs used for paving foot-ways.

(2) The foot-ways so paved.

(3) The iris, or fleur-de-lys, sword-grass, reeds, and other

such plants which grow in or near to water. 1616. 'There are 100 swathes of marish grasse and *flaggs* in the West carr.'—Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 22.

Flake, a fence-hurdle. See *Fleak*.

Flam, a falsehood told in jest.

Flanders chest (obsolete). Chests so described are of common occurrence in wills and inventories. 'Lego Roberto filio meo, meam optimam ollam eneam & meam optimam patellam eneam & unam mensam flandrensem & meam optimam cistam flandrensem.'—*Will of William Blyton of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1507. 'One oke pannell chiste one *flaunders chist*.'—*Inventory of Thomas Teanby of Barton-on-Humber*, 1652. It is probable that *Flanders* does not in all cases indicate that these chests were of Flemish manufacture, but only that they were carved or otherwise ornamented after the manner of the Flemings.

Flap, v. (1) to throw down any flat thing in such a manner as to make a noise. 'He *flapped* th' newspaper doon upo' th' floor.'

(2) To crush, fold roughly, rumple. 'The maid out of hope to please her, went to bed, leaving the ruffe *flapt* together as her mistress had stamp't it.'—Richard Culmer, *Cathedrall newes from Canterbury*, 1644, p. 5.

Flap-jack, a pancake. 'Puddings and *flapjacks*.'—*Pericles*, II. i. 87.

Flash, a sheet of shallow water. There is a mere called *Ferry Flash* near Hardwick hill.

Flashmire, the ancient haven at Winteringham, a creek now almost silted up, about three quarters of a mile east of the present haven.

Flasker, v. to flutter, as a bird.

Flawps, an idle person.

Flawpy, adj. idle, foolish.

Flaxmen, (1) persons who take land for a single season for the purpose of growing flax. 'Let it to *flaxmen* at 3*l.* or 4*l.* per acre.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 197.

(2) Men who work flax.

Fleabane, *Erigeron acris*; considered to kill or drive away fleas.

Flea-bite, some accident, or misfortune, which is of little or no consequence. 'He lost five pund ower th' job, but that's nobbut a *flea-bite* to a man like him.' 'She always hes such easy times, why, it's nobbut like a *flea-bite* to her.'

Fleak, a hurdle of woven twigs, commonly hazel. The difference between a tray and a *fleak* is that the former is made of wooden bars mortised into the heads, and the latter of wicker-work. The distinction is old. We find in the *Louth Churchwarden's Acc.* 1505, 'traas' and *flekys* spoken of as separate things, i. 113. See *Flake*.

Fleam, (1) an instrument for bleeding horses. See *Bleeding-iron*.

(2) Phlegm, expectoration.

Fleck, a large irregular spot. 'The fever brought out red *flecks* all ower his body.' A woman, describing a damask table-cloth with a cloud-like ornament on it, said, 'there was no pattern, but it was *fleck'd* all ower.' 'Was that Mr Fox's bull that broko into the Well Yard?' 'Yes, if it war a red-*fleck'd* un; if it war a white-poll'd un, it wad be Gibson Slightholm's.' 'To Wylliam Baynton sone of John Baynton one *flekyl* qwee.'—*Will of William Ranard of Appleby*, 1542.

'He was of fome al *flekke*d as a pye.'

Chaucer, *Can. Yem. Prol.* 12.

Flee, a fly. By *the fly* is meant the turnip-fly, a small beetle which at times does much harm to the young turnip-plant as soon as it springs from the ground.

Fleer, a mock, a jibe. 'She's nivver reight but when she's flingin' out her *fleers* at some on us.'

Fleer, v. to mock. 'Shall we suffer him to get away so much money from vs, to *fleere* & *gcere* at vs in cuery corner?'—Bernard, *Terence*, 424.

Fleet, a kind of drain. 'A new & sufficient head like unto Stock-with new *fleet* shall [be] made and lade there.'—*Sewers Inquisition*, 1583, p. 8. There is a drain called the *Fleet-dyke* at Saltfleetby. Compare *Fleet Street* in London, which is so called from the *Fleet* ditch.

Fleet-hole, a hole or hollow left by a drain having been diverted, or a bank having broken, and washed away the soil. 'The west channel would then naturally warp up, and leave what is usually termed in such cases a *fleet-hole*.'—Stonehouse's *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, 263.

Flesh, flesh-meat, butcher's meat. *Flesher* is an old term for *butcher*.

Flesh-fly, the common blue-bottle.

Flesh-rent, laceration of muscular fibres from a strain.

Flick, a fitch of bacon. A child, coming late to Winterton school, on being asked by her teacher whether she could not have looked at the clock, replied, 'Pleas, m'm, my mother's hing'd a *flick* o' baacon afore it.'

Flick, v. to lash very slightly with a whip. '*Flick* that cleg fra' off Ranger's head.'

Flig'd [fligd], pp. fledged; said of young birds.

Flig'd flyers. See *Bare-bubs*.

Fling up, (1) to repudiate a bargain.

(2) To vomit.

Flipe, a flap; the brim of a hat.

Flit, v. to remove from one house or farm to another.

Flite, v. to mock, to sneer at. 'I nivver pass her but she *flites* me wi' some slither or another.' Bernard uses it in a somewhat different sense: 'Jurgavit cum eo: He did *flite* or chide with him.'—*Terence*, 79.

Flitter-mouse, a bat.

Flock-bed, a bed stuffed with tailors' clippings, *i. e.* bits of waste cloth. A '*wool-flock-bed*' is one stuffed with *locks*, q. v.

Flodges, a puddle. 'He himself saw and beheld, in all the gutters and rivulets of water in the streets and in the *flodges*, great quantities of little young jacks, or pickerels.'—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 81. 'Here and there miniature lakes, which we Lincolnshire men call *flodges*, stretched across the whole path.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 195.

Floes [floaz], great sheets of ice in the Trent and Humber.

'I see not the hangings and marble
That around me rustle and glow;
But I hear a sad voice singing
And the crash of the white icc-
floe.'

The Hawthorn, May, 1872, p. 92.

Flood, the tide.

Flood O, Flood a hoy! interj. exclamation on the appearance of the tide in the river Trent.

Floor, (1) a measure of capacity used in earthwork; 400 cubic feet.

(2) Anything level whereon a person or thing stands, as the ground, a road, the bottom of a cart. 'If ta does n't mind thoo'll hev that there furk upo' th'

- floor*, *i. e.* will drop it from the top of a stack upon the ground.
- Floor**, (1) to knock down.
(2) To overcome in argument.
- Flop**, a sound like water jerked in a cask. The sound that a flat body makes in falling into water. The dull noise made by a heavy body, such as a sack of corn, or a fat man, falling from a considerable height. 'The tenter-hook brok', an' the ham fell down wi' a strange *flop* upo' th' floor.'
- Flour-balls**, a kind of potato.
- Flout**, the same as *Fleet*? 'One sewer in Scotter Ings at the ould *flout* shall be sufficiently diked.'
—*Sewers Inquisition*, 1583, p. 8.
- Flowering**, the paste ornaments around the crust of a pork-pie. *Ashby*, 4 Dec. 1874.
- Flower** [*flout*'ur], a flutter. 'I was in a strange *flower* when I heard that th' bank hed brok.'
- Flowter**, *v.* to flutter.
- Flukes**, *s. pl.* (1) hydatids. Animals of a bladder-like shape found in the livers of rotten sheep.
(2) Large maggots.
(3) A kind of potato. The name is said to have originated in Lancashire.
- Flummoxed**, *pp.* defeated in argument.
- Flush**, *v.* (1) to make to grow. 'This sup o' rain hes *flush't* th' gress nistly.'
(2) To disturb or frighten game or vermin. 'Joseph Jackson *flush'd* eighty-three rats out o' one stack.'
(3) To clear a drain by holding up the water, and then letting it go with a rush.
- Flush wi'**, **Flush by**, even with. 'Watter was *flush* by th' bank top. If any more rain hed com'd it wad hev run'd ower.'
- Flusker**, a flutter; a fuss, a bustle. 'She was in a strange *flusker* when she fun' that ther' landlord was comin' to see 'em.'
- Flusker**, *v.* to make to fluster, to disturb. 'You mo'nt *flusker* them hens doon noo they've gone to bed; if ta does, they'll lose their sens.'
- Fluthered**, *pp.* flurried.
- Flyer**, the fan-wheel of a wind-mill that turns it to the wind. The part of a spinning-wheel, armed with hooks, for guiding the thread to the twill or spool.
- Flying-horse sovereigns**, sovereigns with Saint George and the dragon on the reverse.
- Foal-foot**, colts-foot; *Tussilago farfara*.
- Foast** [*foast*], *pp.* forced.
- Fodder**, a certain weight of lead. Cf. E. D. S. Gl. B. 9. Bailey, *Dict.* ed. 1749, *sub voc.*
- Foddin**, **Foddun**, contraction for *Ferdinand*. 'Foddin Moody used mostlins to buy Mr Peacock line.'
- Fog**, the latter grass, after-math, or eddish.
- Foist**, *adj.* stale, unwholesome, clammy. Applied to uncooked animal food.
- Foldbote**, the right of taking wood for the construction of cattle-folds. 'Also competent and sufficient hedgebote . . . and *foldbote*.'—*Lease of lands in Brumby*, 1758.
- Foldbreach**, the act of forcibly taking stock from a pinfold. 'Of William Steeper for a *foldbreach* iij' iiij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1637.
- Folks**, *s. pl.* plural of *folk*.
- Follow**, *v.* (1) to practise a trade, profession, or art. 'He used to keep a public, but now he *follows* mowl-catchin'.' 'I *follow* fowling and fishing.'—*Geo Prymo*,

Autobiographic Recollections, 146.

(2) To court. 'They say that Jim follows Mary Anne; but, brade o' me, nowt'll come on it, 'cos boath th' squire an' her faather 's sore setten agëan him.'

Follower, (1) a foal, calf, or lamb while it follows its mother. 'In 1597 William Dinedyne of Scotter was fined iij^s iiij^d because he permitted "unum le follower" to trespass in the sown field there.'—*Manor Roll, sub ann.* 'Yows an' their followers was strange an' low last Ketton market.'—May 5, 1875.

(2) The acknowledged lover of a maid-servant.

Folly, a building which is considered by the neighbours to be absurdly constructed, or out of character with the object for which it was built, or the condition of the builder. There is an eighteenth-century house on the Trent bank near Susworth, the popular name of which is Carnley's *folly*. A row of houses at Winterton called 'Bonby *Folly*' or 'Bonby Fancy' was built by a Bonby man.

Fon, pp. found.

Fond, adj. foolish, half-witted. 'I've heard on a many soft things e' my time, but niver nowt hairf so *fond* as this row is about th' Ows'on grave-stoan.'—May, 1875. 'The Romish doctrine concerning Purgatory . . . is a *fond* thing, vainly invented.'—*Thirty-nine Articles, Art. xxii.*

Fondy, a fool, a simpleton.

Foot [foot] (the *oo* long as in *boot*), foot.

Footing, (1) money paid by apprentices, or a new man on a job, on entering.

(2) The first layer of rough stones in a wall, wider than the wall itself.

(3) Rank. 'He's been made

a magistrate, you see, but he's not on a *footin'* wi' th' gentlemen; they niver hev him at their hooes.'

(4) A footprint. 'Can't miss 'em, if we nobut follow the *foot-in's*.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii, 181.

Foot it, v. to walk. 'Well, as th' carrier's gone, I reckon I mun *foot it*.'

Foot-rot, a disease in the feet of sheep.

Foot up, to add up a bill.

For, adj. far. See below.

For, prep. (1) going towards. 'Where is ta *for*?' 'I'm bun' *for* Norumby; hoo *for* is it off?'

(2) In spite of. 'I'll do it *for* all of ye.'

Force put, a necessity. 'I should n't hev fall'd oot wi' him if it hed n't come to a real *force put*.'

Fore end, (1) beginning. 'Bottesworth feast is o' th' *fore end* o' harvest.'

(2) The front. 'Fore end o' th' cart.'

(3) The spring. See *First end*.

Fore-ends, the best corn, *i. e.* the grains which fall at the *fore-end*, when corn is winnowed. See *Hinderends*.

Fore-hand, adv. before-hand.

Fore-horse, the first horse in a team.

Foreign, adj. a person or thing not belonging to the neighbourhood is called *foreign*. It is not meant thereby that they come from distant lands. 'She's Yerk-sheer - bred, ye see, an' them *foreigners* is alus offil i' ther tempers.'—*John Markenfield*, i, 135. Cf. Parish, *Sussex Dialect, sub voc. Foreigner*.

Foreigner. A person whose cattle strays upon the common of a parish where he does not live,

and in which he holds no rights, is called a *foreigner*. See above.

Forelders, Forebears, s. pl. ancestors. 'The family pew, and those of his tenants, were paved with stones inscribed to the memory of his *forelders*.'—*Mabel Heron*, i. 56.

Foreshore, that part of the side of a tidal river which is submerged at high tide, but dry when the water is low.

Foreturns, the angular pieces in the soles of a waggon, used to provide a place for the fore wheel to go into when the waggon turns.

For good and all, for ever. 'It's no use dallyin', as if you could reightle things efter a bit, at nows an' thens ony time. Remember th' scripturs says, if God damns you it 'll stan' for a doin'; he's ofens a long time about it—consitherin' like—but when he does damn, he damns *for good an' all*.'—*Local preacher's sermon in Messingham Methodist Chapel, circa 1842*.

Forkin-robin, an earwig.

Form, (1) way, manner. 'If ye want to get on wi' yer work you mun do it e' this *form*.' 'I'm i' no *form* for singin' to-neet,' said by a man who had a bad cold.

(2) A bench, a seat. 'Winter-tonne . . . The roode loft taken downe in Anno 1563 and *formes* and seat[s] in our churche made thereof.'—*Inv. of Linc. Ch. Goods*, 1566, p. 164.

(3) The seat of a hare.

Fortnet, fortnight. 'I tooke her [the clock] all in peses and fyld her new and had a *fortnet* work about her.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1582. 'It's a *fortnet* sin' I seed him.'

Fortune [fot'un], v. to chance, to happen. 'If it *fottuns* I'm at next Ketton winter Fair; I'll go

see Mary Jane.' 'If it *fortune* that the said rente . . . to be behinde.'—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537.

Forward. A visitor is requested to 'walk *forward*,' when 'come in-doors' is meant.

Post [fost], first.

Foster, forester. (Obsolete.) 'No man shall . . . gett anie woode in the Lordes woode without leave of the Lorde or his lawful *ffoster*.'—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

'A horne he bare, the bauldrick was of grene,
A *foster* was he soothly, as I gesse.'
Chaucer, *Prolog. C. T.*

Foster is a common local surname, and may be traced back to an early date. There is no reason to suppose that the Lincolnshire *Fosters* are of kin with the north country families of *Foster*, *Forster*, or *Forrester*.

Fother, (1) fodder for cattle.

(2) A weight used in weighing lead. 'For three *fother* lead iij' iiij^d.'—*Gainsburgh Ch. Acc.* 1614, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.* 95. See *Fodder*.

Fother, v. to fodder, *i. e.* to feed horses, sheep, or oxen.

'With her mantle tucked vp
Shee *fothered* her flocke.'

Percy Folio, Loose Songs, p. 58.

Fotherum, the room in which fodder is kept.

Fot'nate, adj. fortunate.

Fotnit, Fotneet, a fortnight. See *Fortnet*.

Fottun, fortune.

Foud, a fold. 'For dyking at *foudes* viij^s.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1565. 'You mun get a *foud* setten for them sheep afore neet, you remember.'

Foud-garth, a bedded farm-yard, in which stock is kept.

- Foud-yard**, a fold-yard.
- Foul**, adj. ugly, disgusting.
- Foul-fingered**, adj. thievish.
- Foul-tongued**, adj. given to bad language. 'She 's as *foul-tongued* a woman as ivver crossed ony man's door-threstle.'
- Fower** [fou'ur], four.
- Fox**, v. to carry one drain under another by means of a tunnel of wood or masonry.
- Foxy**, adj. decayed, rancid.
- Fra**, prep. from. 'Where 's ta com' *fra*?' In *Havelok*, the form is *fro*.
- Frail**, adj. weak in mind or body; fragile in construction or condition.
- Frame**, v. to set about a thing, to contrive, to do a job in a workmanlike manner. 'He hes n't been at it long, but he *frames* strange and well.' 'Noo then, *frame!*' an injunction to any one who is doing his work awkwardly. 'He could not *frame* to pronounce it.'—*Judges* xii. 6.
- Frangy** [franji], adj. spirited, unmanageable, said of horses; and, by a figure of speech, of men and women.
- Fraunge**, a village-feast. (Obsolescent.)
- Freckened**, pp. freckled. Cf. *fraknes* for *freckles* in Chaucer, *C. T.* 2171.
- Free**, adj. affable, courteous, condescending. 'You may knaw a real lady or gentleman; they're alus so *free*.'
- Freeland**, freehold land; as distinguished from copyhold.
- Free-martin**. When a male and female calf are produced at the same time, the female is called a *free-martin*, and is believed always to be barren.
- French**, adj. applied to white butterflies, as distinguished from coloured ones. Pale snail-shells, as distinguished from those of darker tint; a schoolboy's term.
- French willow**, the willow-herb.
- Fresh**, the fresh water in the Trent after rain or snow.
- Fresh**, adj. (1) slightly the worse for drink.
(2) In good condition, improving; said of cattle.
- Friday**. It is unlucky to go a journey, be married, or undertake any new work on a *Friday*.
- Fridge** [frij], v. to graze, to chafe, to wear away by rubbing.
- Frim**, adj. sour; said of grass.
- Frit**, pt. t. frightened. 'Did the rats kill the pigeons?' 'No, but they *frit* 'em out.'—Nov. 24, 1874.
- Frog-loup**, the boy's game of leap-frog.
- Frondel**. See *Frundel*.
- Frost**, v. to turn up the hinder part of a horse's shoes, or to put frost-nails in them to hinder the animal from slipping on ice.
- Frosted**, having chilblains.
- Frost-nails**, s. pl. nails with projecting heads, put into horses' shoes for the purpose of enabling them to hold their feet in frosty weather.
- Frouzy**, adj. (1) ill-dressed.
(2) Slovenly.
- Fruggans**, a slovenly woman.
- Fruggin**, a fork with which sticks are put into a brick oven. French *Fourgon*. 'A coal-rake on an oven fork.'—*Boyer*. 1652. 'In the kitchen . . . on *fruggin*.'—*Inventory of Thomas Teanby of Barton-on-Humber*.
- Frumerty**, a preparation of creed-wheat (q. v.) with milk, currants, raisins, and spices in it. Given to the servants at harvest-suppers.

Frumps, an ill-tempered old woman.

Frunder, Frondel, two pecks. (Obsolete.) See Bailey's *Dict. sub voc. Frundele*. 'From martyngmes to mydsomer i frondaille off malt.'—*Böttesford Manor Records, temp. Edw. VI*. 'j frundell of barlye to be sowne to the common vse of the town.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc. 1547*. 'To Elyne Bryan one payre of harden shettes & a frondel barlie.'—*Will of Ric. Nayler of Smitterly, 1552*.

Frush, to rub, to rub bright, to polish.

Fruz [fruz], v. to rub the hair the wrong way on, to entangle. 'It was his practice . . . to feed them [his cattle] from his neighbour's hay-stacks, and so cunning had long practice made him . . . that he could . . . smooth the place down, and fruzz it up from beneath so deftly, that no one could tell that any hay had been taken.'—*Yorkshire Mag., May 1873, p. 378*.

Fruzy [fruz'i], **Fuzy**, adj. (1) rough; said of the hair.

(2) Spongy; said of fruit and vegetables. 'Turnips are rarely of good quality on peaty land; they are produced either very large or fruzzy, or very close, rindy, hard, and stunted.'—J. A. Clarke, *Farming of Lincolnshire, 1852, p. 146*.

Full-bang, Full-butt, Full-drive, Full-smack, Full-split, Full-tilt, with much impetuosity or violence.

Fullock [fuol'uk], force, violence. 'Th' big wind blew doon one o' our chimley pots wi' a fine fullock.' 'Th' trees hes n't started to grow yet; but they'll go with a fullock when they do get begun.'

Fullock, v. to shoot a marble

with hand as well as thumb, considered by boys an unfair advantage.

Fullocker, any person or thing that goes with great force and violence.

Fumard's dale, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.

Fum'ler, a fumbling, awkward person, who cannot succeed in what he tries to do. 'He was a druggist, noo he's a parson, but he's alust been a strange fum'ler at his undertakin's; niver gets nowt done to no sense.' 'The veryst fumbler in the city.'—Th. Brown's *Works, Ed. 1730, iv. 15*.

Fumbling, adj. clumsy, awkward. 'I'm nobbut fum'lin' noo; I'm gettin' an owd man, you see.'

Fummerd [fun'urd], a polecat.

Fun, pp. found.

Funnel, a mule whose sire was an ass.

Funt, a church-font.

Fur, prep. for.

Fur, adj. far.

Fur, a furrow. 'All th' furs is full o' watter.'

Fur-bill, a bill-hook; probably, a furze-bill.

Furder, adj. and adv. further. 'Which on occasion may be easilie seene by the furder searche of the recordes.'—Norden's *Survey of Kirton-in-Lindsey Soke, 10*. 'Whitton's ever so much furder north then Appleby.'

Furk, a fork.

Furlong, the road, or boundary upon which the separate lots abut in an 'open field,' or piece of unenclosed ground divided into several occupations.

Furm, form.

Furnis, (1) furnace.

(2) A fire under a copper or set-pot.

(3) The copper itself.

Furskin, the prepuce.

Fur-stock-hole. (Obsolete.) A hole made by digging fir-trees or roots on the moors. 'No person shall leave any *fur-stock-holes* vnfilled, in paine of euery offence x^s.—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1599.

Furwell dale, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1613, 1787.

Fusty-lugs, a dirty person. *Lugs* are ears.

Fuzy. See *Fruzy*.

Gabbing, pres. pt. gabbling.

Gablock, a crowbar.

Gaby, a very stupid person. See *Gawby*.

Gad, (1) a goad; an instrument with a sharp iron point used for driving draught-oxen. (Obsolete.)

(2) A measure of grass-land equal to a swathe, *i. e.* six and a half feet. 'All the lands in the Ings or Swaths, they are called *Gad-Meadows*.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Gad-whip, a whip used by farm-labourers for horses; and, while the custom continued, by church dog-whippers. The essential difference between a modern cart-whip and a *gad-whip* is that the stock of the *gad-whip* is stiff and not elastic, and the thong much heavier. An estate in the parish of Broughton was held by the service of cracking a *gad-whip* every year, on Palm Sunday, three times, in Caistor church-porch, while the minister was reading the first lesson. At the beginning of the second lesson the bearer of the *gad-whip* approached the minister, and

kneeling opposite him, with the whip in his hand, having an old-fashioned purse at the end of it, he waved it three times, and then continued in a steadfast position while the lesson was ended, when the ceremony was concluded. 'The whip has a leathern purse tied at the end of it, which ought to contain thirty pieces of silver, said to represent, according to scripture, "the price of blood." Four pieces of weechelm tree [wych - elm, *ulmus montana*], of different lengths, are affixed to the stock, denoting the different gospels of the holy evangelists. The three distinct cracks are typical of St. Peter's denial of his Lord and Master three times; and the waving it over the minister's head, as an intended homage to the blessed Trinity.'—William Andrews, *The Gad Whip Memorial Service*, p. 2. Cf. *Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1799, p. 940; Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, p. 21; J. Ellett Brogden, *Provincial Words in Lincolnshire*, 76.

Gaff, Gafer, (1) an old man.

(2) A ganger, the leader of a body of workmen.

Gain, adj. (1) expert, handy. 'She's very *gain* wi' milkness.'

(2) Nigh to.

'The Lion Red received him safe,
A *gain* back-door he spied;
The Isle ne'er saw such legs, I
ween,
As down that by-street hied.'
Election Song, 1852.

See *Gean*.

Gain-hand, adv. nigh to. 'You're as *gain-hand* Cath'lies as ever you can go wi'out gettin' your gowns pull'd off;' said to a High Church clergyman by a Protestant parishioner.

Gainly, adv. dexterously.

Gainsburgh.

'Gains'br', proud people,
Built a new church to an old
steeple.'

The old church of Gainsburgh
was demolished about the year
1740, and a classical building
erected in its room; the medi-
æval tower was not destroyed,
and remains to this day.

Gaite-Goes, name of land in Kir-
ton-in-Lindsey, 1787.

Gale, the fragrant bog - myrtle
often called 'sweet-gale.' It is
reputed to have the power of
driving away moths and fleas.

Gallond, a gallon.

Gallous [gal'us], adj. mischiev-
ous, wild, rakish. 'I alus thought
you'd be a nowt, you was so
gallous when you was young.'

Gallow-Hole dale, land in Kir-
ton-in-Lindsey so called, 1787.
Probably this was the place
where the gallows of the Lord of
the Manor once stood.

Gallows. 'They bury them as
kills their sens wi' hard work
anean th' *gallows*.' This saying
refers to the custom, once com-
mon, of burying executed crim-
inals beneath the *gallows* on
which they died. See *Church*.

Gallowses, s. pl. a pair of braces
for holding up the trousers.
'Mother, my *gallowses* hes comed
e' two.'

Gally-balk, the iron bar in an
open chimney, from which cook-
ing-vessels were suspended.

Gallygaskins, s. pl. gaiters.

Gally-pot, a small white pot used
by chemists for sending out oint-
ments and salves. 'I was once
omust poison'd all thrif a *gally-
pot*. My owd woman hed made
some apple-pies, an' she'd ta'en a
gally-pot she'd fnn', an' putten it
inside o' one on' 'em to raise up
th' crust. It look'd clean onif,
but it hed hed blisterin' sauve in

it that I'd hed for our owd mare's
leg, an' th' heat o' th' fire browt
all th' poison out o' th' pot into
th' pie.'

Gam, a game. See *Gams*.

Gammish, adj. gamesome, playful.

Gammon, used as an interjection
to signify 'rubbish! nonsense!'

Gams, s. pl. games, tricks. 'He's
up to his *gams*;' said of a mis-
chievous person or animal.

Ganger, the foreman over a gang
of bankers or other workmen.

Gangsmán, a ganger. See above.

Gant [gaant], adj. gaunt, thin,
lanky.

Gantree, **Gantry** [gant'ri], (1) a
wooden frame used to support a
barrel.

(2) A low shelf of wood or
masonry on which milk 'pan-
sions' are placed in a dairy.

Gape-seed, something to stare at.
'She's gone to Brigg Stattus to
saw *gape-seed*.'

Gapstead, a hole in a fence.

Gar, v. to cause. (Obsolete.)

'Jesu for yi modir sake
Save al the savls that me *gart*
make.'

*Inscrip. on a bell in Alkborough
Church.*

'Priez for ye gild of Corpus Xpi
quilk yis window *garte* make,
amen.'—*Inscrip. formerly in Bly-
ton Church*, Harl. MS. 6829, fol.
198.

Garbut Hill dale, land in Kirton-
in-Lindsey, 1787.

Gardin [gaa'din], a garden.
'Common folks like me, you see,
ses *gardin*; but them as tries to
talk fine is very partie'ler to say
garding.'

Gareing, **Gare**, a term used in
ploughing, to denote a trian-
gular piece of ground in a field
whose fences are not parallel,

which has to be ploughed with furrows differing in length or direction from the rest. Called in Norfolk a *gore*. In 1787 there was at Kirton-in-Lindsey a piece of land described as 'the *gare* in the Great Ings.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*.

Garlands. It was formerly the custom in most of the Lincolnshire churches for a garland to be suspended from the roof, the screen, or some other conspicuous place when a young unmarried woman died. Several of these existed in Bottesford Church until the screen was destroyed in 1826. 'There is one in Springthorpe Church [near Gainsburgh]. It is the Virgins' crown, being, I suppose, an emblem of the old and beautiful idea that young virgins are snatched away by death that they may become the "brides of Christ" like those who dedicate themselves to Him living when they take the veil.' *Notes and Queries*, III. S. xii. 480. It would seem that these *garlands* were placed upon the bier or coffin and so carried to the grave with the body, before they were hung up in the church. There is an engraving of one being borne along upon a coffin, in the *Roxburghe Ballads* (Ballad Soc.), ii. 644. Cf. an article on *Funeral Garlands* by L. Jewitt in *The Reliquary*, i. 5. The idea that the souls of the blessed wear *garlands* is widespread, and may be seen illustrated in many Christian pictures. The three drowned sons in the ballad of *The Wife of Ushers Well*, when they returned to their mother, wore hats made

'o' the birk ;
It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheugh ;
But at the gates o' Paradise
That Birk grew fair enough.'
Scott, *Border Min.* 1861, iii. 259.

The Jews have a like tradition. The spirit of a holy man who died at Worms is recorded to have appeared, crowned with a *garland*, to the Rabbi Ponim. The Rabbi asked, 'What is the meaning of that *garland*? The apparition answer'd, I wear it to the end the wind of the world may not have power over me; for it consists of excellent herbs of Paradise.'—*Traditions of the Jews*, abridged from the Latin of Buxtorff, 1734, ii. 20.

Garth, (1) a stack-yard.

(2) A yard in which cattle are folded.

(3) A small enclosure near a homestead. 1630. 'Of William Hodshon for not keeping a sufficient fence betweene his *garth* and Thomas Jepsy close, according to order.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Manorial Fine Roll*. There are fields at Winterton called *Cattle-garths*, *Hall-garths* and *Hemp-garths*. In 1799 there was 'a house and three acres of land in Kirton called *Stockgarth*.'—*Petition of Thomas Pindar*. 'A garden for potatoes, of a rood or half an acre called a *garth*.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 412.

Garthman, the man who attends upon the stock in a fold-yard.

Garth-stead, (1) a homestead.

(2) A stack-yard.

(3) A yard in which cattle is folded.

Gaskins, s. pl. gaiters. 1594. 'paid for his *gaskins*.'—Leverton, *Accounts of Overseers of the Poor in Archaeologia*, vol. xli. 370. See *Gallygaskins*.

Gate, (1) way, manner. 'I. you go on at that *gate*, we shall niver get nowt done.'

(2) A road; obsolescent, except in compounds, as *Yearls-gate* in the parish of Winterton.

'John is gone to Barnsdale;
The *gates* he knowes eche one.'
Guy of Gisborne, Percy Folio, ii.
229.

(3) The right of pasture for cattle. 'I've hired a *gate* upon Butterwick Hale.' — *Bottesford*, August, 1875. In 1613 Richard Plomer surrendered to Thomas Wells 'a *gate* for a beast or horse in le seuerall pasture in Scotter.' — *Scotter Manor Records*. 'On the North and South Cliffs [at Kirton-in-Lindsey] are several commons called Old Leys and Lodge Leys, which were formerly plowed; but by length of time are become unknown land and are therefore stocked by *Gaits*, like the other commons.' — *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787. 'In all this country [the neighbourhood of Winterton] the common-*gate* for a cottager's cow is 2 acres for winter, and 1½ for summer.' — Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 413.

Gateboot, the right of cutting wood for making gates. (Obsolete.) 'To have, perceive, and take . . . sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, . . . *Gateboot*, and *Stakeboot*.' — *Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716.

Gate-row, a street, a narrow lane. (Obsolete.) 'In hac habitat platea: He dwels in this street or *gate-row*.' — Bernard, *Terence*, 76. At Kippax, near Castleford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, there is a narrow bye-lane called the *gate-row*. The tramways in coal-pits at and near Nostell are called *gate-rows*.

Gates, 'Go your *gates*,' a form of dismissal for one who troubles you by idle chatter. See *Gate*.

Gatherings, s. pl. the folds in a woman's dress; commonly called *gatherers*.

Gathman, the same as *Garthman*, q. v.

Gawby [gaubi], a blockhead. See *Gaby*.

Gawk, Gawky, an awkward person.

Gawm [gaum], v. to stare vacantly. 'She's th' iddist lass I ivver seed, nivver cares for nowt at all but to dawk her sen oot i' fine cloas an' go to chappil. So I ses to her one neet, ses I, why, Mary, it's not to hearth' preacher thoo goas; it's for nowt at all else but that th' servant-chaps may *gawm* at thee garments.'

Gaw-maw, one who stares about vacantly.

Gawp [gaup], v. to gape.

Gay, adj. (1) convalescent, well after being ill. 'I heard thoo was badly, but thoo looks *gay*.'

(2) Flourishing; said of the crops, or of cattle. 'This rain'll mak' th' tonups look *gay*.' 'Them's a *gay* lot o' hogs o' yours, master.'

(3) Light in conduct, having the manners or appearance of a harlot.

Gazebo [gaizee·boa], an artificial mound, a tower, or a lofty outlook platform on the roof of a house. 'At Harpswell, co. Lincoln . . . there is . . . on the north-western side of the grounds an artificial mound, some twelve or fifteen feet in height, and about fifteen or twenty yards in circumference which goes by the name of the *gazebo*. There have been terraced walks round it, and it has evidently been planted with ornamental shrubs. . . The tradition of the village is that The *Gazebo* was a place for outdoor musical entertainments.' — W. E. Howlett, in *Notes and Queries*, III. S. x. 352. 'All of which . . . present lofty walls without windows towards the

street, except, here and there, a single latticed *gazebo*.—Granville's *Autobiography*, i. 223. 'A small balcony on the top and on the level of the roof, over which rises a little paltry *gazebo*.'—W. H. Russell, *My Diary, North and South*, i. 83.

Gean [gi'h'n], adj. near. 'There's a *gean* way' cross closes for them that's afoot.' See *Gain*.

Gear, (1) goods, furniture, wealth, circumstance, condition. (Obsolescent.) 'Lord, when wilt thou amend this *gear*?'—Sternhold and Hopkins, *Psalms*, xxxv. 18.

(2) A person is said to be 'out of *gear*' when in bad health, spirits, or circumstances.

Gear, v. to furnish with gears. 'Six double-*geared* slide and break lathes.'—*Gainsburgh News*, June 27, 1868.

Gears, s. pl. (1) harness for draught-horses.

(2) The furniture of a threshing-machine, turning-lathe, or other such thing.

Gee [jee], the word of command to a horse, to turn to the right.

Gee y' at [gee yut], give you it. 'I'll *gee y' at*, you little divil; nobbut let me catch ye, an' I'll skin ye alive.'—*Mother's address to her child, Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1853. 'You was talkin', sir, aboot my leavin' you this herekey [tuning-fork] i' my will. Why, I'll *gee y' at*. Ya mun say it was poor owd Billy Tock, 'at's goan.'

Gell [gel], a girl.

Gen [gen], pp. (1) given.

(2) In the habit of. 'My mester is *gen* to drink a sup noo an' then, that I must awn; but he's not so left to his sen as to do what thine does.'

Gen [gen], v. to grin. 'When he's mad, he *gens* like a dog.' See *Gern*.

Gen'ralins, adv. generally. 'I *gen'ralins* go to Gainsb'r' on a Tuesday.'

Gentleman, a person who has sufficient property to live without working. A *real gentleman* signifies a man of family or culture. 'He was thod ingincer on board a sea-goin' packet, but . . . left him some brass, an' made a *gentleman* on him; but, bräad o' me, the *real gentlemen* don't think much to him still.'

German Lilac, Valerian.

Gern [gern], v. to grin. See *Gen*.

Gerraway wi' yer, get away with you. 'I did n't insult her, sir, no, not a bit; I nobbut sed, *gerraway wi' yer*, ye can'le-fac'd mucky whore, if I'd a bitch haaf as foul as tho is I'd hing it up of a tree-top for th' craws to pick at.'

Gert, adj. great.

Gesslin, a gosling, a young goose.

Get, v. (1) used as an auxiliary; as, to *get* shaved, to *get* married, to *get* starved, to *get* agate.

(2) To beget.

(3) To grow, to become. 'She's *gotten* all reight agean sin' she'd th' fever.'

Get agate, v. to begin.

Get a head, v. to grow, to increase in a greater degree than something else with which it is in connection. 'Them ketlocks is *gettin' a head*; they'll choak all th' barley, if they're not seen to.'

Geth [geth], a girth.

Gether, v. to gather.

Gethering, (1) a gathering on the body, an abscess.

(2) A collection. 'They'd a strange good *getherin'* at th' Missionary Meetin' last Thosda.'

Getten, pp. (1) gotten; (2) be-gotten.

Gev [gev], pt. t. gave.

- Giant's Causeway stones**, small fossils, joints of pentacrinites, 'star-stones.'
- Giblets** [jib·lets], s. pl. the head, feet, and edible internal parts of a goose or duck.
- Gibs** [gibz], (1) goslings, young geese.
(2) The blossom of the willow.
- Giddy**, adj. Sheep are said to be *giddy*, when they have water on the brain.
- Gif** [gif], conj. if. *Son*. 'Parson sed I've been a bad lad, an' we'nt ha' me at th' school-feast.' *Mother*. 'Nay, surely, bairn.' *Son*. 'Yes, he did; so as I was commin' by th' owd feller's yate I chuckt a stoan doon his pump-barrel.' *Mother*. 'Then thoo is a bad lad. *Gif* ta does n't tak' it oot agean quick, I'll leather thee mysen.'—*Blyton*.
- Gifts**, s. pl. white specks which appear on the finger or thumb nails, supposed to indicate that a present will soon come.
'*Gift* on the thumb, is sure to come; *Gift* on the finger, is sure to linger.'
- Gig**, to pull a. A person, wishing to describe any very small thing as very large of its kind, is wont to say that it is big enough to pull a *gig*.
- Gill** [jil], half a pint.
- Gillefat** [gil·ifat], a brewing-tub. 'A lead a mashefatt, a *gylfatt* with a sooc xv'.'—*Inventory of Roland Stavely of Gainsburgh*, 1551.
- Gillery** [gil·eri], over-reaching, cheating. 'There's *gillery* i' all trades.'
- Gilliver-wren**, **Giller-wren** [jil·iver, jil·er], the wren.
'The Robin and the *Giller-wren* Are God Almighty's cock and hen.'
- Gill run by th' grund** [jil], ground ivy.
- Gilly-flowers** [jil·i-flou·urz], s. pl. wall-flowers. Stocks are called *Stock-gillyflowers*.
- Gilt** [gilt], a female pig before she has had a litter.
- Gilted** [gilt·ed], pp. gilded. 'His shop's gotten gret *gilted* letters ower th' door, ivvery one on 'em as big as a bee-skep.' 'As for their tongue, it is polished by the carpenter, and they themselves are *gilted*, and laid ower with siluer, yet are they but lyes and cannot speak.'—*Baruch* vi. 7, Geneva Version.
- Giltrams**, the name of a field at Cleatham.
- Gimlet-eyed**, adj. used of one who has a cast in his vision.
- Gimlet-nose**, a gnat.
- Gimlick**, a gimlet.
- Gimmer**, **Gimber** [gim·ur, gim·ur], a female sheep that has not been shorn.—*Arth. Young, Linc. Agric.* 1799, 320.
- Gin** [gin], pp. given. 'He's *gin* eleven hundred pound for th' coney-garth an' th' long close.'
- Gip** [jip], a common name for a shepherd-dog.
- Gipsey-rose**, the hair-like gall on the wild rose. See *Canker*, 2.
- Girth-webbing**, the material of which saddle-girths are made.
- Giste** [jeist], (1) a joist.
(2) The taking in to graze of another person's cattle. See *Cowel, Law Dict. sub voc. Agist. Du Fresne, Gloss. Med. Lat. sub voc. Agisture*. 'Richarde Hollande hathe taken of straungers vi beas *gyest* in ye Lordes commene & therefore he is in ye mercie of ye lorde iij' iijj'.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1558. 'Do Thoma Easton quia cepit lo *giste*-horses in commune pastura iij' iijj'.'—*Ibid.* 1598. 'They are forced to sell their heeders and

- joist* their sheeders in the spring.'
—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 325.
- Git** [git], v. to get. 'I've talked to him twice about it, but I can *git* no sense out on him.' 'Thinhabitantes of the town of East-butterwycke shall cutt downe nor *gyt* no ellers.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1556.
- Give agëan**, v. to thaw
- Give hold of it**, to rate, to punish, to beat. 'I'll *give ye howd on it* th' very next time I clap eyes on ye.'
- Give in**, v. to yield. 'He's clear bet, but he weant *give in*.'
- Give it in**, to give judgment or sentence, to state an opinion positively. 'I thowt he'd a hed to go to prison, but th' jury would n't *give it in* no other ways then for him.'
- Give over**, v. to leave off. 'Bairns alus *gives over* goin' to school when tatie-time puts in.'
- Given**, pp. in the habit of. 'He's strangely *given* to drink.' 'Lord, Lord, how the world is *given* to lying.'—1 *Henry IV.*, Act V. sc. iv. See *Gen*.
- Gizen** [geiz'n], an ill-dressed person.
- Gizzen** [giz'n], (1) the gizzard of a bird.
(2) The human stomach.
- Gizzen** [giz'n], v. to stare vacantly. 'Thoo's alust *gizzenin'* about at summat i'stead o' mindin' thee wark.'
- Glass**, a barometer, a thermometer.
- Glasses**, spectacles.
- Glazen**, v. to glaze.
- Glazener**, a glazier.
- Glead**, **Gled**, the kite; *Milvus iclinus*. Any hawk larger than a sparrow-hawk. The Churchwardens of Kirton-in-Lindsey in 1572 paid sixpence for six 'gled heds.'—*Ch. Acc.* 50.
- Glean**, a sheaf of hemp.—*Instruc. for jury-men on the Com. of Sewers*, 1664, p. 41.—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 157.
- Gleant** [gleent], pp. gleaned. 'I'm not goin' to hev my closes *gleant* afore th' stooks is all shift-ed.'
- Gled**. See *Glead*.
- Gleg**, a glance. 'I've never been afore any magistrates in this part i' my life, and would n't mind hev'n' a *gley* on 'em.'—*Mabel Heron*, i. 108. ' & eueryo one that comes by shall hane a *glegge* ont.'—*Percy Folio, Loose songs*, 74.
- Gleg**, adj. (1) sly.
(2) Sharp, active, quick.
- Glewed**, pp. fondly attached. 'Her fond o' chech! She's that *glewed* to it you could n't get her to go nowhere else if you was to pay her.'—1875.
- Glib**, adj. (1) quick, sharp, active. 'He's *glibbest* bairn at cypherin' I ivver seed.'
(2) Slippery, smooth. 'Mind how yer walk. Th' roads is that *glib* wi' ice I omust fall'd doon threethimes e' comin' across chech-yard.'
- Glimmer-gowk**, an owl. 'A *glimmer-gowk*'s afore any cat for mice.'
- Glint**, a glimpse. 'I nobbut just got a *glint* o' my lady as she was walkin' doon to th' chech.'
- Glint**, v. to gleam. 'Th' sun *glinted* upo' th' glass winders that bad that I was omust blind wi' it.'
- Glister**, to glisten.
- Gloar**, **Glower**, v. to stare vacantly.
- Glumps**, or **Glum**, adj. surly, taciturn, ill-natured.
- Gnag** [nag], v. (1) to gnaw.

- (2) To talk at a person, to weary with continued finding fault.
- Gnarl** [naal], v. to gnaw.
- Gnarl-band**, a miser.
- Go**, v. to die. 'I've mad' my will. I did n't want to hev' them things botherin' me just when I was gettin' ready to go.' 'She was goin' all neet, an' she went just as th' sun begun to shine into th' room winder.' In the Northern English *gang* is used in a like sense:—
- 'Sall we young Benjie head, sister,
Sall we young Benjie hang,
Orsall we pike out his twa grayeen
And punish him ere he *gang*?'
Scott, *Border Min.*, ed. 1861, iii. 16.
- Go away**. When the bank of a river or large drain breaks, it is said to *go away*. 'Yesterday th' Trent bank *went away* on Sir Robert's land at Butterwick for sixty yards together.'—March 10, 1875.
- Go-by**. To give a person the *go-by* is to leave him in the lurch, to desert.
- Go-cart**, a child's toy like a cart; a small carriage in which children are drawn about.
- Go enderds**, **Go ends wi' you**, go on; go along with you.
- Go on**, v. to scold; to complain. 'I really wonder you can *go on* so; there's nowt to complain on, barrin' th' noise you mak' yersen.'
- Go thee ways**, begone with you.
- Goafer** [goaf'r], a cake made of batter baked over the fire in an iron instrument somewhat like a pair of tongs with very large ends. *Goafers* are commonly square, but sometimes round. The inner part of the instrument in which they are baked has many square projections which form holes in the *goafer* which should be full of butter when eaten. The practice of making *goafers* is said to have been introduced into Lincolnshire, from the Netherlands, in the 17th century. I have seen precisely similar cakes exposed for sale in the bakers' shops in Rotterdam. French *gofre*, *gaufre*, a wafer.
- Goafering irons**, the instruments in which *goafers* are baked.
- Goän**, pp. gone.
- Goat, Gote** [goat], a sluice. 'A *goat*, or as you more commonly call it a sluice.'—*Instruc. for jury-men on the Com. of Sewers*, 1664, p. 22.
- Goat dyke**, a drain in the parish of Burringham.
- Gob**, (1) the mouth.
(2) A large, thick expectoration.
- Gobbed up**, stuffed up, a modern introduction; an iron-worker's term.
- Gobble**, (1) the noise made by a turkey.
(2) A deep, thick voice.
- Gobble**, v. to swallow food without mastication.
- Gobble-gut**, one who is greedy.
- Gobbler**, (1) a turkey-cock.
(2) A goblet.
- Godsend**, some benefit which comes very opportunely. Something which is deemed an especial providence.
- God's eye**, *Veronica officinalis*. If any one plucks it, his eyes will be eaten.
- God's penny**, a small payment made to fasten a bargain. A fasten-penny. (Obsolete.) 'Re-cyvyd of Roberte Johnson for a *godes pennye* of the headlandes xij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1567. 'John Lawston for a *godes penye*, iiij^d.'—*Ibid.* 1575. 'With that he cast him a *gods*

penny. — *Heir of Lin*, Percy Folio, i. 179.

God's-truth, Bible-truth, the very truth. The exact truth on some matter of great importance. 'It's *God's-truth*. I wish I may niver speak another wod if it was n't just as I'm tellin' ye.'

Goed, v. went. 'Efter we'd talk'd a bit, he *goed* one way an' I *goed* another.'

Goff, one who laughs without cause, or who laughs beyond measure.

Goings on, s. pl. doings. 'When she's at home, all's reight enif; but when her back's nobut tond, there's strange *goin's on*, I can assure you.'

Gomeril [gom·uril], a silly person, especially one that talks much or loudly.

Good and all, adv. entirely, for ever. 'When I went away, I thowt it was nobut for a week or two, but it ton'd out to be for *good and all*.'

Good doer, an animal that keeps in healthy and thriving condition.

Good few, Good many, a fair quantity, many. 'How are you off for apples to year?' 'We've a *good few*.' 'There's gotten to be a *good many* graves i' this bit o' time in our chech-yard.'—*Burringham*, 1873.

Good goer, a horse who does his work well.

Goodies, s. pl. children's sweetmeats. 'Our parson's as fond o' *goodies* as a bairn; he'd be suckin' 'em all day long if he hed 'em.'

Goodish, adj. excellent. 'He'll mak' a *goodish* thing this year by houdin' his wheat.'

Goodlike, adj. goodly. 'What do I think to her? Why, she's as fat as a pig and not half so *goodlike*.'

Good mind, a strong desire and intention. 'She sed she'd a *good mind* to hing her sen; so I ax'd her if I mud send for Mr Holgate [the Coroner] to beready like.'

Good oneself, to look forward to, to anticipate. 'Thoo need n't *good* theeself on it, for thoo'll niver fall it.'

Good-stuff, sweetmeats. 'Mr Moore browt some *good-stuff* for me all th' ways out o' France.'

Good to nowt, good for nothing.

Good-woolled, adj. (1) said of sheep with good fleeces.

(2) Plucky, with a good will. 'He's a *good-wool'd* un; one o' that sort as niver knaws when he's bet.'

Good you with it, God good you with it, phrase. 'May you have good by it,' commonly said by way of sarcasm. 'A man called . . . hes gotten my farm. God *good him with it*, and send him a wet summer to mak' th' wicks graw.' 'Mary, saed John Copyldyke, *good you with it*.'—Star Chamber Proceedings, temp. Hen. VIII., in *Pro. Soc. Ant.* II. S. iv. 321.

Gooly, the yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella*.

Goosecap, a foolish person.

Goose-flesh, Goose-skin, the roughening of the skin caused by cold or fear.

Goose-grass, silver-weed. *Potentilla Anserina*.—Th. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.* 1800, 189.

Goose-tod, goose-dung. The dung of the goose was, and is, used here and elsewhere as a medicine for men and animals. See *Black jaunders*. Richard Symonds, in 1645, mentions it as forming part of a compound 'for a blow in a horse's eye.'—*Diary*, 226.

Goosey Close, land in the parish of Winterton.

Goppen, Groppen, as much as can be contained in both hands, when held so that the little fingers touch each other. 'I gev him his *goppens* full o' nuts.' In Scotland *goupins* means both hands held together in the form of a round vessel. 'Fill your *goupins*,' fill both hands disposed in the manner described. In some parts of Scotland the singular form 'The fill of the *goupin*' means as much as may be contained in both hands.—*Notes and Queries*, IV. S. viii. 324. [*Icel. gaupn*; (1) both hands held together; (2) as much as can be taken in the hands held together.—W. W. S.]

Gore, (1) a cut in a bank. '*Gores*, these according to the vulgar use of the word, I conceive to be . . . nothing else but great breaches or great cuts wilfully made.'—*Instruc. for jury-men on the Com. of Sewers*, p. 42.

(2) An angular piece inserted in a woman's skirt.

Gorse, Goss, furze. There is a place at Messingham called the *Gossacres*.

Gote. See *Goat*.

Gotten, pp. (1) got; (2) begotten.

Goule, probably the outfall of a drain. (Obsolete.) 'Thomas Staneley shall make one sufficient stathe at the south side of his *Goule*.'—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, p. 4.

Gowd [goud], gold.

Gowden, golden.

Gowk [gouk], (1) a cuckoo.

(2) A fool.

Gowl [goul], a lump or swelling on the body. 'My husband fetch'd me a knock ower my head that raised a great *gowl* that's here for you to see noo, sir.'

Goy, Gum. A form used by vulgar people who desire to curse, but wish to avoid using the Divine Name.

Gozzard, a fool.

Graft, Graff, a drain; commonly one newly cut. 'A deepe *graffe* and wide, full of water.'—*Symonds' Diary*, 231.

Grafted, pp. having dirt dried in the skin.

Grafter, a long iron spade used for digging hard ground, especially by workmen engaged in making drains and banks.

Graile (obsolete), Lat. *Gradale*. A book which contained the graduals and some other portions of the mass-service of the unreformed Church.—Maskell, *Monumenta Ritualia*, I. xxxij. 'One masse book, one *graile* and ij presesioners defacid ij yeare ago.'—1566, Inventory of Belton, in the Isle of Axholme, in *Linc. Church Furniture*, p. 47.

Grain, Graining, (1) the junction of the branches of a tree or forked stick. 'The misseltoe-thrush has begun to build in the *grain* of the Hessele pear tree.'—*Bottesford*, 1866. 'If you cut the cherry-tree top off above the *grainings*, it will be sure to grow; if you go below them, it will be sure to die.'—*Yaddlethorpe*, 1845.

'And as he rode still on the plaine, he saw a lady sitt in a *graine*.'

Sir Lionell, Percy Folio, i. 75.

[*Icel. grein*, a branch.—W. W. S.]

(2) The groin.

(3) The fork of a boat-hook or stower.

(4) 'There was in 1583 a place in or near the parish of Messingham called The *Graynings*.'—*Inq. of Sewers*, 10.

Grains, malt after it has been used in brewing. 'Thoo mun give them *grains* to th' pigs.'

Granny-sneel, a snail having a large grey shell. We believe here that all snails are born without shells, but that as they grow up they find shells and creep into them. The theory is, that the shells have been made empty ready for the snails to find. The condition of mind in which such a belief becomes possible is curiously illustrated by many passages in *Omphalos: an attempt to untie the Geological Knot*, by Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S.

Grammother, grandmother.

Grasnam dale, name of land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.

Grave, v. to dig, and especially to dig turves and peats for fuel. 'No man shall *grave* any turves in thest car nor in Rany[how] vpon payne for euery dayes work, iij^s iij^d.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1557. 'None shall *grave* any sodes or turves nor bassockes of the Sowthe Easte syde the grene gaitte and abuttinge of the South West of Grene Howe in pena vj^s viij^d.'—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1578.

Graves Close, an enclosure in the parish of Lea, probably so called because some of the soldiers who fell in the battle of Gainsburgh were buried there.

Gravil [grav'il], gravel.

Graving-tool, a spade used in making drains.

Graw, (1) v. to grow.

(2) To cultivate, to rear. 'They *graw* a deal o' line by th' Trent side.' 'I don't *graw* bees, I stick to sheep.'

Grease, flattery. 'I should like him a vast sight better if he hed n't so much of his *grease*.'

Grease-horn, (1) a horn formerly used by mowers for carrying grease for their 'strickles,' q. v. 'The toolles that mowers are to

have with them are, sythe, shaft and strickle; hammer to pitto the strickle with to make it keepe sande; sande-bagge and *grease-horne*.'—Best's *Rural Economy in Yorkshire*, 1641 (Surtees Soc.), p. 32. 'Sir Walter [Scott] got from Dr Elliot the large old border war-horn which you may still see hanging in the armory at Abbotsford. . . . I believe it had been found at Hermitage castle, and one of the Doctor's servants had used it many a day as a *grease-horn* for his scythe, before they discovered its history.'—Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, ed. 1844, p. 54.

(2) A flatterer.

Great, adj. (1) far gone in pregnancy.

(2) On very intimate terms, in high favour. 'Sam's very *great* wi' Mr If he'd nob-but keep fra drink he mud stop there for ivver.'

Greedy gut, a voracious eater.

'To bed, to bed,' says Sleepy-head;

'Tarry awhile,' says Slow;

'Put on the pot,' says *Greedy-gut*,
'We'll sup before we go.'

Green cheese, (1) cheese before it is thoroughly dry.

(2) Cheese coloured or flavoured with sage or other herbs. 'Two *grene cheses*.'—Piers Plowm. B. vi. 283.

Green-gibs, s. pl. young goslings before their feathers begin to grow.

Green goose, a goose killed at Midsummer time. A goose under four months old.

Green-horn, an inexperienced person.

Green-lane, a road which has never been stoned or sanded. 'Willerton *green-lane* is th' offilist road I ivver seed, barrin' none.'

Green malt, malt before it is dry.

Green plover, lapwing; *Vanellus Cristatus*. See Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 95.

Green-sauce, ground-sorrel. 1645.

'We had also a boy about 9 yeares of age, as he was getting of *greene sawse* (without Swillington tower) was dangerously shott in the belly.'—Drake's *Siege of Pontefract Castle* (Surtees Soc. ed.), p. 37. The learned editor glosses the passage thus—'Young willows?' The boy was no doubt gathering sorrel for sorrel-sauce, a relish much esteemed in those days, and one that would be particularly acceptable to men cut off from fresh provisions. Gerrard tells us that 'the juice hereof, in Sommer time is a profitable sauce in many meats and pleasant to the taste,' and that the leaves 'taken in good quantatie, stamped and strained into some ale, and a posset made thereof, coole the sicke body, quench thirst and allay the heat of such as are troubled with a pestilent feuer, not ague or any great inflammation within.'—*Edit.* 1636, p. 398. Rembert Dodoens had heard, but does not seem to have believed it, 'that this roote hanged about the necke, doth help the kinges euill or swelling in the throte.'—Henry Lyte's *Trans.*, 1578, p. 560. *Green-sauce* is still reckoned here a useful medicine for the scurvy. I am informed that it grows plentifully at the present day on the sides of the mound on which Pomfret castle stands. Cf. Sir Tho. Urquhart's trans. of Rabelais' *Gargantua*, book ii. chap. 31.

Greet-stone, stone of a coarse texture; millstone grit.

Grenesland. Two tofts and four oxgangs of land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 'the tenantes wherof executed the office of recue and

paid no rent for the lande.'—Norden's *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 9.

Gress, grass.

'Th' nigher th' boan, th' sweeter th' flesh;

Th' nigher th' grun', th' sweeter th' gress.'

'Warkmen to fell all gresse and corne.'—*Bottesford Manor Records*, temp. Edw. VI.

Gress-plat, a grass-plot.

Gressonmys, s. pl. fines. (Obsolete.) Lat. *Gersuma*. Dufresne, *Gloss. Med. Lat.* Spelman, *Gloss. Archaeolog.* Cowel, *Law Dict.* A.S. *gærsuma*, a treasure, a fine. 'The sayd Abbott and Conuent have by theys presents grauntyd . . . goodes of owtlawyd peresones, fynys or gressonmys for landes and tenementes, lettyn or to be lettyn.'—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537. 'Chargeable besides with a certain rent custom or gressum, called the Knowing rent.'—*Letters Patent*, 1640, in Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*, 66. Cf. Palmer, *Perlust. Yarmouth*, iii. 33.

Grew, (1) a greyhound.

(2) Pain, grief.

Grew, v. to suffer pain or grief.

Grews, the outmarsh or foreshore.

The land lying between the edge of a tidal river and its bank.

Grey backt crow, the hooded crow, or Roysten crow. *Corvus Cornix*.

Grey linnet, *Linota Cannabina*.—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 55.

Grey mare, a wife who rules her husband. 'The grey mare's the better horse.'

Grey-paper, brown-paper.

Grime, soot. See *Grim* in Gloss. to *Havelok*.

Grime, v. to besmear with soot.

Grip, a small, and temporary surface drain. Friesic *Grope*, a ditch.

‘Than birþe [ought] men casten hem in poles [pools],
Or in a *grip*, or in þe fen.’
Havelok, 2101.

Grip, v. to dig grips. 1601. ‘That every man *gripp* his lands in the corne fields.’—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, in Stark’s *Hist. Gainsb.* 91.

Grits, groats, q. v.

Groats, oats from which the husks have been taken, but which have not been ground.

Grobble, v. to grope, to poke, to feel about, as one does in the dark.

Groppen. See *Goppen*.

Ground-ash, a young ash-plant. There is a superstition that if a man thrash his wife with a *ground-ash*, the justices of peace have no power to punish him for assault.

Ground-sweat, dampness springing from the ground.

Ground sype, surface water which runs through the upper soil into a well, as distinguished from spring water. ‘The water obtained from the wells which have been sunk into this warp is not spring water, but merely . . . a *ground sype*, i. e. water filtering through from the surface.’—Stonehouse, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, 25.

Ground-thaw, a thaw which seems to spring from the earth, not from the atmosphere.

Grout, (1) thin mortar which is poured into the inside of rubble walls.

(2) Concrete, i. e. thin mortar mixed with stones used for the foundation of buildings. ‘That thin mortar which is termed

grout.’—Stonehouse, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, 22.

Groves, the same as Land-ends, q. v.

Growd, v. grew.

Growsome, adj. growing, applied to the weather. ‘It’s *growsome* weather noo.’

Growze, v. to eat in a noisy or dirty manner. ‘I can’t abide him, he *growzes* his meat like a pig.’

Grub, a miser.

Grubbed away. When young corn dies from the roots being eaten by the larvæ of insects, it is said to be *grubbed away*.

Grubby, adj. dirty.

Grun’, **Grund**, ground.

‘The nearer the bone, the sweeter the flesh;
The nearer the *grun’*, the greener the gress.’

Grun, v. to grind. ‘Them bricks is strange bad uns; if thoo nobut treads on ’em, they *gruns* to poulder.’

Grundle-stoan, **Grun-stoan**, a grindstone.

Grunsel, (1) the threshold; lit. ground-sill.

(2) Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*.

Grun, v. to complain. ‘I tell’d him there need be no *gruntin’*; if I didn’t suit him, he was to pay me my wage an’ let me go.’—*Bottesford*, Aug. 26, 1875.

Grut, a rut, a grip, or small surface-drain.

Grut, adj. great. ‘I nivver seed such *grut* stoans as there is upo’ th’ sea-side i’ Yerksheer.’

Guanner, guano. ‘It stinks like a *guanner*-bag.’ The earliest known English mention of guano is to be found in Albaro Alonso Barba’s *Art of Metals*, trans. by the Earl of Sandwich. See

Athenæum, May 29, 1875, p. 722. It was first used as a manure in England in or about 1840. See *Notes and Queries*, II. S. i. 482.

Guanner-weed, a weed which grows in ditches, and whose seeds are absurdly believed to have been imported with guano.

Gudgeons, s. pl. the iron pins at the ends of the axle-tree of a wheelbarrow, on which the wheel revolves; a church-bell, or any such thing. 'To Robert Smythe for a *gogeon* to the trinite bell & for mending a yate xij^d.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* 1532.

Guggle, a bubbling noise.

Guggle, v. (1) to gargle.
(2) To bubble.

Guide one's self, to behave well. 'Noo then, *guide thee sen*, or else I'll tell thee faather on thee.'

Guider, a tendon.

Guide-stowp, a guide-post.

Guides, s. pl. part of the hind gear of a waggon attached to the middle pole.

Gull, v. to deceive.

Gum. See *Goy*.

Gummy, adj. thick, swollen; applied to horses' legs.

Gumtion, comprehension, sense.

Gunner, one who gets his living, or occupies his time by shooting wild-fowl. (Obsolescent.) 'Clarke of Brunby who died in . . . was always known as *Gunner* Clarke, because his whole time was spent in shooting wild-fowl on the commons.'—*E. S. P.* 1860. 'One of the oldest of our local *gunners*.'—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 91.

Gun-poother, gun-powder.

Gurt, adj. great. See *Grut*.

Gut, a narrow lane or passage. There is a footpath at Kirton-in-Lindsey called Greedy-*Gut* lane.

Gutter, (1) an open channel for water.

(2) A roof-spout.

Guy, an ill-dressed person.

Guy-rope, a rope used to steady a falling tree.

Guzzle, v. to drink without moderation.

Gykes [geiks], way, method. 'I shaw you th' *gykes* on it.' Probably a corruption of *guise*.

Gyle [geil], wort; a term in brewing.

Gyle-fat [geil-fat], a brewing-vat.

Gyme [geim], a hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water, when an embankment gives way.

Gyze, Gyzen [geiz, geiz'n], v. to warp, to twist, by the sun or wind. 'Soft fool, he mud knaw, th' sun would n't *gyse* th' doors o' th' no'th side o' th' barn.'—May 19, 1875. 'Thoo's left that bucket out o' doors empty, i' th' sun, till it's gotten *gizened* so as onybody mud shove a knife atween th' lags.'

Haaking [haik'in], pres. part. idle.

Haames [haimz], s. pl. pieces of wood or iron attached to a horse's collar to which the harness is fastened.

Hab or nab, one way or another. (Obsolete.) 'By *hab or nab*, hooke or crooke.'—Bernard, *Terrace*, 17.

Hack. (1) See *Heck*.

(2) An axe for dressing stone.

Hack, v. (1) to cut or chop in an awkward manner.

(2) To dress stone.

Hacker, one who dresses stone.

Hacker, (1) to stammer. 'He *hackers* so in his talk I can't tell what he says.'

(2) To shuffle. 'He'll be *hackerin'* about wi' folks till he gets atween th' fower walls o' Ketton prison.'

Hackslaver, an idle, dissolute man or boy. 'He's a love-beget an' a real *hackslaver*.'

Hag, a bog. 'There's many a hoss been lost i' them peatmoor *hags*.'

Hag, v. to hack, to chop awkwardly.

Haggaday, a latch to a door or gate. A *haggaday* is frequently put upon a cottage door, on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or slip of metal. [1610] 'To John fflower for hespes . . . a sneck, a *haggaday*, a catch & a Ringe for the west gate, ij' vj^d.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* iii. 196. 'Old men alus calls them wooden snecks where you hev to put your finger thrif a round hole in the door to open 'em *haggadays*.'—*G. II.* 1875.

Haggle, v. (1) to cut awkwardly. See *Hag*.

(2) To argue.

(3) To beat down in price.

Hag-worm, a snake. (Obsolescent.)

Hail, v. to hale, to drag. See Acts viii. 3. 'As he was *haild* up the streets the multitude would much pity him.'—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surttees Soc.), 9.

Hair-breed, a hair's-breadth.

Hairf, half.

Hairif, *Galium Aparine*, cleavers.

Hairm, the arm.

Hairms. See *Haames*.

Hair of the dog that bit you.

A man who has been drunk over-night is advised by his

joyful companions, when he complains of a headache the next morning, to take a *hair of the dog that bit him*.

'But be sure, over night, if this dog do you bite,

You take it henceforth for a warning,

Soon as out of your bed, to settle your head,

Take a hair of his tail in the morning.'

Hilton's *Catch that catch can*, 1652, p. 92; quoted in *Festive Songs* (Percy Soc.), 60.

Hakussing [haik'usin], pres. pt. moving violently about, as people do when in anger. Doing work in a violent and angry way. 'I could see summats was wrong as soon as I went in; she was puttin' dinner things by, an' *hakussin'* about all th' time.'

Hale, (1) a 'garing' in an enclosure or open field, *i. e.* an angular piece which, from the irregularity of the rest, has to be ploughed separately.

(2) A bank, or strip of grass, which separates two persons' lands in an open field.

(3) A sand-bank. See *Notes and Queries*, 5th S. iv. 27.

(4) An angular piece of pasture land in the township of East Butterwick, on the north side of Bottesford Beck, is called Butterwick *Hale*. It has been used from an early period as a rest for the high-land water in flood-time, until it could flow into the Trent. There is a tract of land on the coast, near Donna Nook, known as Sand *Haile* Flats. Cf. *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. ii. 323, 404. It is affirmed in the *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, taken in 1787, that *Haile* is 'a term given to roads, or dry hard banks in the boggy parts of the moors, upon which carriages may pass or anything be *haled*.' I believe both definition and de-

riuation to be inaccurate. [Certainly a bad guess; cf. A.S. *heal*, a corner, angle; Icel. *hjalli*, a ledge of rock.—W. W. S.]

Hales, s. pl. the handles or stilt of a plough or wheel-barrow. 'He's fit for nowt but to tramp fra mornin' till neet atween a pair o' plew-hales.' 'To be sold, by auction, . . . 30 plough *hales*.' — *Stamford Mercury*, Sep. 20, 1867.

Half-christened, **Half-rocked**, **Half-baked**, **Half-there**, weak of intellect.

Halifax. See *Hull*.

Halliday, a holyday.

Halliwell deal, a place near Winterton, adjoining the Roman way. There was formerly a spring there which was accounted useful in the cure of many sorts of sickness. In the middle of the last century it was the custom for those who had used it to hang bits of rag on the bushes round about it.

Hallontide, All Saints. (Obsol-
escent.) 'ffor bred & wyne ffor
the communion at *hallontid*, v^s j^d.'
—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*
1597.

Hally-bread, the same as *Holy-
bread*, q. v.

Hally-Loo-day, Holy-rood-day.
(A corruption.)

Ham, the thigh.

Hamkin (dimin. of *ham*), the
hock of a pig.

Hammer, v. to stammer.

Hammer and pinsons, the clatter
made by a horse which catches
its hind feet against its fore ones
in trotting.

Hammergrate, v. to emigrate.

Hamper, v. to hinder. 'She
can't go oot tatic-pickin', sho's so
hamper'd wi' bairns.' 'I'm well

eniff if it war n't for th' cough
that *hampers* me.'

Hand, help, assistance, a lift. 'I
alus lend 'em a *hand* when there's
owt wrong.'

Hand-breed, hand's-breadth. See
Hair-breed.

Hand-clout, a hand-towel, q. v.

Hand-hold, anything that may
be grasped or taken hold upon.
'I dar n't climb no higher, there's
naather *hand-hold* nor foot-hold
for one.'

Handkercher, pl. **Handkerchers**,
and **Handkercheeves**, a hand-
kerchief, whether a 'neck-*hand-
kerchief*' or a 'pocket-*handker-
chief*'.

Hand-running, in succession, one
after the other. 'There was six
deaths from th' fever *hand-run-
nin*'.'

Hand-speak, a wooden lever,
a hand-spike.

Handstaff, the handle of a flail
to which the swivel is attached.

Handstir, the smallest possible
amount of labour. 'Here you
all are clartin' aboot, and not a
handstir o' wark done.'

Hander, the person who acts as
second in a fight with fists.

Handle, v. to secure, to get hold
of. 'Wages hes rose strangely;
my lad *handles* eighteen pence
a day, an' him nobbut clear a
bairn.'

Hands, s. pl. women and children
who work on a farm. *Farmer*.
'Hes th' *han's* come, William?
Foreman. No, it's ower weet.'

Hang-dog-look, **Hang-gallows-
look**, a villainous appearance.

Hanging Cross dale, land at Kir-
ton-in-Lindsey, 1787.

Hank, a skein of cotton, thread,
or silk.

- Hankle**, v. to entangle. 'He's a honest chap himself, but he's got *hankled* in wi' a strange lot o' rogues.' See *Hank*.
- Hansel**, (1) luck-money.
(2) The first use of anything.
- Hansel**, v. to try or use for the first time. 'I'm going to *hansel* the new plew.' 'We must *hansell* the beginning of this week with the observation of what was scene the night before.'—*The Weekly Acc.*, Nov. 1, 1643, quoted in Wallington, *Hist. Notices*, ii. 348. 'It was one of that profession [baker] that first *hansell'd* the gallows.'—Th. Brown's *Works*, 1730, iv. 230.
- Hanshum-scranshum**, adv. promiscuously, disorderly. See *Anshum-scranshum*.
- Hap-down**, v. to cover up. 'Noo then, get them taties *happed* doon; it'll freeze to-neet like smack.'
- Happen on**, v. to meet, to encounter. 'I *happen'd* on her just agean Bell-hole.'
- Happing**, covering, such as the earth on a potato-pie, or the clothes on a bed. 'We mun hev some more *happin'* on that pie, or th' flukes will be froze.'
- Happy go lucky**, helter-skelter, pell-mell, by chance.
- Hap-up**, v. (1) to cover up, to wrap up. 'Th' owd chap's *happ'd-up* by this time, I reckon; said of a friend on the day of his funeral.
(2) To conceal. 'They may try as they like, there's no *happin'* a thing o' that sort *up* i' these days.'
- Har**, a cough.
- Hard**, adj. (1) quick. 'You need n't be afeard, th' gress'll graw *hard* enif noo th' rain's comed.'
(2) Sour. 'This ale o' yours is strange an' *hard*.'
- Hard and sharp**, hardly, scarcely, with difficulty. 'I did catch th' train, but it was *hard an' sharp*; she was movin' when I got in.'
- Harden-faced**, adj. the reverse of shame-faced, brazened.
- Hard-does** [pron. doaz], **Hard-lines**, **Hard-cake**, **Hard-cheese**, a hard lot, a sad misfortune. 'It's *hard-does* for a man an' his wife an' bairns to be thrown out o' work wi'out warnin'.'—*Frod-ingham*, 1874. 'Poor chap, it was *hard-lines* for him.'—*Bottesford*, 1849.
- Hard laid on**, much burdened, hard at work.
- Hardiing**, **Hardlings**, adv. hardly, scarcely. 'There's *hardlin'* a meller berry left upo' th' trees.' 'I'd *hardlins* time to catch th' packet.'
- Hard o' hearing**, slightly deaf.
- Hards**, (1) worked fibre of flax or hemp.
(2) The refuse of the same.
- Hard set**, in difficulties. 'He's *hard set* to make both ends meet.'
- Hard water**, spring water, as distinguished from soft or rain water.
- Hardwick Close**, land at Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1799.
- Hardwick Hill** (pronounced *Hard-dock* or *Haddick*), a large sand-hill on Scotton common.
- Hard-wood**, oak and ash, as distinguished from resinous wood; a carpenter's term. 'William Chapman iij lode of *hardwodde*.' *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1568. Cf. *Mon. Ang.* iii. 360.
- Hargle**, v. to argue.
- Harl**, v. to couple rabbits by threading one hind-leg through the ham-string of the other.
- Harp on one string**, to talk much on one subject. 'My husband's strange an' fond o' talkin', but

- bad to listen on, for he's alust *harpin' on one string*,—how badly his faather and aunt used to behave to him when he was a bairn.' 'The Cardinall made a countenance to the tother Lord, that he should *harp no more upon that string*.'—More's *Workes*, 1557, 49 b.
- Harr**, fog; mist.
- Harried**, **Harrowed**, pp. tired, wearied out.
- Harris'd**, pp. harassed.
- Harrow-bull**, the cross picees of the harrow in which the teeth are fixed.
- Harum-scarum**, adv. disorderly, confusedly.
- Harvest-home**, the feast made by a farmer when the harvest is got in.
- Hask**, the same as *Ask*, q. v.
- Hassock**, a thick and large tuft of coarse grass.
- Hassocky**, adj. Land is said to be *hassocky* when it has many hassocks growing on it.
- Haster**, a hastener, a screen put before a fire to keep in the heat when meat is roasting.
- Hast ta**, hast thou. '*Hast ta* gotten thee dinner?'
- Hat**. 'That's what I hing my *hat* upon,' *i. e.* that is what encourages me.
- Haulf**, **Hauf**, half.
- Hauling-path**, the path on which the hauling-horses walk by the side of a canal or river. 'The occupiers of land . . . where there is no *hauling-path* are authorized to discharge all persons found trespassing thereon.'—*Ancholme Navigation Notice*, Oct. 6, 1874.
- Haulm** [haum], (1) the straw of beans, peas, tares, rape, and turnip.
- (2) The stalk of flax and hemp.
- (3) The chaff of grain.
- Hauven**, a lout; a rude, coarse fellow.
- 'Haveless**, adj. (1) having ill-manners (contraction for *behaveless*). 'She's as *'haveless* a bairn ivver I seed.'
- (2) Wasteful, incompetent (probably formed from the verb *have*). 'A *'haveless* chap that's rund thriff three fotuns.'
- Haver**, wild oats. In 1629 there was a place in Scotter called *Haverland*.—*Scotter Manor Roll*, *sub ann.* *Havercroft* is a surname here.
- Havermeal**, oatmeal. (Obsolescent.)
- Haw**, the berry of the thorn.
- Hawbaw**, **Hawbuck**, a lout; a coarse, vulgar lad.
- Hawlande**. Half an oxgang in Kirton-in-Lindsey, the tenant of which was bound 'to keepe the lordes fold.'—Norden's *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 9.
- Hawm** [haum], v. to move about awkwardly.
- Hawton**, **Hooton**, the village of West Halton.
- Hawve**, (1) a direction given to horses, meaning, turn to the left side. Perhaps a form of the word *half*, *i. e.* side.
- 'I loked on my left *half*, as the lady me taughte,
And was war of a womman
wortheli yelothed.'
- P. Pl. B. ii. 25.*
- v. (2) To stare about idly.
- Hawvenish**, adj. loutish.
- Haxa**, *i. e.* Haxey, a village in the Isle of Axholme.
- Hay-bands**, a rough kind of rope made of twisted hay, employed, instead of string, for fastening thatch on stacks. Half a century

ago its use was almost universal, now it is very rarely to be seen. *Hay-bands* were formerly used by labouring men as a protection for the legs instead of gaiters. They became, however, to be considered as a mark of extreme poverty, and have dropped out of use. 'John's takken to *hay-bands*, it 'll be th' work-hoose next.'—1855.

Hayboot, the same as *Hedgeboot*, q. v. '12 careet subbosci pro le *heybote*.'—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1484. Cf. *Mon. Ang.* iii. 431.

Hay-spade, a 'cutting-knife,' q. v.

Haywarden, an officer appointed at manorial courts, whose duties are now identical with those of the pinder.

Haze, v. (1) to beat.

(2) To bail water. See *Owze* in *Whitby Glossary*.

Hazing, a beating. A writer in the *Gentleman's Mag.* for 1825 says that this word 'is undoubtedly derived from the name of the instrument originally used in the beating, that is, a twig of the hazel-nut tree,' p. 396. This guess is almost certainly wrong.

Hazzel, the hazel. 'To give some *hazzel*' is to give a beating.

He', prep. in. 'You'll find it *he'* th' carpenter's shop.' 1523. 'Robert ffyscher tanner, his moder *he* law gafe of her goode will v.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* i. 332.

Head [hi·h'd], (1) the doors of a clough or sluice with the masonry thereto belonging.

(2) To ask for a farm over a man's *head* is to ask for another man's holding when he has not had notice to quit.

(3) 'Let him hev his *head*' is said to an unskilful rider or driver who holds the reins too tightly.

Head - ache, (1) the common poppy. *Papaver Rhoeas*.

(2) 'The skin of a snake worn round the hat as a hat-band is a sure cure for the *head-ache*.'—*John Dent, Yaddletorpe*, 1850.

Headland, that part of an open field or enclosure where the horses turn round, and which is consequently ploughed the last, and in a transverse direction to the rest of the land. In open fields these *headlands* are often the boundaries of a property, and therefore *headland* is sometimes used as equivalent to boundary.

Head of grass, the growth of grass at any given time on the land. 'They have a tolerable *head of grass* in the Spring.'—*Arth. Young, Linc. Agric.* 1799, 194.

Head-piece, the head. 'You've gotten as poor a *head-piece* for larnin' owt that 'll do you good as ivver I seed.'

Head-stall, that part of a bridle or halter which goes about the horse's head.

Head-wark, thought, consideration. 'There's been a deal o' *head-wark* putten into that carvin' sometime or another.'

Heady, adj. rash, violent. 'Are you so *headie* minded that you wish the death of the child.'—*Bernard's Terence*, 344. 'He's such a *heady* chap you can't talk to him for five minnits wi'out his fallin' out wi' you.'

Heaps, a great quantity. 'There was *heaps* o' rain on Thursday.' 'Ketton's *heaps* farther fra Gainsb'r than Notherup is.' 'We've *heaps* o' wells at Bottesford.'—July 16, 1875.

Heärd [hi·h'rd], pp. and pt. t. heard.

Hearse, (1) a triangular frame for holding candles in a church. (Obsolete.)

(2) A frame of wicker-work, wood, or metal placed over the body of a dead person, to support the pall while the service was being said. (Obsolete.)

(3) A similar frame attached to a tomb for the purpose of supporting hangings and lights. (Obsolete.) 1566. 'Awkeborowe . . . Item a *hearse* sold to John Banton.'—*Linc. Ch. Furniture*, 36; cf. 127, *n*.

Hear tell, to hear, to be informed. 'I niver *heard tell* o' onybody o' that nam' i' this part.'

Heart. 'Oh, dear heart!' 'Dear heart alive!' exclamations. 'Oh, dear heart! I've been so badly I've hed to sit over end all neet thrif pain.' 'Dear heart alive! I niver thowt he'd come to this.'

Heart-brussen, pp. heart-broken, in the sense of spent with running. See *Heart-slain*.

Hearten, v. to encourage.

Heart-sket, **Heart-skirts**, the pericardium of man or of one of the lower animals. 'My bairns used to pull at my goon-skets once, but they pull at my *heart-skets* nu.'

Heart-slain, pp. exhausted by over-exertion. 'He drove th' poor hos 'till he was clear *heart-slain*.'

Heart-whole, in good spirits. 'I thout to 'a fun' him down-cast, but he 's clear *heart-whole*.'

Heaster [heastrur], Esther and Hester, a female name.

Heat, a round, a bout. 'He was dead beat th' fost *heat*, an' could do no more.'

Heat, v. Hay or corn is said to *heat* when it becomes hot in the stack by being carried when too damp. 'Squire Healey's stacks got afire thrif a hay-stack that *heated*.'

Heave, v. (1) to throw. 'She was that mad wi' me she *heav'd* th' bread-an'-butter upo' th' fire-back.'

(2) A cow or ox is said to be *heaved* when it has eaten too much green meat, such as clover, and is inflated thereby.

Hebbel, probably a wooden bridge. Cf. Atkinson's *Cleveland Gloss.*, and Halliwell, *Dict. sub voc. Hebble*. (Obsolete.) 'Nulli ibunt cum auriga . . . super le *hebbels*.'—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1563.

Heck, (1) a rack for fodder in a stable or field.

(2) A shuttle in a drain.

Heckle, v. to prepare the fibre of flax and hemp by means of *heckles*.

Heckler, one who heckles flax or hemp.

Heckles, a machine made of steel pins fixed in blocks of wood, by which the fibre of flax and hemp is worked.

Heckstaver, a bar of a *heck*.

Hed, pt. t. had. 'He never *hed* nowt but what she'd given him.'

Heder [hee'dur], a male sheep. 'They are forced to sell their *hedders*, and joist their *sheeders* in the spring.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 235.

Hedgeboot (obsolete), the right of getting wood for mending hedges. *Hayboot* is another form of the word. 'To have . . . sufficient houseboot, *hedgeboot* . . . and Stakeboot yearly.'—*Lease of lands in Brumby*, 1716.

Heel-tree, swingle-tree, q. v.

Heft, the haft or handle of a knife, hammer, chisel, or any small tool.

Heigh, lads! an exclamation used in setting a dog on a cat or a rat.

Heip, v. to lift up or to reach

down. The word seems to be used to convey the idea of great muscular exertion.

Hell. See *Hull*.

Hell-cat, a very small and troublesome black insect. A midge. A 'little man of *Wroot*,' q. v.

Hell-gad, **Hell-stang**, an auger or spear for catching eels.

Helm, a shed built on posts. (Obsoloescent.)

Helter, a halter.

Helter-skelter, adv. in great confusion, one after another.

Hemp-croft, **Hemp-garth**, **Hemp-yard**. The gardens attached to old cottages were commonly called *hemp-crofts*, as they were in former days used mainly in growing hemp.

Hemp-pit, a pit in which hemp was steeped. Traces of these pits are to be found in many villages.

Hen. It is very unlucky to have a *hen* that crows like a cock, or whose feathers resemble the male bird. Such a *hen* should always be killed.

'A whistling wife and a crowing *hen*,

Is neither good for God nor men.'

'Just at this time an old woman had made me a present of a barn-door *hen*. "Take it, sir," said she, "and welcome, for, if it stays here any longer, we shall be obliged to kill it. When we get up to work in the morning, it crows like a cock. All its feathers are getting like those of a cock; it is high time that it was put out of the way, for when *hens* turn cocks people say that they are known to be very unlucky; and if this thing is allowed to live, we don't know what may happen."—C. Waterton, *Essays on Natural History*, 1st Series, page 137.

Hen-bauk, rafters on which poultry sit.

Hen-chalk, a kind of gypsum. 'Fibrous gypsum, provincially called *hen-chalk*.'—Will. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, 17.

Hen-penny, **Hen-rent**, a payment made to the lord of the manor for hens. It is probably obsolete. See Dufresne, *Gloss. Med. Lat. sub voc. Gallinagium*; Cowel's and Jacobs' *Law Dictionaries, sub voc. Henepenny*. 'Winterton . . . there was also vj^d rent for 6 *hens*, payable at the feast of Christes natiuitie.'—Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, 66, b. 'The lord or steward of this mannour of Broughton formerly had every year . . . a capon of every husbandry, and a hen of a whole cottagry, and a chicken of half a cottagry.'—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme*, 1696 (Surtees Soc.), 159. Cf. *Mon. Ang.* iii. 292, 376.

Hen-scrattins (lit. hen-scratchings), s. pl. small dappled clouds.

Hen-stee, a small ladder made of laths by which hens ascend to roost.

Heppen, adj. handy, clever, deft. A thing done neatly or in a workmanlike manner. 'Bill's a *heppen* sort o' chap; he can o'most do owt.' 'All th' stacks is thacked, and th' place looks real *heppen*.'

Her, she. '*Her* as was here last neet tell'd me a good deal that lookt very black.' See *She*.

Herbegrass, Herb of grace, rue; *Ruta graveolens*. See *Hamlet*, IV. v. 182.

Hereaway, **Hereaways**, adv. this way, in this direction. 'Sequere hae me intus: Follow me in this way, or *hereaway*.'—Bernard's *Terence*, 94. 'I hey n't seen him *hereaways* sin' June.'

Hern, hers.

Heron-sew, the common heron.

'There were vewed at this present survey certayne *heronsewes* whiche have allwayes used to brede there to the nombre of iiij.'—Survey of Glastonbury, temp. Henry VIII., *Mon. Ang.* i. 11. See Chaucer, *Sq. Tale*, 68.

Herring-gutted, adj. thin, bony, wiry.

Herring-pond, the sea. 'If I must go over the *herring-pond*, there is no avoiding it.'—James Parry, *True Anti-Pamela*, 1741, p. 246.

Herse, (1) a horse.

(2) A frame on which clothes are dried before a fire.

Hesp, a hasp; a small hook used for fastening a gate or door.

Hessle whelps, a part of the Humber, near Hessle, which is often turbulent.

Hetherd, an adder.

Hetherd-broth, a broth made of the flesh of an adder boiled with a chicken. A specific for consumption.

Hetherd-stone, *i. e.* adder-stone; an ancient spindle-whorl. It is still believed that these objects are produced by adders, and that if they be suspended around the neck they cure whooping-cough, ague, and adder-bites. See Anselmus Boetius de Boot, *Gemma-rum et Lapidum Historia*, 1636, p. 346; *Archaeologia*, xl. 229; Gibson's *Camden's Brit.* ii. 64; *Notes and Queries*, III. S. ix. 155.

Hetherd-stung, adj. bitten by an adder. When a swelling suddenly rises upon any animal it is said to be *hetherd-stung*, and the remedy is a poultice compounded of boiled onions and rotten eggs. Hedgehogs and shrews have also the character for biting animals and producing all the symptoms

of the 'sting' of the *hetherd*. A similar remedy is used.

Hev, v. have. '*Hev* ye seed Garner?' 'Yes, he was here a bit sin.'

Hewt, pt. t. owed.

Hey, yes.

Hey! interj. '*Hey*, but it was a big 'un.'

Hibberstow, **Hibbestow**, **Hibaldstowe**, a village near Kirtou-in-Lindsey.

Hicking-barrow, a frame used by farm-servants for lifting sacks of corn. '*Hicking* and running barrows.'—*Gainsb. News*, 8 April, 1876.

Hick up, v. to lift up as with a *hicking-barrow*, q. v.

Hide, v. to beat.

Hiding, a beating.

Hide-bound, hard on the surface.

Hig, a huff. To put in a *hig*, to offend. 'It put him in a strange *hig* when I telled him.'

Higgle, v. (1) to barter.

(2) To argue over a bargain.

(3) To heap up earth around growing potatoes.

(4) To cut food badly.

Higgler, a huckster; a man who goes about with small wares, buying, selling, or bartering.

Higglety-pigglety, adv. in disorder.

High time, full time. 'It's *high time* you was off to chech. Th' sarmon bell's ringin'.'

Hight [heit], v. (1) to raise; to tip up. '*Hight* th' barril-end, th' tap wen't run.'

(2) To move up and down, as children do in the game of 'see-saw.'

Highy-tighty, adj. (1) slightly crazy.

(2) Haughty, overbearing.

Highty-tighty, a see-saw.

Hilder, the udder of an animal.

Hill, v. (1) to earth up potatoes.

(2) To make manure into a heap. 'Mr Lloyd is much against *hilling* of manure.'—Arth. Young, *Lincol. Agric.* 1799, 266. 'A rof shal hile [cover] us bothe o-nith.'—*Havelok*, 2082.

Him, he. '*Him* as pull'd doon th' owd manor-hoose was this squire's gret, gret granfaather.'

Hind, a foreman on a farm. A farm-bailiff.

'pine cherles, pine *hine*.'

Havelok, 620.

Hinderend (*i* short, as in *cinder*), the back part of anything. 'Th' pickin' furk's i' th' *hinderend* o' th' barn.' 'I was born at th' *hinderend* o' th' year, th' day efter Saint Thomas.'

Hinderends (*i* as in *cinder*), lighter, and therefore inferior, corn; so called because in winnowing it falls at the *hinderend* of the heap. 'We send forends to market, seconds to th' mill for wer sens, and chickens gets th' *hinderends*.' 'If they had white bread it was a luxury, and then they ate the *hinder-ends*.'—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 5.

Hing, v. to hang. 'For *hinging* her' [a bell].—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1630. 'He ofens said that afore he'd marry her he'd *hing* his sen fost.'

Hingles, s. pl. the ingles; the corners inside an open chimney.

Hing-lock, *i. e.* a hanging lock; a padlock.

Hing-stowp, **Hing-post**, the post on which a gate hangs. See *Hing*.

Hint, adj. hinder, behind. 'Th' *hint*-wheels wants greasin'.'

Hip, the fruit of wild rose.

Hirings, s. pl. statute fairs for hiring servants.

His sen, himself.

Hitch, v. (1) to move.

(2) To move on.

(3) Changing of crops in an open field. 'In fallow years no *hitching* is ever made in any of the fields, and consequently no clover or turnips are raised.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Hitch on, move on. '*Hitch on* a bit, there's another to come into this pew.'

Hitch up, v. to pull or push upward. '*Hitch up* th' cloas a bit, it's stingin' cowl.' 'He did n't wear gallowses, so he alus hed to be *hitchin' up* his breeches.'

Hit on, to meet with, to find, to think of. 'I've *hit on* just reight; this is th' very thing I wanted.' 'I knawd all about it, but I could n't *hit on* it just when you axed me.'

Hitty-missy, adv. promiscuous; without order, regularity, or care. 'Some folks likes flowers set i' patterns, but I like 'em all anyhow, *hitty-missy* like.' '*Hitty-missy*; Recte an secus.'—Adam Littleton's *Lat. Dict.* 1735, *sub voc.*

Hitty-missy window, a window made of upright bars of wood, one half of them attached to the frame, the other half to the slide. When the window is shut, no light enters; when open, the bars pass behind each other, and light and air is admitted.

Hivy-skyvy, confusion.

Hoam [hoah'm], home.

Hoarst, **Host**, a cold on the chest; a hoarseness. 'I've gotten such a *hoarst* I can hardly speak a wod.'

Hoarst, adj. hoarse.

Hob, (1) a cherry-stone.

- (2) The mark at which boys aim in playing at marbles, pitch and toss, quoits, &c.
- Hob, Hob-end, Hud, Hud-end** (*hud* = hood), the flat-topped side of a fire-place, on which a tea-kettle or small pan can be placed.
- Hob**, v. to cut down roughly nettles, thistles, or long coarse grass growing in pastures. — Arth. Young, *Line. Agric.* 1799, 174.
- Hobble**, (1) a limp.
(2) Trouble, difficulty.
- Hobble**, v. to limp.
- Hobby-horse**, (1) a hobby-horse, a child's toy.
(2) A dragon-fly. Called *Fleeing-aither* and *Fleeing-ask* in the North (Atkinson's *Clevel. Gloss.*), *Hoss-tang* in Nottinghamshire, where it is believed that 'three on 'em 'll tang a hoss to dead.'
(3) One of the 'Plough-jags,' q. v.
- Hobeck-dale**, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1616.
- Hob-goblin**, a ghost.
- Hob-nail**, a nail with a flat head put into the soles of boots.
- Hockland Close**, land in Yaddletorpe, 1787.
- Hod** [hod], v. (1) to hold. '*Hod* fast till I come to you, or you 'll fall an' break summats.'
(2) To continue. 'I hope it 'll nobbut *hod* fine till I get home, then it may rain as it likes.'
- Hoe**, a hill; obsolete as a single word, but occurring frequently in names of places, as *Greenhoe*, *Scallows*, *Blackhoe*, *Triplinghoes*.
- Hog**, a lamb weaned from its mother, but still unshorn. '200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers, 200 he *hogs*, 140 she *hogs*.' — *Gainsb. News*, March 23, 1867.
- Hoghorn house**. There was at Kirton-in-Lindsey, in the 16 cent., a building so called. It may have been the residence of the Swinheard. 1507. 'All my howsys landes & tenementes in Kyrnton except ye hous on þe markytt hyll þe wyche I boughtte of Robertt Wilkynson and the house att þe well calleyd *hoghornhouse*.' — Will of Ric. Ware, in *Kirton-in-Lindsey Manor Roll*, 1517.
- Hog pigs**, s. pl. castrated male pigs.
- Holdfast**, a clamp in a building.
- Holding**, an over-year pig.
- Holler**, (1) a hollow, *i. e.* a slight depression in the surface of the land. 'You mun go let off watter fra them *hollers*.'
(2) A plane used for making hollow trenches in wood.
- Holler**, adj. hollow. To be 'beaten *holler*' is to be entirely beaten.
- Holler-gouge**, a gouge, a hollow chisel.
- Holler-tool**, a tool, q. v.
- Hollin**, the holly.
- Hollond**, holly. 'The people here invariably call holly Prick *Holland*, and for that reason the natives called this part of the lordship *Holland* woods.' — J. Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, MS. 1825, 16.
- Hollow wind**, a moaning wind.
'The wind sounds low and *hollow*,
As a watch-dog howls in pain;
Now softly beats, now ceases,
The intermittent rain.'
Local Verses, 1847.
- Holm**, a hill, or an island. Probably obsolete, except as a place's name; as *Holme*, a hamlet in the par. of Bottesford, *Thornholme* Priory and *Haverholme* wood par. Appleby, and the *Holmes* in par. Winterton. Icelandic *hólmr* generally means an islet.
- Holt**, a small plantation of ash or willow.

Holybread, Hallybread. (Obsolete.) The Eulogia, *panis benedictus*, holybread, *i. e.* common leavened bread, blessed by the priest after mass, cut into small pieces, and distributed among the people. It had no connection with the sacramental elements, but was used as a symbol of brotherly love. Cf. *Martene de Antiq. Eccl. Ritib.* 1761, iii. 24; Du Fresne, *Gloss. sub voc. Panis benedictus*; Beyerlinck, *Mag. Theat. Vitue Humane*, 1678, i. 405. [1522] 'for a maund to deyll halybrede.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* i. 336. For a mand for hallybred ij^d.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1546. 'One hally bred skoppe sold to Mr Allen and he makethe [it a] baskett to carrie fish in.'—Gonwarby Inventory, 1566, in *Linc. Ch. Goods*, 86. One of the demands of the Devonshire men in 1549 was 'we will have *holy bread* and *holy water* every Sunday.'—*Cranmer's Works*, 1844, i. 176. And when these same rebels laid siege to Exeter they carried before them 'the pix, or consecrated host, borne under a canopy with crosses, banners, candlesticks *holy-bread* and *holy water*.'—Heylin, *Eccl. Restaurata*, 1849, i. 158.

Holy-water-stock, a post or pillar containing a receptacle for holy water. (Obsolete.) 'A *holliwater-stock* of stone . . . broken in peeces and sold to Christopher Baudwine in anno 1565.'—*Awkborough Inventory*, *Linc. Ch. Goods*, p. 35.

Homaging, flattery. 'There's no gettin' on w' her, she wants so much *homagin'*. It's that she lives on.'

Home-field, Home-yard, a croft, garden, or paddock near a home-stead. 'In the *homeyards*, two sorts of hemp were grown.'—J. Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, MS. 1825, 9.

Homespun, linen spun at home, as distinguished from the purchased article.

Homespun, adj. rude, unpolished. 'She's a *homespun* 'un; sho is that.'

Honey, a term of endearment usually from a lover to his sweetheart, or a husband to his wife.

'O boatman, boatman, put off your boat!

Put off your boat for gowden money!

I cross the drumly stream the night,

Or never mair I see my *honey*.'

Annan Water, in *Scott's Border Min.*, ed. 1861, iii. 285.

Hood, a game played at Haxey, in the Isle of Axholme, on the sixth of January. 'The *hood* is a piece of sacking, rolled tightly up and well corded, and which weighs about six pounds. This is taken into an open field, on the north side of the Church, about two o'clock in the afternoon, to be contended for by the youths assembled for that purpose. When the *hood* is about to be thrown up, the plough bullocks, or boggins, as they are called, dressed in scarlet jackets, are placed amongst the crowd at certain distances. Their persons are sacred; and if amidst the general row the *hood* falls into the hands of one of them the sport begins again. The object of the person who seizes the *hood* is to carry off the prize to some public-house in the town, where he is rewarded with such liquor as he chooses to call for. This pastime is said to have been instituted by the Mowbrays; and that the person who furnished the *hood* did so as a tenure by which he held some land under the Lord. How far this tradition may be founded on fact I

- am not able to say; but no person now acknowledges to hold any land by that tenure.'—Stonhouse's *Isle of Axholme*, 291. Peck states that this game is also played at Epworth.—*Isle of Axholme*, 277.
- Hooding - sheaves**, s. pl. two sheaves of corn, set with their ends at right angles to each other, and their heads hanging down over the other sheaves in a 'stook' to protect them from rain.
- Hook**, a bend in a river. Thus, in the Trent are—Morton *Hook*, Amcotts *Hook*, &c.
- Hook it**, to run away. 'So I ses to my mate, Bill, let's *hook it*.'—*Crowle*.
- Hook or crook**, by one way or another. 'By hab or nab, *hooke or crooke*.'—Bernard's *Terence*, 17.
- Hoos** [hoos], a house.
- Hooze** [hooz], v. to wheeze.
- Hop**, hoss! go on; said to horses.
- Hopper**, (1) a wicker-basket, worn slung over the shoulders, in which the sower carries the grain. See *Piers Plowman*, B. vi. 63.
(2) The receptacle for grain, over the millstones.
- Hopper-cakes**, s. pl. cakes given to farm-labourers when seed-time is over. (Obsolescent.)
- Hopple**, v. to tie together the hind legs of an animal. 'That noe man *hoppell* noe cattell in the Forthe vpon paine of euery defalte xij^d.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1586. 'That noe man shall leave his horse or beaste loose in the fallowe feilde but to *hop-pill* tether or bringe him home att night in paine of euery defalte ij^s iij^d.'—*Ibid.* 1630.
- Hopples**, s. pl. cords made of horse-hair, used for fastening the hind legs of cows when they are being milked. See *Hopple*.
- Hornbook**, a paper on which was printed the alphabet and the Lord's prayer, which was attached to a small square board with a projecting handle, and protected by a sheet of horn. See Halliwell's *Cat. of Chapbooks*, 1849, p. 124. An engraving of a *horn-book* fronts the title. *Hornbooks* were used here in dames' schools ninety years ago.
- Horse**, an iron stool used for setting things upon to warm before a fire.
- Horse-couper**, a horse-dealer. 'Thy faather was nowt but a *horse-couper*.'—*Circa* 1830.
- Horse-godmother**, a large, coarsely-made woman.
- Horse-head**. Anything very big, awkward, or ungainly is said to be 'as big as a *horse-head*.' 'Alfred Stocks hes putten stoans upo' th' Scallows lane as big as *horse-heads*.'—*Messingham*.
- Horse-mussel**, the large freshwater mussel.
'And for his een with dowie sheen,
Twa huge *horse-mussels* glar'd.'
Jamieson's Water Kelpie, vi. 6.
- Horse-tree**, the piece of wood to which the swingle-tree of a pair of harrows is attached.
- Horses spurs**, s. pl. the callosities on the inner sides of both the fore and hind legs of a horse. 'A cancer in the breast Take *horses-spurs* and dry them by the fire till they will beat to a powder, sift and infuse two drams in two quarts of ale, drink half a pint every six hours, new milk warm. It has cured many.'—[John Wesley], *Primitive Physick*, 1755, 38.
- Horsing block**, **Horsing steps**, stone steps to assist persons in getting on horses; they were especially used by women for mounting on pillions.

Hot, (1) pt. t. hurt; **Hotten**, pp. hurt. 'A big bew tum'ld oot o' th' elmin tree agean my hoose-end wi' a strango bang this mornin', an' my missis was strange an' scar'd when she heard it; she thowt nowt other but one o' th' bairns hed been climbin', an' tum'ld an' hot his sen.'—*Bottesford*, July 29, 1875. 'There's two men been bad *hotten* at th' furnaces.'

v. (2) To warm up. 'Hot me some beer, honey, I'm omust starv'd to dead.'

Hotch, v. (1) to trot slowly.

(2) To get upon a pillion. (Obsolescent.)

(3) To cook cockles by heating them in a pan.

Hotchun, *i. e.* urchin; a hedgehog.

Hotter, a half-circle of iron attached to the upper side of the axle-tree of a cart or waggon to hinder the wheels from having too much play.

Hough, v. to hamstring. 'Hought the horses of the charets.'—2 Samuel viii. 4, *Geneva Version*.

Hound, a term of reproach. 'I hit him three times as hard as I could, and it served the young hound right.'—*Stamford Mercury*, Aug. 20, 1875.

House, the living room of a cottage or small farm-house.

Houseboot, the right of getting wood to build or repair houses. (Obsolete.) 'To have . . . sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot . . . and Stakeboot yearly.'—*Lease of Lands in Brunby*, 1716.

House-row. Before the act was passed for rating poor-law unions as a whole, it was customary for the farmers, instead of giving a pauper direct relief, to let him go by *house-row*, *i. e.* each farmer employed him at a low rate of

wages for a time proportionate to the value of the land he occupied.

House-warming, a feast given to friends or workmen by one entering upon a new house.

Housen, pl. of *House*.

Hovel, a finger-stall, q. v.

Hoven, pp. overburdened with food.

Hover, the act of hesitation. 'I was all in a *hover* when he cam' up whether I should say nowt or speak to him.'

Hover, v. to hesitate.

How, manner, way, method. 'See, bairn, thoo should do it i' this *how*.'

Howbeck dale, land in Yaddlethorpe, 1787.

Howd [houd], v. (1) to hold.

(2) To continue. 'He begins fierce enif, but he nivver *howds*.'

(3) To conceive. After a cow is taken to the bull, a slight cut is made in her ear to draw blood; this is thought to make her *howd*.

Howd out, v. (1) to hold out, to continue stedfast.

(2) To keep alive. 'He's alive yet, but he can't *howd out* much longer.'

Howerly, adj. dirty, indecent, muddy, foul. 'I'd a strange *howerly* journey to Gainsb'r'. It rain'd all th' way there and by agean.' 'If ye talk i' that *howerly* way when we're gettin' wer vittles I wen't gie thee none.'

Howle, a wooden tunnel under a bank or road for the conveyance of water.

Howler, the alder tree; *Alnus glutinosa*.

Howmswever, adv. howsoever. 'Howmswever, just when he got about a hundred yards past Mottle-Esh turmin'.'—*Ralf Skir-laugh*, i. 37.

Hoyden, a bold, rough young woman, who romps about with men.

Huck, the hip. See *Huggin*. 'When I was a sowdger i' Egypt I was wounded i' th' *huck*.'

Huckle-bone, the astragalus, a small bone of a sheep, used by children for playing a game called in some parts of England 'dibs.' The floors of summer-houses used frequently to be paved with *huckle-bones*.

Hud, Hud-end. See *Hob*.

Huddle, v. (1) to embrace, to fondle, to kiss.

(2) To put on the clothes in a disorderly manner.

Huff, the condition of being offended. 'I tell'd one or two little things aboot his sen; so he went away in a *huff*.'

Hug, v. (1) to carry. 'Can ta *hug* a seek o' beans?' 'He cud mind 'em *huggin*' tatees.'—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., *Lincoln Pocket Guide*, 15. 'He's gotten more than he can *hug*,' *i. e.* he is drunk.

(2) To embrace, to kiss, to fondle.

Hugger-mugger, adv. in disorder; 'all-upon-heaps.'

Huggin, the hip.

Huigh, Huigh! interj. an exclamation used in driving pigs.

Hulking, adj. big, idle.

Hull.

'From *Hull*, Hell, and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.'

Hull, in the beginning of the great civil war, refused to admit Charles I.; Halifax was notorious for its stern gibbet law; they are therefore bracketed with the place of torment. 'As strong as *Hull*,' *i. e.* very strong indeed. The allusion is to the fortifica-

tions of that town, which were formerly much renowned in these parts.

Hull, a pod; the husk of grain. To *hull* is to take the beans out of the pods. 'Get them beans *hull'd* for the chaps' dinners.' 'Q. What is the cause that the Pulse commonly called *chiche* peason doth provoke *venerie*? A. By reason of the saltness whereof the *hull* is participant.'—*Œdipus, or the Resolver*, by G. M., 1650, p. 137.

Hullet, lit. owl; an owl.

Humble-pie. To 'eat *humble-pie*' is to suffer humiliation.

Humbug, a sweetmeat, a large kind of pin-cushion, q. v.

Humlock, the hemlock.

Hummer, v. to hum.

Humours, (1) a rash.

(2) Bad temper.

Huncht, adj. ungenial, bad-tempered. 'A . . . 's a strange *huncht* an' queer man, he wen't let nobody come along side on him wi'owt slatein' 'em.' 'I will do thee some good turne for this thou hast done me without any *hunching*.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 224.

Huncht weather, cold, bleak, cheerless weather. 'A *huncht* back end, and a *melch* spring,' Lincolnshire proverb; *i. e.* a cold autumn, a warm spring.

Hung-beef, salted beef hung up to dry. 'bacon, hung beif & fyve cople fyshe xij'.'—*Inventory of Roland Staveley of Gainsburgh*, 1551.

Hunk, Hunch, the same as *Chunk*, q. v.

Hurly-burly, riot, confusion. 'Good Lord in heauen, what *hurlie-burlie* is yonder in the market?'—Bernard's *Terence*, 72. Cf. *Macbeth*, Act I. sc. i.

Hurne-hole dale, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1616.

Hurr, adj. tart, rough in the mouth.

Hurr, roughness in the mouth or throat, hoarseness. 'That beer 's gotten a strange *hurr* wi' it.' 'I 've gotten such a *hurr* on me I can hardly spëak.'

Hurst, Hirst, a wood. Only used in names of places.

Hurten, pp. hurt. 'I 've *hurten* my sen wi' hittin' my head agëan a bauk.' See *Hot*.

Hurtle, to crouch on the ground, as young birds do when alarmed. Cf. Mid. Eng. *hurkle*, to cower down; see also *hurkle*, *hurple* in Halliwell.

Husking, a beating.

Husky, adj. hard, dry, coarse. 'Producing sour, coarse, *husky*, sedge or sword-grass.' — Th. Stone, *View of Agric. of Linc.* 1794, 74.

Hussif, that is, house-wife; a roll of flannel with a pin-cushion attached, used for the purpose of holding pins, needles, and thread.

Husslement, household goods. 'Various *husslements*.' — Inventory of Sir John Anderson of Broughton, 1671, in *History of Lea*, p. 24. 'Th' landlord's ton'd every bit o' *husslement* they hed out into th' bare street.'

Hut, lit. a hood; (1) a *finger-stall*, q. v.

(2) The finger of a glove used to protect a cut finger.

Hutch, (1) a cupboard in a wall.

(2) A small hovel, such as a dog-kennel or a rabbit-house.

Hutch-up, the same as *Hitch-up*, q. v.

Huzzing, making a whirring noise. '*Huzzin'* an' *maäzin'* the blessed fëalds with the divil's

oän *tëam*.' — Tennyson, *The Northern Farmer*.

Hype [heip], v. (1) to poke at anything, as oxen do with their horns.

(2) To go. 'Come, *hype* off wi' ye.'

(3) To fetch out anything hidden. 'He soon *hupp'd* it out.'

Ice-can'les, s. pl. icicles; lit. ice-candles.

I' co [i koa], in company, league, partnership.

Idled, adj. idle. 'Ira was the *illedest* chap that ivver comed aboot a hoose.'

Idled-back, (1) an idle person.

(2) A stand with projecting forks placed before the fire for toasting bread.

(3) A nangenail, q. v.

If, conj. used redundantly, as 'If in case,' 'If supposin'.' 'If supposin' she hed, he'd no call to use her i' that how.'

I' faith! and **Marry, i' faith!** an exclamation. 'Nay, *marry, i' faith*, I'll not do that.'

Ift, way, manner. 'I knawd he'd soon be at th' owd *ift* agean. There's no more chance o' keepin' him fra that thing then there is a sheep-worryin' dog fra muton.'

Ilder, the udder.

Ill-conditioned, adj. (1) surly, bad-tempered.

(2) Lean, in bad condition. Used in relation to cattle.

Ill-doer, an animal which does not thrive. Cf. *Dow*, to thrive; E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2. 'As soon as a grazier is convinced that he has a beast which is not kindly disposed to take on fat, or is an *ill-doer* . . . he should dispose of the unthrifty animal.' — *Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, 128.

- Ill-fared**, adj. unlucky, unsuccessful.
- Ill-thriven**, adj. haggard, lean, sickly.
- Illify**, v. to vilify, abuse, slander, depreciate. 'Dick's been *illifying* my foal, so as I can't sell him for hairf what he's worth.'—*Messingham*, 1873.
- I'll upoud it**, I will uphold it, *i. e.* I am quite certain of it; am prepared to swear to it.
- In**, prep. on. 'Put it i' th' floor, Mary, for th' cat to lap.'
- In'ards**, s. pl. inwards, *i. e.* intestines, bowels. 'I'd a strange pain i' my *in'ards*; so I went an' bowt some stuff and tuk it, an' it wer over strong be haaf, it clear salivated me.'—Aug. 1, 1875.
- In-calving**, adj. with calf. 'For sale. One *in-calving* Cow.—Apply to Mr J. Herring, Willingham, Gainsborough.'—*Gainsburgh News*, March 23, 1867.
- Income**, a boil.
- Increase**, interest for money. 'He nivver taks less *increase* then five pund i' th' hundred.' 1486. 'Thomas oth hool vli þe *increse* xvj^s viij^d, Robert Wynbye sewrtye.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* p. 7.
- Independent**, adj. uncourteous, not given to oblige. 'Servants are so *independent* now-a-days there is no getting on with them at all.' A baker said to the editor some few years ago, 'I alus strive never to show myself *independent*, that's how I keep my customers together.' He did not mean that he was not *independent* in the good sense, but only that he endeavoured to be courteous and obliging.
- Indetterment**, injury, damage, detriment.
- Indifferent**, adj. bad, poorly. 'How's your wife to-day?' 'Oh, she's nobbut *indifferent*, thank you.' 'Our Jane's gotten a strange *indifferent* place. I shall tell her to give warnin'.'
- In-door servant**, a farm-servant who does not work in the fields.
- Infant**. When an *infant* is taken for the first time into a strange house, the mistress thereof ought to give it an egg, some salt, and a bunch of matches, to insure good luck to the child.
- Ingle-nook**, the corner of an old-fashioned fire-place.
- Ings**, s. pl. low-lying grass land. '1000 acres of *ings* or common meadow.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 179.
- Injur'us**, injurious.
- Ink-horn**, an inkstand. (Obsolete.)
- Inkle**, a kind of tape used for shoe-ties. 'As thick (*i. e.* intimate) as *inkle*-weavers' is a common proverbial saying. See Atkinson's *Cleveland Gloss.* 280.
- Inlambd**, adj. with lamb. '460 sheep, viz. 170 lambd and *in-lamb* ewes, 38 fat ewes, 6 fat wethers, 235 fat hogs, and six tups all in their wool.'—*Gainsburgh News*, March 23, 1867.
- Inlet**, a branch-drain used for conveying water from a warping-drain to the land to be warped.
- Inmeats**, s. pl. the edible viscera of pigs, fowls, &c.
- Inner-girl**, **Inner-maid**, a kitchen-maid in a farm-house.
- Innicent**, adj. (1) innocent.
(2) Small, pretty; generally applied to flowers, though sometimes to the patterns on dresses, hangings, and wall-papers.
(3) Idiotic.
- I' noo**, adv. e'en now, shortly, very soon; but implying a little delay. 'Wait a bit, I'm comin' i' noo.'

Insense, v. to make a person understand a thing, to drive it into him, to impress it very strongly. 'Deary me, how numb thoois; thoo taks as much *insensin'* as a naal does dingin' into a oak board wi' a dish-cloot.'

'Sir, I may tell you, I think I have *Insens'd* the lords o' the council, that he is

A most arch heretic, a pestilence
That does infect the land.'

Henry VIII. v. 1.

'To stirre and *insense* them [the people] to sedition,'—Proclamation, 1530, Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 740. 'To *insense*, informo.'—Elisha Coles, *Eng-Lat. Dict.* 1764. It is at present used in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and parts of Ireland.

Inside, the stomach, the bowels. 'I'm strange an' bad o' my *inside*; squire, I wish you'd gi' me a drop o' gin.'—1858.

Insouling, the outfall of a ditch or drain; sometimes the drain itself, sometimes also a soak-dyke. 'Quilibet escuerent omnes *insoulylynges*.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1553. 'Euerie man within Messingham & Butterwicke shall make ther becke bankes & Scower their becke and *insoulinge* before All Sowles day nexte.'—*Ibid.* 1581. In 1562 the manor court of Bottesford ordered that no one should put 'retas suas neque lee lepes inter communem Suer vocatam *Insulyng* tempore die' under penalty ij^s vj^d. There is a soak-dyke in Ashby called the *insouling*.

Insult, v. This word is constantly confounded with the word *assault*. Persons frequently come to the editor and say, 'Pleas', sir, I want a summons for . . . , he's been *insultin'* of me,' when they mean that the person complained of has assaulted them.

Intak, land taken in from a common. In 1629 Richard Huggitt surrendered to Thomas Stothard land in Scotter called 'le long *Intackes*.'—*Manor Records*, *sub ann.*

In the straw, lying in.

Intimated, adj. intimate. 'He's been clear different sin' him an' her hes been *intimated* together.'

Intrust money, interest money.

Invite, an invitation. (In almost general use.) 'I've an *invite* to dine with the Foresters on Tuesday.' 'He had like you the king's *invite* to court.'—S. Naylor, *Reynard the Fox*, 9.

Isle, the Isle of Axholme. 'All the Clergy and neighbourhood in the *Isle* goe along with me,'—Sir G. Whichcot, 1698, in *De la Pryme's Diary*, 185. 'At Butterwick in the *Isle* wheat after potatoes, on their inferior soils . . . does not succeed well.'—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 145.

'The *Isle* a reputation had
For Tory votes secure,
Which griped the Knight Sir
Montague
And his committee sore.'

Election Song, 1852.

'The *Isle* freeholders, thanks to ballot, will poll for Skipworth to a man.'—*Eastern Morning News*, Jan. 30, 1874.

I s'll, I shall. '*I s'll* leave at Ma'-da', howivver much wago they bid me.' Still further abbreviated to *I's* in some of the northern dialects; see *Ise* in Halliwell.

Islonian, a native of the Isle of Axholme. 'The *Islonians* destroyed his crops.'—Stonehouse's *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, 110.

It, he or she, him or her, commonly used for infants only, but sometimes for grown-up people

when the speaker feels contempt for them. 'What a hawbaw it is, he walks chunterin' to his sen, an' thrawin' his airms aboot i' th' toon street, as if he'd nob-but just comed out o' th' 'sylum.'

Itching. 'May you hev perpetual *itchin'*, behout ivver serat-tin'.' A humorous form of curse common with women when they quarrel.

Ivin [eiv'in], ivy.

Ivory, ivy.

Ivver [iv'ur], adv. ever.

Izles [eiz'lz], s. pl. floating particles of soot, smuts. Cf. A.S. *ysela*, a fire-spark, an ember.

Izzard, the letter Z.

Jack, (1) a quarter of a pint measure, and the quantity contained in one.

'I'll tell you a tale

Of a *Jack* of ale,

A hen, a cock, and a sparrow.

And my little dog has burnt his tail,

And won't get home to-morrow.'

(2) An instrument used for supporting the axle-tree of a cart in order to remove one of the wheels.

(3) Jacket. (Obsolete.) 'Te ulciscar. I will be reuenged on thee. I will sit on thy skirts. I will bee vpon your *iacke* for it.' —Bernard, *Terence*, 58.

Jack-boot, a long boot coming above the knee, such as were worn in the 17th century. Obsolescent in this sense, but now used to indicate any boot, not a top-boot, which is bigger than a Wellington.

Jack-in-prison, *Nigella damascena*.

Jack-in-the-hedge, *Erysimum Alliaria*.

Jack-plane, a large plane.

Jack-rabbit, a half-grown rabbit.

Jack up, v. to break a contract, to repudiate a bargain. 'You see, lawyer H . . . hed a warehouse to sell, doon at Burring-ham by th' Trent side. Well, this offil feller went to th' sale an' bowt it an' then *jacket* it up.'

Jack wi' a lanthorn, *Ignis fatuus*.

Jacket, v. to flog. 'I'll *jacket* you, young man, next time I light on you.'

Jacketting, a flogging. 'Please, sir, Bill Ratton's been *jacketting* me.'

Jacks, the woodwork between the shafts of a waggon where they are attached to the fore-shears.

Jacob's stee, *i. e.* Jacob's ladder.

(1) A stitch let down in knitting a stocking.

(2) The rays of the sun falling through a cloud and seeming to touch the earth.

Jamb, the post of a door. See *Jaum*.

Jangle, v. to wrangle.

Jannick, adj. satisfactory, pleasant, jolly, in good trim. 'Well, this is real *jannick*.'

Jaum, the post of a door. See *Jamb*.

Jaum, v. to strike another's head against any hard object, such as a wall, or door-post.

Jaunders, jaundice.

Jaup, (1) the sound produced by liquid shaken in a half-empty cask.

(2) Senseless talk. 'Hod thee *jaup*.'

Jaw, coarse, rude, jesting conversation. 'N . . . hed been workin' doon at th' boddom o' a well, so I ax'd him, at dinner-time, for *jaw* like, if he'd seed owt o' owd Sam, as he'd been gaen hand where he comes fra.'

- Jaw-breakers**, s. pl. words hard to pronounce. 'I can't do wi' them gardeners; they use such *jaw-breaker* wods for flowers, I can't tell a wod they say, or tongue it efter 'em.'
- Jaw-ower**, (1) to talk over, to persuade.
(2) To talk about a person or thing in a loud or offensive manner. 'I don't want to hev my lass's name *jaw'd-ower* i' ivvery public-hoose i' all th' country side.'
- Jealous**, adj. suspicious. 'I'm very *jealous* that th' corn wen't ton out well t' year.'—Aug. 20, 1875.
- Jenny-hoolet**, an owl.
- Jenny Stanny well**, a place in the parish of Hibbaldstowe. 'I then asked if there was any old coins found there, and they answer'd some few Romans. I then asked if there was any springs hard by, and they answered that there was two; the one called Castle Town spring, and the other called *Jenny-Stanny well*, perhaps Julius's Stony well.'—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 149. The above derivation is absurd. There is a farm in the parish of Hibbaldstowe now called Staniwells.
- Jenny-wren**, the common wren; *Troglodites vulgaris*.
- Jericho, at**, a long way off. Nowhere. 'I've cutten my hand to th' boan upo' this offil owd steamer-lid. I wish th' nasty owd thing was *at Jericho*.'
- 'If the Upper House and Lower House were in a ship together, And all the base Committees, they were in another; And both the ships were botom-lesse, And sayling on the Mayne; Let them all goe to *Jericho*, And n'ere be seen againe.'
- Merc. Aulicus*, March 22—30, 1648; Quoted in *Athenæum*, 14 Nov. 1874, p. 145.
(In general use.)
- Jessops**, an ill-conducted woman.
- Jet**, v. to throw with a jerk. See *Jot*.
- Jews-light**. (Obsolete.) 'The *Jewes light*' was one of the articles destroyed in the second year of Elizabethin Winterton Church.—*Lincolush. Ch. Goods*, p. 164.
- Jew-trump**, the Jew's-harp. *Child*. 'What an ugly noise that thing makes, Sarah!' *Nurse*. 'O Master Edward, you should not say so; don't you know King David played his Psalms with it?'
- Jiffle**, v. to fidget. 'Thu's alus *jifflin'* about, niver still nowhere a minnit.'
- Jiffy**, an instant, a very short time. 'I'm a goin' noo, but I'll be by agean in a *jiffy*.'
- Jilliverwren**, the wren.
- Jimmers**, s. pl. the hinges of a door or box. 'iij lyttyll syluer gymmers xij'—*Inventory of Richard Naylor of Sutterby*, 1552.
- Jin, Jinny**, contraction of Jane. *Jinny* is the ordinary family contraction, used as a matter of course. To call a woman *Jin* is an insult.
- Jingle-harrows**, s. pl. 'Harrows, the bulls of which are curved to run free of each other.'
- Jinty**, the wren.
- Job**, v. (1) to dung.
(2) To grub up weeds with a spud.
(3) To deal in cattle. 'He's a bit o' gress land, an' he *jobs* a bit besides.'
- Jobber**, a cattle-dealer. 'When times are good half the folks

- in Messingham turn *jobbers*.'—*E. S. P.* 1850. 'With their ready money they would get the cattle cheaper than the *jobbers* could buy them.'—*Tho. Stone, Rev. of Agric. of Linc.* 1799, 290.
- Jobber-nowl**, a blockhead.
- Joggle**, v. to shake. 'If ye *joggle* that bew a bit, th' plums will tumble.' 'Don't *joggle* that table so, George.'
- Jog-on**, v. to move on, to go about his business.
- Jog-trot**, a slow trot.
- Johnny-raw**, an uncultivated person. 'He's a real *Johnny-raw*, niver knaws where to put his han's and legs.'
- Joined-houses**, s. pl. semi-detached houses.
- Join gilets**, phr. to go halves.
- Jorum**, a large quantity. 'What a *orum* you've gen me; I can't eat it half.'
- Joseph**, a woman's cloak or overcoat. (Obsolescent.)
- Joss** [jos], a treat. 'If you'll go to George Sowerby's or Hyde's, I'll stan' *joss* round.'
- Jot**, v. to jerk. See *Jet*. 'I can *jut* as far as thoo can.' 'Don't *jut* th' hoss's head e' that how.'
- Joulter-head**, a stupid person.
- Jowl**, (1) a jolt, a knock.
(2) A pig's face.
(3) The fat hanging cheeks of a human being.
- Jowl**, v. to jolt, to knock together. See *Humlet*, V. i. 84.
- Jowt**, to jolt; to shake. 'This cart o' thine *jowts* strangely. One would think it hed no springs.' 'Messingham's gotten the *jowty*-est roads I ivver rid ower, I don't care where t'other is.'
- Jubation, Jawbation**, a scolding.
- Judace**, the wooden imitation of a candle which, in pre-reforma-
- tion days, held the Paschal candle on Holy Saturday. (Obsolete.) 'Albes paxes *Judaces* with such trifelinge trompercy, made awaio we knowe not howe.'—*Epworth Inventory*, 1566, in *Lincolnsh. Ch. Invcn.* 77.
- Jug**, a stone bottle, not a 'pitcher,' q. v. It is in this part of the world a note of an unrefined person, who wishes to seem 'gentel,' that he or she always follows the south-country habit of calling a pitcher a *jug*.
- Juggle-pin**, the pin which holds the body of a cart from tipping up. When it is removed, the cart is 'slotted up,' and its contents 'shot out.'
- Julian-bower**, a maze, a labyrinth. There is a maze on the hill near Trent falls, in the parish of Alkborough, an engraving of which may be seen in *Proceedings of Yorks. Architec. Soc.* 1858, p. 258; Andrews' *History of Winterton*, 78; Hatfield's *Terra Incognita*. In the sixteenth century there was a *Julian-bower* at Louth. 1544. 'To Nych Mason for makyng at *Gelyan bowar* a new crose iij'.—*Louth Ch. Ac.* ii. 68. In the parish of Appleby 'so late as the year 1719 there was a *Julian Bower* near the old street of which no trace is now remaining.'—Andrews' *Hist. of Winterton*, 1836, 39.
- Jumblement**, confusion.
- Jump**, adv. (1) opportunely. (Obsolete.) 'Comes he this day so *iump*, in the very time of this marriage.'—Bernard's *Terence*, 88. See *Hamlet*, I. i. 65.
(2) 'All at a *jump*,' i. e. all at once.
- Jump**, v. to match. 'Them hosses of yours *jump* strange an' well w' one another.'
- Jumper-headed**, adj. light, foolish, fanciful.

- Jumpers**, s. pl. maggots.
- Junk**, a lump, commonly of meat.
- Just now**, adv. almost now, after a very short time. 'I'm comin' *just now*, nobut wait one minnit while I tie my garter.' 'He was this aways on *just now*.'
- Juts**, s. pl. struts, supports in the roof of a building.
- Jutting**, a punishment which school-boys inflict on each other. 'Two strong lads take the culprit, the one by the legs, the other by the arms, and beat his buttocks against a post or tree. See *Jowt*.
- Karf, Kerf**, the way made by a saw through a piece of timber. See *Kerfe* in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16.
- Kaving, Caving**, pres. part. taking long straws from among corn before it is winnowed. See *Cave* in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16.
- Kaving-rake, Caving-rake**, a wooden rake with about six teeth, set wide apart, used for raking the straws from the corn, when it was thrashed with a flail. See *Kaving*.
- Kaving-riddle**, a riddle for taking straws from corn, before it is winnowed. See above.
- Kay** [kai], a key. Friesic *Kay*.
- Keak up**, v. to tip up a cart by taking out the 'juggle-pin,' q. v.
- Kedge**, (1) the belly, the stomach.
(2) Rubbish, trash. 'Tak' that *kedge* away an' fling it upo' th' muck-hill.'
- Kedge**, adj. stiff, tight.
- Kedge**, v. to fill, to stuff.
- Kedge-bellied**, full-bellied.
- Keel**, a small vessel commonly used on the Humber and Trent for carrying coals and potatoes. Cf. Smyth's *Sailor's Word-book*,
sub voc. A.S. *ceol*, a boat. *Keal* or *Keel* is a local surname.
'Weel may the *keel* row.'
Newcastle Song.
- Keelman**, the master of a 'keel,' q. v.
- Keen**, adj. miserly, penurious. 'John L . . . 's a strango *keen* man, and his wife's wos then him. She's that *keen*, she'd skin flints an' mak' broth o' 'em for th' sarvant chaps.'
- Keeping**, farm produce, such as grass and clover, employed for food for cattle. 'The remaining turnips and *keeping* will be sold at a future time, of which duo notice will be given.'—*Stamford Mercury*, Sep. 20, 1867.
- Keg-meg**, bad food. 'I would n't eat such *keg-meg*, it isn't fit for dog-meat.' See *Kedge*.
- Kelch, Kelk**, a blow.
- Kell**, *i. e.* caul; the inner fat of an animal, especially of a pig.
- Kell-well**, a spring on Alkborough hill-side.
- Kelter, Kelterment**, (1) rubbish. 'What do you keep sich-like *kelter* for?' 'Fling that *kelterment* upo' th' fire, it's not worth hoose-room.'
(2) Silly talk. 'When our George begins to talk politics he teams out such a mess o' *kelterment* it wod sicken a toad to harken to him.'
- Kelterly**, adj. rubbishy.
- Kenspeckle, Kenspeckled**, adj. good to know, conspicuous. 'He's *ken-speckle* enif, you mud knaw him onnywhere by his qucer squeaky voice, it's like a peacock callin' out.' 'It may not be amiss here to noto that this Wapentake of Skireako seems to have received its denomination from such a convention at some noted oak, or, to

- use a local word, a Kenspack Ake.—Thoresby, *Ducat. Leod.* 1816, 81.
- Kep**, v. to catch anything thrown up in the air.
- Kep-ball**, (1) the game of catch-ball.
(2) The ball with which it is played.
- Kerk, Kurk** [kurk], a cork.
- Keslop**, cheese-rennet.
- Kessells and Possells**, s. pl. small fossils, joints of pentacrinites.
- Kester**, contraction for Christopher.
- Ket**, unwholesome meat, carrion. 'That no man throwe no *kytte* or caryon vnto the heighe waye to the annoyaunce of his neighbours, but shall pitt the same vpon paine of everye defalt xij^d.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1586.
- Ket-butcher**, one who deals in unwholesome meat, or in carrion.
- Ket-crow**, the carrion crow; *Corvus corone*.
- Ketch**, a small vessel. Cf. Smyth, *Sailor's Word-book*, *sub voc.* 'The description of vessel navigating the Trent above Gainsburgh, is a flat bottomed boat, called a Trent boat or *ketch*.'—*Stark's Hist. of Gainsburgh*, 514. 'Sir John Hotham . . . dispatch'd a *ketch* to Captain Haddock, and other parliaments' ships abroad.'—*Rushworth, Hist. Coll.* Part III., vol. ii. p. 264.
- Ketlock**, charlock, wild mustard; *Sinapis arvensis*. In the neighbourhood of Yealand Conyers in North Lancashire these plants are also called *Ketlocks*; in the Valley of Saint John, near Keswick, they bear the name of *Kayles*.
- Ketlocking**, gathering ketlocks.
- Kettlebottoms**, an enclosure in the parish of Winteringham.
- Ketton**, Kirton-in-Lindsey. To be sent to *Ketton* formerly meant to be sent to the prison there.
- Ketty**, adj. soft, peaty soil.
'A man there dwelt nigh Caistor town,
5000 acres he had;
On the hill wer' a bit, by the river some more,
Rotten and *ketty* and bad.'
Rustic Verses, Sep. 1872.
- Kevassing**, pres. part. running about in an aimless way.
- Kewse, Koush, Koushle**, the hemlock; or more particularly the dried stems thereof. Cf. *Mid. Eng. kex, keces*. See below.
- Kex**, the hemlock. 'Miserly and as dry as a *kix*.'—*Bernard, Terence*, 207.
- Key**, a tuning-fork.
- Keys**, s. pl. seed-vessels of the ash.
- Kibble**, v. to put the cord of a halter into a horse's mouth by way of bit.
- Kicking about**, existing in great profusion. 'When I went ower to Rotterdam, bacea was that cheap, it was *kickin' about* i' th' streets an' squealin' oot to be smookt.'
- Kid**, a faggot, a fascine. A bundle of sticks used for staithing, or repairing the slopes of a river. 'I seed him mellin' doon *kids* at th' staithe end.'—*Stamford Mercury*, Aug. 7, 1874. 'Burned nothing but one staek of *kids* at the back of Mr Wilbraham's house.'—*Magnalia Dei, a relation of . . . remarkable passages in Cheshire*, 1644, p. 6.
- Kid**, v. (1) to make faggots.
(2) To use faggots for staithing, or for securing sod walls against the attacks of rabbits. '2½ miles *kidding*, at a *kidd* a yard.'—*Arth. Young, Linc. Agric.* 1799, 383.

- Kidby**, the village of Keadby, in the Isle of Axholme. 'Edmund Mould of *Kibbie* in Co. Linc.'—Dugdale, *Visitation of Co. York*, 1665-6 (Surtees Soc.), 223.
- Kidcoat**, the name of the town-prison at Gainsburgh, now destroyed. '1772 . . . that they procure a pair of moveable Stocks to be kept in the *Kidcoat*.'—*Gainsburgh Town Records*, in Stark's *Hist.* 285.
- Kill the land**. Any kind of farming which much reduces the fertility of the soil is said to *kill the land*. 'Potatoes have quite killed the land.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 145.
- Kilp**, the semi-circular iron handle of a bucket or metal pot. 'One brass pott with *kilpes*.'—*Invent. of John Nevil of Faldingworth*, 1590. 'Item pro scitulis emptis Ebor. x^d. Item pro uno *kylpe* de ferro ad eosdem, j^d.'—*Ripon Fab. Roll*, 1425-6.
- Kilps**, a loose, disorderly, or otherwise good-for-nothing person. 'What a *kilps* it is, fit for nowt at all but to find policemen an' magistrates a job on Winterton days.'
- Kimling**, a large tub made of upright staves hooped together in the manner of a cask. *Kimlings* are used for salting meat in, brewing, and such-like purposes. 'Th' difference atween a *kinlin'* an' a tub's just this: a *kinlin'*'s made by a cooper, an' a tub's made by a carpenter.'—*R. E.* May 18, 1875. 'On led & *kennel* & a pair of mustard werns vj^s viij^a.'—*Inventory of Richard Allele of Scalthorp*, 1551. 'Kinding in Lincolnshire, or a *Kimmel*, as they term it in Worcestershire; *Vas coquendae cereviciae*.'—Adam Littleton, *Lat. Dict.* 1735, *sub voc.* 'One mash-fatt tow wort vessells one longe *kymnell* one round *kymnell* one steepfatt one clensing sive iⁿ.'—Invent. of Edmund Waring of Wolverhampton, in *Pro. Soc. Ant.* April 29, 1875. Cf. *Ripon Act Book* (Surtees Soc.), 182, 371. Chaucer has *kemelin*; ed. Tyrwhitt, *C. T.* 3518.
- Kin'** [kin], kind. 'What *kin'* of a place is it?'
- Kind**, adj. grateful. 'I'm very *kind* to Mrs . . . 'cause she sent me them coals i' th' winter.'
- Kindle**, v. to bring forth young; applied to hares and rabbits. 'The males, or bucks, should be parted from the does, or females, till the latter *kindle*.'—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 170.
- Kindly**, adj. 'I tak' it *kindly* of you,' *i. e.* I accept it as *kindly* meant. 'I thank you *kindly*,' *i. e.* I thank you much.
- King-cough**, whooping-cough. See *Kink* in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15; and see *kink* below.
- Kings and Queens**, the flowers of the *Arum Maculatum*.
- Kink**, a twist or hitch in a rope, cord, or chain.
- Kin'lin'** [kin'lin], kindling, *i. e.* sticks or chips, for lighting fires.
- Kirk**, a church. (Obsolete.) Spelt *kirke* in *Havelok*, 1132, 1355. 'To be disposed of to þe welfare of þe *Kirk* of Winterton.'—Agreement between the Prior of Malton and the par. of Winterton, 1456, *Archaeologia*, xl, 238, 1529. 'for wascheyn of þe *kerke* clothe x^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 14.
- Kirk-garth**, a church-yard. (Obsolete.) 1508. 'My body to be beried in the *kirkgarth* of our lady of frothingham.'—Will of Roger Childers, in *Kirton-in-Lindsey Manor Roll*, *sub anno*.
- Kirk-grave**, churchwarden. (Obsolete).

Kirk-master, churchwarden. (Obsolete.) 'þe sayd Prior & Convent of Malton, and their successors, shall yearly give 10^s to þe *Kirkmasters* of þe Kirk of Winterton.' — Agreement betw. the Prior of Malton and the par. of Winterton, 1456, in *Archæologia*, xl, 238.

Kissing-crust, rough crust at the side of a loaf near the top; that portion of a loaf which has run over the baking-tin. I. F. once asked a little Sunday-school girl why it was so called. She replied, dropping a curtsy, 'Because it's sweet, sir.'

Kissing-gate, a clap-gate, q. v.

Kissingland, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1616.

Kiss i' th' ring, **Kissing-ring**, a children's game.

Kiss-me, the wild heart's-case.

Kist, a chest. (Obsolescent.) Spelt *chiste* in *Havelok*, 222, but *kist* in l. 2018.

Kit, (1) a vessel into which cows are milked, formed of staves of wood hooped together, with one of the staves longer than the others for the sake of forming a handle. Tin vessels are now commonly used, and these are called pails.

(2) Abbreviation of Christopher.

Kit-brush, a scrubbing-brush.

Kittle, adj. shy, nervous, 'tickle,' q. v.

Kittle, (1) to tickle.

(2) To bring forth young. Said of cats. See *Kindle*.

Kittlin [kit-lin], a kitten. It is common to say to a young man about to marry, 'Thoo mun see, my lad, that thoo gets a *kittlin* of on a good cat,' i. e. a daughter of a virtuous mother. There is a small enclosure of old grass-land in the parish of Bottesford called

Kittlin Close. It bore this name in the 17th century.

Kix. See *Keæ*.

Knacker, a person who buys worn-out horses for the purpose of slaughtering them.

Knackers, s. pl. (1) flat pieces of wood with which children beat time.

(2) The testicles.

Knag, Nag [nag], (1) to gnaw.

(2) To tease, to worry.

Knaggle, Naggle [nag'l], v. to gnaw.

Knap [nap], a slight blow.

Knap, v. 'I've hed nowt to *knap* atween my teeth sin' sunrise,' i. e. I have had nothing to eat since that time.

Knap-kneed [nap-need], adj. knock-kneed.

Knapstraw [nap'strau], a thresher; a term of contempt. See *Knap*.

Knap-to [nap-too], v. to go together with a slight noise, such as is made in the shutting of a gate or a lock.

Knarl [naal], v. to gnaw.

Knaupe, (1) the head.

(2) A blow on the head.

Knaw [nau], v. to know. *Knawe* in *Havelok*, 2785.

Knawed [naud], pt. t. knew. *Knawed* is a past part. in *Havelok*, 2057.

Knee-band, a cord used for the purpose of tying one of the forelegs of an untractable horse or cow to its head, so that it may be the more easily caught.

Knee-caps, s. pl. (1) caps of padded leather strapped around the knees of young horses when they are broken, to preserve the knees from injury. *Knee-caps* are sometimes used for horses crossing the river Trent, to

- hinder them from damaging their knees in getting into or out of the boat.
- (2) The human *patelle* or 'kneepans.'
- Knick-knacks** [nik-naks], s. pl. small articles of curious construction, such as toys, carvings, miniatures.
- Knife.** It is unlucky to give away a *knife*, because '*knives* cut love.' If a person wishes to make a present of one, he sells it for a pin, a farthing, or some such trifle.
- Knife, v. to stab.** 'I thout he'd hev *knifed* me afore I could get away fra him.'
- Knock about, v. to see the world;** to go much from place to place, and into different sorts of society.
- Knock off, v. (1)** to take something off a bill. 'I'll pay you ready-money if you'll *knock off* th' shillin's.'
- (2) To cease from work. 'Car-penters *knocks off* work at four o' Setterdays.'
- (3) To discontinue some ordinary practice. 'Our parson alus *knocks off* his baeca in Lent.'
- Knock o' th' hëad, Knock i' th' hëad, phr. to kill, but not necessarily by a blow.** 'We'd two kitlins 'at we wanted for to *knock o' th' hëad*, an' we pot 'em i' a bucket o' watter; but th' owd eat, she com' an' fetch't 'em bôath oot agëan.'
- Knop** [nop], v. to become dry; said of ploughed or dug land. Also of clothes. 'It's ower weet to drill, we mun wait till it *knops* a bit.'
- Knop** [nop], a flower-bud or compact head of anything, as lavender-*knops*; specially used for the seed-vessels of flax. 'And the cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers.'—1 *Kings*, vi. 18.
- Knotting**, a material which carpenters put on the knots in planed timber before it is painted, to hinder them showing through the paint.
- Know his own.** To say that a person does not *know his own*, is a courteous way of stating that he is a thief.
- Knowl** [noul], a knock. 'I'll fetch yo sich an a *knowl* upo' th' side o' th' hecad as ya'll see stars as big as fryin'-pan-bottoms.'
- Knowl** [noul], v. to knoll; to toll a bell.
- Knowledgable, adj. acute, able to be instructed.**
- Knowledge-box, Knowledge-pie, the skull.**
- Known-land.** Where lands are unenclosed, if a person knows his own land, and it is marked out by mecrestones, or natural boundaries, it is called *known-land*.
- Knur** [nur], (1) a hard wooden ball with which children play.
- (2) The head.
- Koush, the same as Kewse, q. v.**
- Kulamite** [kul-umeit], a New-Connexion Methodist, so called from Alexander Kilham of Epworth, the founder of the body.
- Kyan, cayenne pepper.** See *Notes and Queries*, 5th S. iv. 67.
- Kye** [kei], s. pl. cows. A.S. *cý*.
- Labber, v. to daub or besmear.** 'He was *labbered* all ower wi' muck.' 'She *labbered* butter on both sides her bread.'
- Lace, v. (1)** to beat or flog. 'Noo, come thy ways frae them berry-trees, or I'll *lace* thee.'
- (2) To put a small quantity of spirits into any kind of drink.
- Lack a days i' me, an exclamation of surprise.**

Lad, Laddle, v. to bail water.

Ladle [lad·l], a ladle.

Lad-love-lass, southernwood.

Lad of wax, a sharp, clever fellow. The nurse in *Romeo and Juliet* says, 'Why, he's a man of wax.'—I. iii. 76.

Lady, a woman who has sufficient property to be able to live without working. To be distinguished from a *real lady*. See *Gentleman*.

Lady-day, the first, the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 25 March. This festival used to be called *the first lady-day* to distinguish it from other festivals of the B. V. M. 'Euery one shall take vppe ther tuppes or rammes before the *first ladie daye*, in payne of euery one founde in the same default, iij^s. iij^d.'—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

Lady's cushion, *Arabis albida*.

Lady's fingers, the kidney vetch.

Lady's smock, the cuckoo-flower; *Cardamine pratensis*.

Lady's thimble, a game played by children. All but one sit in a circle, and the one who does not takes a thimble and goes round to each person, and pretends to give it to each one, saying, as he does so, 'I give you my *lady's thimble*, you must hold it fast, and very fast, and very fast indeed.' The thimble is really given to one of the children, and the giver chooses one of the others to guess who has it. Every one in the circle tries to seem as if he or she had it. For every wrong guess a fine is paid. The person who guesses right takes the thimble round the next time.

Lagged, adj. tired.

Lagged out, adj. very tired. 'I was so *lagged out* wi' walkin' i' th' snaw, I couldn't get no farther.'

Lags, s. pl. the staves of a tub or barrel.

Laid, pp. Corn is said to be *laid* when it is beaten down by wind or rain. Lodged is the equivalent in newspaper English. 'If *laid* it will not do for seed.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 162. 'Corn *laid* by the driving showers.'—Sir F. Palgrave, *Nor-mandy and Eng.* iv. 48.

Laid in, pp. Grass-land is said to be *laid in* when the stock are removed from it, that the grass may grow for meadow. 'I do not recollect ever seeing them in our best feeding-marshes, which being *laid-in* during the winter, as a rule are full of grass.'—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 91.

Laid out, pp. (1) a body is said to be *laid out*, when it is clad in burial garments ready to be put into the coffin.

(2) Decked, adorned, overdressed. 'She was that *laid out*, ivverybody was cryin' shame on her.'

Lalder, v. (1) to lounge.

(2) To put out the tongue.

Lall, v. (1) to cry out.

(2) To put out the tongue. 'That impident little monkey *lalled* his tongue out when I passed.' 'That horse *lalls* his tongue ower th' bit.'

Lallops, an untidy woman. 'She's a sore *lallops*, nowt she hes is ivver fit to be seen.'

Lallup, v. to beat.

Lambaste [lambaist], v. to beat.

Lamb-blasts, s. pl. passing showers of rain or hail accompanied by wind, in lambing-time.

Lambskin, (1) a cloudy sediment sometimes seen in beer and vinegar.

(2) A kind of ulva or conferva that grows in drains.

Lamming, a thrashing.

Lanch out, v. to be guilty of sudden extravagance. 'He'd fifty pund left him, so he *lanch'd out* till it was all done, an' then tuk to lab'rin' wark agean.'

Land-ends, (1) small portions of cultivated land between the Trent bank and the road, at the ends of the lands in the open fields, more commonly called groves.

'An' the eller tree blossoms like snaw was besprent

On the *land-ends* 'at ligs by the side o' the Trent.'

Rulf Skirlaugh, vol. iii. p. 240.

(2) The ends of the lands in ploughing, where the plough turns, afterwards ploughed cross-wise and called *headlands*.

Land iron, probably the iron balk from which vessels were suspended over the fire in an open chimney. (Obsolete.) 'One iyron potte and one *land iyron* with spitts & racks & crookes.'—*Inventory of Christopher Wetherill of Keadby*, 15 May, 1685.

Land of Nod, sleep.

Lands, s. pl. (1) long and narrow pieces of unenclosed ground between the furrows in open fields.

(2) The portion of land included between two water-furrows in an enclosed field.

Land-side, the left side of a plough, so called because it goes next to the unturned soil.

Land up, v. to silt up. 'It gets fairly *landed up* wi' th' sand that weshes off on Manton common.' 'Your water courses . . . be *landed up* and want ditching.'—*Instruc. for jury-men on the Com. of Sewers*, 1664, p. 35.

Lane, a highway. 'The people who have no fodder, will turn out their cattle into the *lanes*.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Laneing [lain'in], a lane.

Lanes, Lains, an iron ring at the end of the beam of a plough to which the horses are yoked.

Lansh, a lancet.

Lansh, v. to cut with a lancet.

Lanshet [laansh'et], a lancet.

Lant, a game at cards, called 'loo.'

Lap, v. to wrap, to fold. '*Lap* them tacks in a newspaper an' put 'em i' th' chist, or they 'll be gone when I want 'em.' 'Men sayde forhungered he was & *lapped* in lead.'—Hardyng's *Chron. Edit.* 1812, p. 357. 'The good old prelate lies *lapp'd* in lead.'—Scott's *Harold the Dauntless*, ii. 20.

Lap up, (1) to wrap up.

(2) To bury. 'When I 'm dead you mun *lap* me *up* beside th' foot trod i' Belton cheek-yard among my forelders.'

(3) A business is said to be *lapped up* when it is quite finished. 'He drave along at a great rate, but I alus said things would n't *lap up* well wi' him.'—May 31, 1875.

Lape, a walk along a wet, muddy road. 'Thoo 'll 'ev a strange *lape* if ta goes across th' warpings.'

Lape, v. (1) to walk or wade through mud or dirt. 'Them gells is allus *lapping* aboot th' toon.'

(2) To bemire. 'Thoo's *laped* thee sen all ower, where hes ta been?'

Laped up, pp. mud-bespattered. 'She was omast *laped up* to th' eyes when she got home.'

Largus [laar'jus], *i. e.* largesse. The cry of the plough-jags, when they go from house to house to perform and beg. Cf. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, 278.

Larn, v. to learn, to teach. 'I *larnt* him to read i' th' Testament afore he wer five year owd.' An ungodly youth, once overhearing his brother praying in the chapel for his conversion, waylaid him as he came out, kicked him severely, and said, 'I'll *larn* thee to pray for me, my lad!'

Larocks, a lark. 'A long-heel'd *larocks*.' Cf. Scottish *laverock*.

Larrup, v. to beat.

'**Larum**, a long, wearisome tale.

Lash out, (1) to kick, said of a horse. 'When he fun' th' swingletree comin' on his hocks, he *lash'd out* an' brok' th' splash-board.'

(2) To spend money recklessly.

Lask [laask], diarrhoea; commonly applied to cattle, but sometimes to human beings. See *Lax*.

Last, a measure used for turnip-seed, rape-seed, and oats; ten quarters. 'Pro j *last* alecis iiii^d.' —Undated list of tolls of the abbey of Spalding, *Mon. Ang.* iii. 229.

Last end, the extreme end. 'I came at th' start, an' I've seen th' *last end* on it.'

Last legs. A person is said to be on his *last legs* when near death, or about to become bankrupt.

Lastage, the same as *Eddish*, q. v.

Lat, a lath.

Latesom [lait'sum], adj. late. 'I mun be goin', or it'll be *latesome* afore I get hoam.' 1469. 'Whether is so *latesom* in this cuntroy, that men can neither well gett corno nor hay.'—Plumpton, *Corresp.* 21.

Lathe, (1) a barn. 'Yt ys ordened that none dwellynge within the paryshe of Scotter shall gyue any sheues of corno in haruest for bynding of corno

but onelye at the *laythe* dore, and not in the feild vpon payne of euerye sheif xij^d.' —*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1556.

(2) A stage or platform in a barn, upon which unthrashed corn is placed.

(3) A calm, an absence of wind after a storm.

Lather, v. to froth, to sweat, to besmear with dirt.

Laugh and lie down, a game at cards.

Law, v. to go to law. 'If ta does n't pay me, an' soon an' all, I shall go to Mr Holet an' he'll *law* thee for it.'

Lawman mare (*i. e.* mere), a pool of water in the parish of Messingham, 1825.

Laws i' me, *i. e.* 'Lord have mercy upon me,' an exclamation of surprise or anger.

Lax, a looseness of the bowels. See *Lask*.

Lay, an assessment, a local tax, as distinguished from the Queen's taxes. 'For assessing and settynge of *leyes* and taxes.' —*Gainsburgh Jury Book*, 1635, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.* 96. 'A caste or *laye* should beo forthwith had throughout all the parish.'—*Cartmel Ch. Acc.* 1597, in James Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*, 36.

Lay, v. (1) to lie. 'I alus *lay* in bed and smoko a pipe o' bacca on a Sunda' mornin' efter th' wife's gotten up.'

(2) Strictly to bet, but commonly used merely as a strong form of affirmation. 'You'll wesh that mucky face, I *lay*, afore thow's owt to eat.'

(3) To *lay* a hedge is to half cut through the tall thorns near the root and bend them down in a horizontal position.

Lay his tongue to. 'He call'd me every mander o' thing he

could *lay his tongue to fra a cat to a dog,* i. e. all the foul words he was master of.

Layer [lair], i. e. *lair*, (1) the place where cattle lie. The land on which sheep are folded. 'The wetness of their *layer* . . . the scab, the rot, and every circumstance attend them which can delay their being profitable.'—Tho. Stone, *View of Agric. of Linc.* 1794, 62.

(2) A stratum of rock, clay, or earth.

Leachewhite. 'Lairwhite, Lecherwite, and Logergildum . . . a fine or custom of punishing offenders in adultery and fornication, which privilege did anciently belong to the Lords of some manors in reference to their villains and tenants.'—Blount's *Law Dict.* ed. 1717. (Obsolete.) 'Al maner of seruices of the Tennantes, there Marriages *Leachewhites*, Marchcates . . . '—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537, in *Pro. Soc. Ant.* ij series, vol. iv. p. 416.

Lead, v. to carry by cart or wagon. 'We can't *lead* wheat to-day, th' stroa's as wet as thack.' 'To *leade* the meadow awaye there growing, accordinge to þe custome there used.'—Agreement betw. Prior of Malton and par. of Winterton, 1456, in *Archæologia*, xl. 238.

Lead-eater [led-eetur], India-rubber.

Leader, a tendon in the limbs.

Leadings, the price for carting anything; e. g. a house is said to have cost such a sum 'including *leadings*.'

Leaf, Leaf-fat, the inner fat of a pig, duck, or goose. 'What a fine goose that is o' thine; why, it hes a *leaf* like a pig.'

Lean-to, a building at the side of another, whose roof leans

against the main building. 'A lode of hey lyyng in a leyn to ij'.—*Inventory of Walter Mauw of Ripynghale*, 1542.

Leap, (1) a wicker basket for catching eels.

(2) A largo basket used for carrying 'cut-meat.'—*Isle of Axholme*. Cf. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16.

Leaping-bar, a bar fixed loosely on two posts, over which horses are taught to leap. The bar is commonly surrounded with thorns or branches of furze, sometimes with the skins of hedgehogs, for the purpose of pricking the horses if they touch it.

Learn, v. to teach. See *Larn*. On the font at Bradley in this county is inscribed 'Pater noster, ave Maria and criede, *Leren* yo chyld yt es nede;' where, however, *leren* is the old transitive verb, meaning to make to learn. The inscription is of the same age as the font, that is, about the year 1500.

Leas, s. pl. the annular marks of year-growth in the trunk of a tree.

Leastways, adv. at least. (Common in London.)

Leather, v. to beat.

Leather-head, a blockhead.

Leave hold, Leave go, v. to let go.

Leck, v. (1) to leak.

(2) To bail water.

Leck-bowl, a tool used for baling water over a cradge, or small dam, to enable a drain to be cleansed.

Leck on, v. to pour on; a term in brewing.

Ledge, the horizontal bar of a gato.

Lee, a lie.

Lee, v. to lie; to tell lies.

Leet on, v. (1) to light on.

‘Where did ta *leet* on that piece o’ owd coin?’

(2) To settle as a bird or insect. ‘Th’ black-heads *leeted* on th’ grun’ i’ ower hoam cloas, so as it was nigh white ower wi’ ’em.’

Leets, s. pl. the lights; the lungs. ‘Mester alus gives th’ liver an’ *leets* to poor folks.’

Left-handed friend, an enemy.

Left to his sen. (1) A person is said to be *left to his* or *her sen* who does something remarkably foolish. ‘I should nivver hev thout Mr . . . wod ha’ been so *left to his sen* as to let . . . build a house for him. I dar n’t hev trusted him to build a pig-sty.’—May 15, 1855.

(2) Left by himself. ‘He got foul wi’ me, so I put on my hat an’ *left* him *to his sen*.’

Leg tired, very tired.

Lend, v. to give; commonly used either in irony or anger. ‘I’ll *lend* ye summats you’ll not like if ta comes slivein’ aboot here agean.’

‘Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behinde,
Lent him leyd on the flore
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.’
Sir Tho. More, *Workes*, 1557, iii.

Lerry, (1) a whim, a fancy.

(2) A fib.

Lessin [les’in], a lesson.

Let, pt. t. of *light*, in the sense to alight. ‘A swarm o’ bees *let* on one o’ them stowps in that fence round th’ walnut tree, an’ I made my sen sewer our missus wod nivver get ower her confinement; howmswever she did.’ Also of *light*, to illuminate. ‘I dreant that all th’ chech was *let* up wi’ wax can’les.’—*Margaret Richards*, *Northorpe*, 1843.

Let drive, (1) v. to begin anything energetically.

(2) To strike out with the fists, or to kick as a horse.

Let in, v. to deceive, to cheat.

Let into, v. to attack fiercely. ‘Them craws is *lettin’ into* th’ taties i’ th’ Nathan Land aboon a bit.’ ‘If thoo *lets into* th’ bairn i’ that way, I’ll fetch policeman to tha.’

Let out, v. (1) to let anything by the day or week. ‘He *lets* his hosses *out* to do fallerin’.

(2) To tell something secret. ‘Jim got mad, so he *let out* th’ whole consarn.’

Lev, pt. t. of *live*. ‘We *lev* at Howsham then.’

Levels, the Level of Hatfield Chace. ‘This person lived upon the *Levels*.’—*Archaeologia*, xl. 225.

Lew, interj. a word used in driving geese.

Ley [lai], unenclosed grass-land. It seems to mean land that has once been ploughed and afterwards *laid* down to grass. ‘One of the common fields called the *Leys*, in the Ings, has not been plowed within memory. . . . On the North and South Cliffs are several commons called the Old *Leys* and Lodge *Leys*, which were formerly plowed; but by length of time are become unknown land, and are therefore stocked by Gaits like the other commons.’—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Liable, adj. likely. ‘Jaek’s a good sort on a chap, but very *liable* to get fresh. He’s been fined fo’ty-three times for gettin’ drunk.’—*Messingham*, Aug. 1875.

Lick, v. (1) to beat.

(2) To surpass, to excel. ‘Well! this *licks* all I ivver seed or heard or read on i’ all my born days.’

Lickspittle, a parasite, a sycophant.

Lidyate, a gate between ploughed land and meadow, or pasture and ploughed land, in an open field. A gate at the entrance of a village used to hinder cattle from straying from the unenclosed fields or commons among the houses. (Obsolescent.) 'That euerie man shall make ther *lydyates* sufficient before St Markes day in payne of euerye one found in the same default iij' iiij'.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1578. See Halliwell's *Dict. sub voc. Lidgitts*.

Lie [lei], (1) urine. 'Sciatica . . . apply flannels dipt in stale *lie*, boil'd with salt, as hot as you can bear, for an hour.'—[John Wesley's] *Primitive Physic Vedit*, p. 94.

(2) Water in which wood ashes have been boiled to soften it for washing purposes.

Lief, adv. soon; equivalent to 'as soon as.' Thus 'I'd as *lief* ev' that,' or 'I'd as *lief* hev one as t'other.'

Liever, adv. rather. 'I'd *liever* marry a bozzil then a proud stuck-up thing like her.'

Lift, (1) literally, help in lifting anything, as 'Noo then, give us a *lift* wi' this here stoan;' but frequently used for assistance of any kind. 'I wish, Squire, you'd gie me a *lift* wi' C. . . D. . . , he awes me four pund, an' we'nt pay a fardin'.'—Aug. 28, 1876. 'I once gev owd B. . . a *lift* i' my gig doon agean Squire Healey's, but th' missis was that mad I nivver dost do it no more.'

(2) Half of a round of beef.

Lift, to be in great profusion; said of living things.

'Th' meat *lifts* wi' mawks,'

'Th' bed *lifts* wi' lops.'

Lig, v. to lie, to lay. 'He call'd me all th' foul names he could

lig his tongue to.' 'I'll *lig* this stick about thee back.'

Lig-abled, a sluggard.

Lig down. A woman is said to be 'go'in' to *lig* her sen *down*' when she is about to be confined.

Lig on, v. to lay on. '*Lig on* all thee hardness.'

Lig out, v. (1) to prepare a corpse for burial.

(2) To expend.

Light, v. to alight, as a bird or insect does. See *Lite*.

Light-cakes, s. pl. bread-cakes, i. e. cakes made of fermented dough taken off the paste which is about to be baked into bread.

Light cart, a spring-cart.

Light-dumpling, dumpling made of light dough; that is, paste made with yeast.

Lightfoot house, a cottage on the common between Ashby and Yaddlethorpe, which is said to have been held by the tenure of burning a light at night, for the guidance of travellers. A family of the name of *Lightfoot* is believed to have taken the name from having had the charge of this light.

Light upon, or **Light on**, v. to find, to hit upon. 'I *lighted on* it [a flint arrow-head] as I was walkin' over th' top o' Manton common.'—1847. 'You can hardly open Mr Symonds's volume without *lighting on* some incident, or trait of character in which man's elementary power to be, to think, to do, shows forth emphatically.'—*The Academy*, 31 July, 1875, p. 105.

Lights, s. pl. lungs.

Lightsome, adj. (1) well lighted. 'Th' gas maks th' chappil strange an' *lightsome*. I wish we'd hed it years sin'.'

(2) Cheerful, gay, lively.

Like, a termination equivalent to *ly*, being another form of A.S. *lic*, as *wetlike*, *winterlike*. Cf. Robinson's *Whitby Glossary*, E. D. S. *sub voc.*

Like, adj. and adv. (1) likely. 'Very *like* I may, but I'm not sure.'

(2) Compelled. 'I've gotten a summons fra th' magistrate, an' shall be *like* to go whether I will or no.'

Likecase, adv. also, in the same manner as. 'They chucked th' watter-tub ower, *likecase* they brok' th' tap on it.' 'payd wytsonday for ij ponde soper for wecheng cherche clothes iij^d.' 'paid at lammes *lykecase* iij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1534.

Liken'd, Liken'd o', phr. likely, nearly, in danger of. 'I'd *liken'd* to hev been loek'd oot all neet.' 'I'd *liken'd o'* bein' drowned once in crossin' th' Trent at Burringham in owd George time.' 'We'd *liken'd o'* hev in a lot o' kitlins i' our best bed.'—April 29, 1876.

Liking, on. A servant, or an animal *on liking* is one taken on trial.

Lillylow, (1) a bright flame. 'When we got there, there was five corn-stacks all in a *lillylow*.'

(2) The quivering in the flesh which takes place when cold hands are held close to a fire.

Limber, Limmock, adj. flexible, pliable.

Linch, a balk in a field; A.S. *hline*. (Obsolete.) 'The lands in the fields are called dales and the *linches* or green strips on each side are called marfurs or meerfurrows.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Lincosheer, Linkisheer, Lincolnshire.

'What a wonderful country is *Linkisheer*,
Where the pigs shit soap and the cows shit fire.'

The allusion is to the practice of using pig-dung instead of soap in washing clothes, and cow-dung as fuel. Both these practices, if now obsolete, have become so in very recent days.

Line, (1) flax. 'That none shall breacke no hempe nor *lyne* in no howse beinge dried by the fier oven or chimney in paine of cuerie defalte xii^d. It is laid in paine that no man shall lye hemp nor *line* neare no chimney, by the space of twoe yeares in paine of cuerie defalte xii^d.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1581. 'The tempering of steel materials for the purpose of dressing *line*.'—James Taylor of Crowle, *Travels in Upper Canada*, 74.

(2) The worked fibre of flax.

(3) The lime-tree.

Line, v. to copulate; said of dogs only.

Line-breaks, a flax-brake; a machine for dressing flax. 'One dishbench 2 old kitts 1 pare of *line brackes* 3^s 4^d.'—*Inventory of William Gunnas of Keadby*, 18 Sep. 1685.

Line-dykes, ditches where *line* is steeped. See *Line*.

Linemen, (1) persons who take land for a single season for the purpose of growing flax.

(2) Men who work flax.

Ling, heather of any sort.

Ling-besoms, s. pl. brooms made of heather.

Links, s. pl. strings of sausages.

Lin-pin, Lim-pin, Link-pin, the lynch-pin of a wheel.

Lints, s. pl. lentils, tares, vetches.

Liquor, (1) the wort in brewing.

(2) Strong drink of any kind, most commonly spirits.

Liquor, v. to drink strong drink, more especially spirits. 'I was *liquord* soundly; my guts were rine'd for the heavens.'—Marston, *What you will*, Act III. sc. i.

Lisk, the flank.

List, v. to enlist.

Listen at, v. to listen to. '*Listen* at th' rain, how it's beatin' upo' th' slates.'

Listing, list, the border of cloth.

Lite, the act of waiting for a person or thing. 'I'd a strango long *lite* for your parshill.'

Lite [leit], v. to wait. 'I've been *litiin'* on ye for th' last hour.' '*Lite* a bit; I'm comin' when I've laced my boots.' Cf. Icel. *leita*, to seek.

Little devil, a small black beetle of the genus *Goërius*, which turns up its tail when touched or alarmed.

Little fair day, the pleasure fair, or second day of the fair at Kirton-in-Lindsey and Glamford Briggs.

Little-house, **Little-lids**, a privy.

Little Jack. At Belton, in the Isle of Axholme, in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, there was an Easter Sepulchre 'with *litle Jack*.'—*Line. Ch. Goods*, 46. By this term was probably meant the little chest or box in which, during a part of holy week, the holy eucharist was reserved and enclosed within the sepulchre.

Little-London. There are a few cottages at the south end of the village of Messingham by the side of the road leading to Kirton-in-Lindsey, which go by the name of *Little-Lunnun*. The name is perhaps not very old, but they bore it in 1801. Clusters of houses near the villages of North Kelsey and Long Sutton in this county are called *Little-*

London, and there are places so named near Chichester, Kennington co. Oxford, Eastbourne co. Sussex, Scarrington co. Nottingham, Rawdon co. York, Finchfield co. Essex, Melton Mowbray co. Leicester, Southport co. Lancaster, and Sartfeld in the Isle of Man. See *Notes and Queries*, 5th S. iii. 514; iv. 36, 275. In the thirteenth century Saint Albans was called 'minor Londonia' on account of its strong fortification.—*Gesta Abbatum Mon. Sci. Albani*, i. 426 (Rolls Series). There is a parish in Lincolnshire, near Grantham, called Londonthorpe.

Live blood, sudden quivering of the flesh. 'That curious muscular sensation, or quiver, to which the vulgar give the name of *live blood*.'—B. W. Richardson, *Diseases of Modern Life*, 2nd edit. p. 163.

Liven, **Liven up**, v. to enliven, to inspire. 'I'd a glass o' gin, an' it *liven'd* me up finely.'

Liver, v. to deliver. 'Our teams hes gone '*liverin'* taties.' 'When *liverin'* corn, rather than have help, he carried it all himself.'—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 35.

Liverable, adj. Potatoes which are fit for market are called '*liverable* stuff; the small and diseased potatoes which are not '*liverable* are called chats.

Liver of antimony, black antimony; a drug commonly used to make horses have fine coats. 'Do you ever use black antimony, or *liver of antimony*, with any of the horses?'—*Daily Telegraph*, 27 July, 1876, p. 3, col. 5.

Livery, adj. Clay or warp land is said to turn up *livery* when, on ploughing the soil, it is found to be sad and heavy, without tendency to crumble into mould.

Living water, a natural over-

- flowing spring, as distinguished from a well that has been dug.
- Load.** A *load* of corn is three strikes, *i. e.* twelve pecks. Corn is commonly sold by the *load* in Doncaster market, and it is the usual measure spoken of in the Isle of Axholme.
- Loadedn,** v. (1) loaded. 'I wen't hev *loaden'd* guns browt into th' hoose, we shall be hevin' somebody gettin' shutten else.'
- (2) *Laden.* 'Bill's keel's that *loadened* ye couldn't cram another tatie until her.'
- Loaf,** v. to loiter, to sponge on one's friends.
- Local,** a local preacher among any of the various Methodist bodies. A '*local*' preacher is a resident, who generally follows some other calling. A 'traveling' preacher is one who comes to reside in the neighbourhood for a limited period, and who devotes himself entirely to the ministry.
- Locker,** (1) a small box or chest.
- (2) A little box attached to the inside of a larger one. The old carved oak chests once common in farm-houses were usually furnished with one or more internal lockers.
- Locks,** s. pl. small pieces of dirty wool cut from sheep before they are shorn. They are washed and employed for stuffing for horse-collars, spinning into mop-yarn, and other such uses.
- Locks-and-keys,** s. pl. the seed-vessels of the ash and the sycamore. See *Keys*.
- Locust,** a cockchafer.
- Lodging-room,** a bed-room.
- Lodlum,** laudanum.
- Loft,** a gallery in a church or chapel.
- Loitch,** adj. cunning, clever; said of dogs. 'He's so *loitch* he'll meet th' owd hare at that there smuice suar eniff.'
- Long,** adj. tall. 'You're as ugly as you're *long,*' a common phrase used by mothers and nurses to children; intended as a censure for bad temper.
- Long gears,** s. pl. the traces of a cart or waggon.
- Long-headed, Long-crowned,** adj. clever, acute.
- Long hundred,** six score.
- 'Five score's a hundred
Of men, money, and pins;
Six score's a hundred
O' all other things.'
- 'Bladum ducentis ovibus per *majus centum.*'—Esholt Nunnery, undated charter, *Mon. Ang.* v. 472.
- Long life,** a pig's spleen.
- Long on,** prep. on account of.
- 'It was all *long on* her that I lost my place.'
- 'And when I lay in dungeon dark
Of Naworth Castle, long months three,
Till ransom'd for a thousand mark,
Dark Musgrave, it was *long of* thee.'
- Scott, *Lay of Last Min.* V. xxix.
- Long run, i' the,** in the end.
- 'Leein' may do for a bit, but it'll ton out light *i' th' long run.*'
- Long-settle, Long-saddle,** a wooden seat with back and arms, like a sofa, once common in public-houses and farm-house kitchens.
- Long-sleeve hat,** a tall hat.
- Long-tongue,** (1) a tale-bearer.
- (2) A pig's spleen.
- Long-towel,** a jack-towel, an endless towel on a roller.
- Long ways, a,** adv. much. 'I don't think much to her, but she's a *long ways* better then her husband.'

Long ways on, phr. sharp, quick, precocious.

Look slippy, interj. make haste! go quick! 'All th' kye's i' th' gardin; *look slippy* an' dog 'em out.'

Loonging (*g* soft), adj. lounging. 'Thoo know'd th' coo would n't give no milk when thoo sell'd her me, thoo *loongin'* thief.'

Lop, a flea. A.S. *loppe*.

Lop, v. to pick off fleas. 'Ugh! thoo good fer nowt, go home an' *lop* th' cat.'

Lop-eared, adj. having large pendulous ears; said of rabbits.

Lopper, v. to curdle, to coagulate. 'Th' milk was all *lopper'd* wi' th' thunner.'—July 22, 1876.

Lost i' muck, or sometimes **Lost** only, said of a person or thing in a very filthy condition. 'When I com' th' whole hoose was *lost i' muck*.' 'Bless thee, bairn! why, thoo's clear *lost*; thoo looks as if ta'd been buried in a muck-hill.'

Lot, (1) an indefinite quantity. 'We've a goodish *lot* o' apples t' year, but nowt like what we hed last.'

(2) A certain defined portion of a drain or bank which is kept in repair by one person, or parish. 'The sewer of Ferry townes end shall be diked & . . . every man his owne closes, ditches, *lots* & common, as usually heretofore.' 'The Willowbeck & *lots* leading to the sewer aforesaid shall be sufficiently ditched.'—*Inq. of Sewers*, 1583, 8, 11.

Loup, a leap.

Loup, v. (1) to leap.

'And bigan til him to *loupe*.'
Havelok, 1801.

(2) To copulate; said of stallions.

Louping-pole, a leaping-pole. See *Loup*.

Louse [lous], adj. (1) loose.

(2) Disorderly, licentious.

(3) A person free from his apprenticeship, or a man or woman who has broken off from a matrimonial engagement, is said to be *louse*.

Louse [lous], v. to loose. 'Don't *louse* that dog, he'll be bitin' o' thee.' 'Arthur . . . came to the damoysell, where sheo was fast bounden to a tree and did *louse* her.'—*Arthur of Little Britain*, edit. 1814, 61.

Louse end. To be 'at the *louse end*' is to be without employment; unsettled, or dissipated.

Louse i' th' heft, *i. e.* loose in the handle. A person of a wild, profligate, or wasteful, disposition is called a *louse i' th' heft*. 'Jack's alust been a real *louse i' th' heft*, nivver easy but when he's flinging aither his awn or somebody else's money about.' 'Steven's never been converted; he's all *louse i' the heft* yet.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii. 115.

Louse out, v. to take a horse out of harness.

Lousing, a feast given by an apprentice when out of his time. See *Louse*.

Lousing time, loosing time, *i. e.* the time for people to leave a church, chapel, or school, or for horses or men to leave off work.

Lout, (1) a heavy, clumsy fellow; one who is very vulgar.

(2) A blow.

Louting, a thrashing. *Sexton*. 'Some lads is cobblin' at th' chesnut-tree by th' chech-yard yate.' *Squire*. 'Go tell 'em I'm comin' to give 'em a good *loutin*.'

Love begot, **Love bird**, **Love child**, a bastard.

Lover. A sure means how to know whether your *lover* be faithful. Take as many beans as you

are years old, put them on a fire-shovel, and place the shovel over a hot fire. Then say these words—

‘If you love me, crack and fly;
If you hate me, burn and die.’

If the greater number of the beans ‘crack and fly,’ without doubt he, or she, if it be a woman, is faithful; if the greater part burn without cracking, then is he or she unfaithful. Or if beans may not be come by, drop an apple-pip into the fire and say the above charm, and by its cracking, or being ‘snerrapped’ up by the heat without noise, you shall equally well know of your lover’s state.—*Mary Richards, Northorpe, 1850.*

Low, v. to blaze, to glimmer with heat. ‘Each individual brick shone and *lowed* with intense heat.’—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 197. ‘On All Hallow Even, the master of the family antiently used to carry a bunch of straw, fired, about his corne, saying:—

Fire and Red *low*
Light on my teen now.’

Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir Wm. Dugdale, edited by Wm. Hamper, 1827, p. 104.

Lowance, (1) allowance, *i. e.* beer allowed to workmen.

(2) Beer generally. ‘He’s hed his *lowance* ;’ said of a man who is rather tipsy.

Low-bell, a bell used for netting partridges at night. (Obsolete.) ‘Your *Low Bell*, which is a bell of such reasonable size, as a man may well carry in one hand, and haueing a deepe, hollow, and sad sound.’—*Gervase Markham, Hungers Prevention*, 93. Cf. *Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 237.

Low-lived, of base propensity. ‘He’s a real *low-lived* chap, fit for nout at all but drinkin’ and swaggerin’ about his brass.’

Low-towns, the name given by

Barton people to the villages on the hill-side, as Ferriby, Horkstow, &c.

Lozenge, a lollipop, sweetmeat made of treacle, &c., whether in the form of *lozenges*, lumps, or sticks.

Lubber, a blockhead, a clumsy person.

Luck - money, earnest - money ; money given to fasten a bargain.

Luddington.

‘*Luddington*, poor people ; With a stoan chech an’ a wooden steeple.’

The stone church and the wooden steeple have both been replaced by a modern structure.

Lug, (1) the ear ; (2) the ear of a mug or pitcher.

Lug, v. to pull, haul, or drag along. ‘He’d gotten such an a load i’ th’ cart, that th’ ’os could scarce *lug* it.’ ‘I *lugged* him on by th’ arm.’ ‘Don’t *lug* my hair like that!’

Luggery-bite, a game boys play with fruit. ‘One bites the fruit and another pulls his hair, until he throws the fruit away.’—*Brogden’s Linc. Prov. Words, sub voc.* (See *Lug-and-a-bite* in *Halliwell*.)

Lumbered up. A room or yard is said to be *lumbered up* when it is over crowded with furniture or implements. ‘Deary me, we’re strange an’ *lumber’d up* ; one wod think we was a goin’ to hev an auction-sale.’

Lumbering, a beating.

Lumbersome, adj. lumbering, awkward, clumsy, heavy. ‘I reckon ’at drivin’ stakes wi’ mells into stathes is as *lumbersome* a job as there is for a man ; it shaks his airns so bad.’

‘Lasses is cumbersome,
Lads is *lumbersome*.’

Lumper, a man who helps to unload timber ships. So called because such workmen take their jobs by the *lump*.

Lumping, adj. great. 'She's a great, huge, *lumpin'* woman—weighs omust as much as a fat beast.' 'A *lumping* penny worth; Vilissimo pretio emptus.'—Rob. Ainsworth, *Lat. Dict.* 1783.

Lungious, adj. rough, violent, broad-built, strong, heavy. 'A little chaplike him hed no chanch wi' a great *lungious* feller like that.' 'That stoan is a strange *lungious* thing to shift.'

Lunkered, adj. tangled; said of the hair.

Lunnun [lun'un], London.

Lusk, an idle, worthless fellow. (Obsolete.) 'What thou great *luske* . . . art thou so farre spent that thou hast no hope to recover?'—Bernard, *Terence*, 113. 'I cannot sufficiently marueile, whither that idle *luske* could goe farre hence.'—*Ibid.* 141.

Lutha! interj. Look thou! 'Lutha, mun! she's off.'

Lythe [leidh], v. to thicken milk, soup, or broth with flour.

Macadam, granite broken small, used for mending roads. (Quite modern.)

Mad, adj. angry.

Mad dog. It is commonly believed that if a dog which is not mad bites a person, if the dog afterwards go mad, however long afterwards, the person bitten will die of hydrophobia.

Made wine, home-made wine.

Maggit, a magpie. Cf. *magot-pie*, *Macbeth*, III. iv. 125. 'You chitter like a *maggit*;' said to a very talkative person. Verses on seeing the magpie:—

'One for sorrow,
Two for mirth,
Three for a wedding,
Four for a birth.

Five for England
Six for France,
Seven for Scotland,
Eight for a dance.'

The four last lines are sometimes varied—

'Five for laughter,
Six for joy,
Seven for a girl,
Eight for a boy.'

And another version runs—

'Four for a death,
Five for a fiddle,
And six for a dance,
Seven for Spain,
And eight for France.'

Maggot, a whim, a fancy. 'There comes a *maggot* into his head to turn padder.'—*Abraham de la Pryme's Diary*, 76.

Maggot-headed, adj. whimsical, fanciful.

Magin, **Magil**, or **Maggle-moor**, a large piece of grass-land, part of the demesnes of the lord of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, in the parish of Corringham. It is now enclosed.

Maiden ash, an ash of the first growth, *i. e.* one raised from seed, not one that has grown from the 'stool' where a former tree has been felled. Cf. *Ground Ash*.

Maiden's light. A light so named was burnt before the Reformation in the church of Winterton. 'Item the Jewes light, the pas-call post the sepulchre, the *maydens lighte* were burned on the Anno 2 Eliz.'—Peacock, *Church Furniture*, 164.

Main, adv. very much, greatly. 'I'm *main* tired o' this huncht weather.' 'I should *main* like

to go to Lunnun if it was nobut to see th' Queen.'

Maister [maist'ur], (1) master.
(2) Husband.

Maister beast, the most powerful beast in a herd, and therefore, figuratively, the most influential man in a community. 'Most folks said B. . . . would win, but I alus said I should provo th' *maister beast* i' th' long run.'

Make, form, similitude. 'It was all *makes* an' shapes.' 'Max is th' very *make* of his granfather.'

Mak', Make, v. (1) to compel. 'If thoo says thoo wern't, I'll *make* thee.'

(2) To earn. 'He can *mak'* four shillin' a day at bankin'.'

(3) To fasten a gate or door. '*Mak'* th' yate efter thee or th' pigs will be i' th' gardin.'

Make away with, phr. to destroy, to misappropriate. 'My maister hed a leather pitcher mounted wi' silver, but he tore th' bindin' off an' *made away wi'* it.'—*Clarke, Ashby*, 1850. A person who takes his own life is said to '*make away wi'* his sen.'

Make bold, v. to presume. 'I've *made bold* to ride doon your bank wi'out axin'.'

Make count on, v. to reckon upon. 'I alus *made count o'* hevin' sixty secks o' flukes an acre to sell, but if I've twenty t' year that's what.'

Makes and shapes. 'It's all *makes and shapes*;' said of anything which is very irregular or ill formed. 'What sort on a thing is a reaper like? Why, if thoo hes n't seen one I can't tell thee, for it's all *makes and shapes*, anearly.'

Make-shift, a substitute.

Make up to, v. (1) to court, to make love to.

(2) To flatter, to please, for a selfish reason.

Make wark, v. to do damage. 'Them pigs o' thine hes *made* strange *wark* among my taties.'

Malancholy, adj. melancholy.

Malice, v. to bear malice to any one. 'They say he *maliced* him for years.'

Malt-comb, the dried sprouts, refuse used by some people to pack bacon in to keep flies away.

Malt-quæarns [mault-kwi'h'rnz], s. pl. (1) stones for grinding malt.

(2) A mill with steel crushers for the same purpose.

Mamwells, land at Winterton.

Management, yard manure, as distinguished from guano and artificial manures. 'It was n't that bowt stuff fra Lunnun, it was th' *management* he put in that made his taties grow.'—*Yaddlethorpe*, 1874.

Mand, Maund, a basket. (Obsolete.) 'For a *mand* ffor hallybred ij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1546. 'A markett *maunde* with a coveringe.'—Boston Guild Inv. 1534, in Peacock's *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, 188. 'For a *maunde* to deyll halybrede.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* 1522. [1569] 'More willing to help in carrying a *maund* of earth in my hand than a satchel of books on my shoulder.'—Palmer, *Perlust. Yarmouth*, iii. 24.

Mander [mand'ur], manner, kind. 'I could n't think what *mander* o' thing it was comin' when fost I seed a traction engine.'

Mandrake, (1) white bryony.

(2) Quacks profess to sell something they call 'the true *mandrake*.' They tell their dupes that it is a specific for causing women to conceive. Similar stories are told by them of its nature and

properties to those recorded by the old writers on Herb-lore. The narratives are commonly received with implicit faith. 'There hath been many ridiculous tales brought vp of this plant, whether of old wiues or some runnagate Surgeons or Physicke-mongers I know not. . . . They adde further, that it is neuer or very seldome to be found growing naturally but vnder a gallowes, where the matter that hath fallen from the dead body hath giuen it the shape of a man; and the matter of a woman, the substance of a female plant; with many othersuch doltish dreames. They fable further and affirme, That he who would take up a plant thereof must tie a dog therunto to pull it vp, which will giue a great shreeke at the digging vp; otherwise if a man should do it, he should surely die in short space after. Besides many fables of louing matters, too full of scurrilitie to set forth in print, which I forbear to speake of.'—Gerade's *Herbal*, p. 351, 1636. One of the latest eastern travellers met with the story at Orfa. 'The pacha told me of a curiosity to be seen at Orfa, about which they relate a story worthy of the days of Herodotus. This curiosity consisted of two small figures, made of a peculiar shrub, partly trained, and twisted and partly cut into the form of a man and woman, very rudely done, and stained over to give them the appearance of having grown in that shape. The man who sold these articles declared that they grew in a field far away from there, and that any one trying to draw one out of the ground would be killed, by the noise they made, so that the inhabitants, in order to obtain them, tied a dog by a string to each figure, and then went a long distance off. As soon as the dog

pulled the string and drew the creature out of the ground the noise it made killed the dog, and the men coming up secured the curiosity.'—Geo. Smith, *Assyrian Discoveries*, 1873-4, p. 161.

Mang, v. to break in pieces, to mangle.

Mangles, s. pl. mangold wurzel.

Mangment, anything mangled or broken in pieces. 'I niuver seed such an a *mangment* i' my life.'

Mangy [main'ji], adj. (1) having the mange.

(2) Ill-conditioned, dirty, foul.

Man-keen, Man-fond, adj. libidinous. See *Fellow-fond*.

Manner, yard-manure, as distinguished from artificial manures. 'Wee do lay in payne that no inhabitant shall bring his *manner* into the streete.'—*Gainsburgh Town Records*, 1661, Stark's *Hist.* 261.

Manners, behaviour, conduct, deportment. 'Thoo mun leave a bit for *manners*' sake;' said to a greedy child. 'Noo then, bairn, where's your *manners*?' said by a parent to a child who neglects to make a bow to the squire or the clergyman.

Mannuel Briggs, or Manniwell Brig, a bridge over Bottesford Beck in the township of Ashby.

Manty-maker (mantua-maker), a dress-maker.

Man wi' th' red collar, a sheriff's officer.

Marchant, a merchant.

Marchet, Merchet, a tax paid by bondmen and manorial tenants, who were not free, for the right of giving their daughters in marriage. (Obsolete.) *Marcheats* are mentioned among other rights conveyed in a lease of the manor of Scotter, 1537; and in the court roll of that manor for

1519 we find Alice Overye 'filia Willielmi Overy nativi domini' seeking licence from the lord 'spontanie & voluntarie maritari,' which she received, ' & dat domino de *marcheta* ut in capite,' *i. e.* five shillings.

Marcy [maarsi], merey.

Mare. To know whether a *mare* be with foal or not: 'Take a mouthful of water and spit it violently into the *mare's* ear; if she be with foal, she will shake her head only; if she be not, she will shake her whole body.'—16 November, 1854.

Marfur [maarfur], a meere-furrow, q. v.

Market-stead, market-place. 'A certaine friend of mine brought mee erewhile from the *market-stead* hither.'—Bernard's *Terence*, 289.

Market-stuff, marketings. (1) Anything that is sold in a market, but more especially vegetables.

(2) The larger potatoes, when they have been sorted for market, by having the chats (q. v.) picked out from among them.

Marl. (1) On the wolds, *marl* is used as equivalent to chalk. In other districts, it signifies hard clay. The properties of *marl* as a fertilizer are thus set forth in rhyme:—

'If you *marl* land, you may buy land;

If you *marl* moss, there is no loss;

If you *marl* clay, you fling all away.'

(2) Tarred string.

Marnum Hole, the south-west.

Marnum Hole is generally used in relation to rainy weather. 'We hev'n't done wi' downfall yet, th' wind's gotten into *Marnum Hole* agen.' The allusion is probably to the village of Marnham, near Tuxford in Nottinghamshire. People at Brigg speak

of *Ketton Hole* [*i. e.* Kirton-in-Lindsey], and at West Halton of *Wrawby Hole*, in a similar manner. 'In Leyland hundred in Lancashire "Bosco Hole" is spoken of in exactly the same way, and Burscough the place intended, also lies to the south-west.'—*Notes and Queries*, 4th S. v. 432.

Marquerry, (1) arsenic; lit. mercury. 'I alus dress my seed-wheat wi' *marquerry*, it's best thing there is agean smut.'

(2) 'Mercury,' *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*, boiled and eaten like spinach.

Marriage. If a person takes his future wife, from her home, naked out of a window, or with her shift on only, it is believed he will be free from her debts after *marriage*. The editor has heard of several cases where this has been done.

Marriage-lines, marriage-certificate.

Marsh, low land, subject to inundation, but not so low as to be worthless for grain crops or pasture. The *marshes* in this neighbourhood frequently form the boundaries of parishes. In 1562 the manor court of Bottesford forbade under penalty of *iiij' iiij^d* any one to keep his sheep 'infra communem pasturam vocatam lea *Marshe*, preterquam signatur cum metis.' This *marsh* yet bears the old name, though now enclosed; it is on the extreme south of the parish immediately adjoining Bottesford Beck, which is the boundary between that parish and Messingham.

Mart, a fair so called held at Gainsburgh on the 9th of October and the Monday in Easter week.—Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.* 100. 'A *mart* is a great fair holden every year, derived a *merce*, be-

cause merchandises and wares are thither abundantly brought.'—Coke's *Institutes*, 1681, Part II. p. 221.

Martlemas, Martinmas; the feast of St Martin, November 11. Old Martinmas day is the time commonly observed by the people. 'Smoak preserveth flesh; as we see in bacon, and neats tongues and *Martlemas* beef.'—Viscount St Albans, *Sylva Sylvarum*, 1664, century iii. 350.

Marvil, (1) marble.

(2) A marble such as children play with.

Marygowd [marr'igoud], mari-gold.

Mash, Mas', v. to smash, to break. 'I 'd once a crate o' pots all *mus'd* to pieces i' gettin' 'em of o' th' packet.'

Mash, to pour a little water on tea-leaves, so as to expand them 'and fetch the goodness out,' before filling the tea-pot up with water.

Mash-fat, Mash-tub, a brewing-tub. 'A lead, a *mashe-fatt*, a *gyl-fatt*, with a sooe, xv.'—*Inventory of Roland Staveley of Gainsburgh*, 1551.

Maslin, Meslin, blendcorn, wheat and rye mixed. (Obsolescent.) See Du Fresne, *Gloss. sub voc.* Mixtum, Mestillium, Mestolium.

'The t' one is commended for grain,

Yet bread made of beans they do eat;

The t'other for one loaf hath twain,

Of *meslin*, of rye or of wheat.'
Tusser, c. liij. 23.

'Item 12 quarters of malt or there aboutes with 2 quarters of *marshlin*, xv.'—*Inv. of Thomas Teanby of Barton-on-Humber*, 1652, *Gent. Mag.* 1861, ii. 506.

Massacree [mas'akree], massacre.

Massy [mas'i], mercy. See *Marcy*.

Massy 'pon us all, *i. e.* (Lord have) mercy upon us all; an exclamation of grief.

Matler, match, form, similitude. 'They 're the very *matler* of one another, as like as two peys.'

Matter, an uncertain number. 'I don't know reightly how many there was, maybe a *matter* of two score.'

Matter, v. to like, to approve. 'Steam cultivators is all very well for th' hill-side, but I *matter* 'em nowt for law-land.'

Matterless, adj. of no consequence. 'It's *matterless* which way you tak' th' watter, for be it how it may, my land is alust flooded.'—*Burringham*, Dec. 10, 1875.

Matters. (1) *A.* 'How's Mary to-day, John?' *B.* 'Thank ye, mum, she's no *matters*,' *i. e.* she is poorly.

(2) *A.* 'How are you off for gooseberries t' year?' *B.* 'We've no *matters*,' *i. e.* very few.

(3) 'No great *matters*,' *i. e.* nothing out of the common way. 'They've built a new cheek at Burringham, but it's no *great matters*.'

Mattled, adj. mottled.

Mattock, an instrument similar to a pick, but with one of its ends formed like an axe or adze, used for stubbing hedges and the roots of trees.

Mauger, Maugre, prep. in spite of. 'There's a right of way by th' milner's trod, and I'll go by it when I want, *mauger* the teeth of all the lords and squires in Linkisheer.'—1853. 'William Tyrwhytt saed, nay, yt ys my røwme, and I wyll haue yt *maugry* of thy hede.'—*Linc. Star Chamber Proceedings*, temp. Hen. VIII., *Pro. Soc. Ant. S. II.* iv. 321. 'Løke we then to heuently

- things and godly . . . to be drawn slumbering and sleping *magrey* our teth.'—Sir Tho. More's *Workes*, 1557, p. 11. 'You haue got you a house and wife & children and all *maugre* your father's heart.'—Bernard's *Terence*, 84. Cf. *Twelfth Night*, III. i. *Faerie Queene*, III. 5, vii.; V. 1, xxix.; VI. 4, xl.—*Havelok*, 1128, 1789.
- Maul**, (1) a heavy wooden mallet.
(2) The mallow.
- Maul**, v. to beat. 'He got agate o' feightin' in a public-hoose at Scunthrup, an' th' iron-stone men *maul'd* him sorely.'
- Maunder**. See *Maud*.
- Maunder**, v. to mutter, to complain. 'He's been *maunderin'* all th' mornin' about summats that happen'd twenty year sin'.' Cf. *Antiquary*, ch. xxii.
- Maunge**, the mange; a disease in dogs.
- Maw** [mau], v. to mow. 'You'll hev to give five shillin' an acre for th' seeds close *mawin'*.'—July, 1875. *Circa* 1520. 'Payd for *mauyng* of þe kerkgarþes xvj^d & *makyng* of saym vij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* p. 14.
- Mawk** [mauk], a maggot. 'He look'd as white as a *mawk*;' said of any one who looks unhealthily pale. 'She was that mucky she niver reightled oot her hair fra one month end till another, an' i' them days women wor poother, so i' summer-time it used to get full o' grut huge *mawks*.' Cf. *Leel. maðkr*, a maggot, a grub.
- Mawk-fly**, a blue-bottle fly.
- Mawkin** [mauk'in], a scarecrow; an effigy of a man or woman, made of old clothes, stuffed with straw, put up in fields to scare birds. 'He's more like a *mawkin* than a man.'—Nov. 7, 1874. 'Whatthou luskedost thou think
- to fight with a *mawkin* that thou bringest it hither?'—Bernard, *Terence*, 150.
- Mawmy** [maum'i], adj. vapid, tasteless; applied to meat, fruit, &c.
- Mawping** [maup'in], adj. moping, suffering from melancholy.
- Mawps** [maups], a silly person.
- May**, the blossom of the hawthorn.
'They buried him when the bonny *may*
Was on the flow'ring thorn,
And she wak'd him till the forest
gray
Of every leaf was shorn.'
Bartram's Dirge, Life of Rob. Surtees, 241.
- May-banks**, several banks so named within the Ancholme level.
- May Dyke**, a road between Amcotts and Garthorpe, in the Isle of Axholme.
- May be**, adv. perhaps.
- May tree**, the whitethorn. *Cru-taegus Oxyacantha*.
- Maying**, (1) playing at May-games.
(2) Wheat is said to go a *may-ing* when the growing crop looks yellow about the middle of the month of May.
- Maze**, v. to frighten, to astonish. Cf. *Northern Farmer*.
- Mazes** [maiz'ez], ox-eyes, large daisies; *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.
- Mazzen**, **Mazzle** [maz'n, maz'l], v. to stupefy, to make dizzy.
- Mead** [meed], a meadow.
- Meadow-creak**, the corn-crake, or landrail; *Ortygometra Crex*.
- Meagrims**, (1) freaks, oddities.
(2) Pain in the stomach.

Meal, (1) flour, and more especially coarse flour.

(2) The yield of milk from a cow given at one time. Milk is said to be two, three, or four *meals* old; that is, two, three, or four half days have passed since it was milked. The pansions in which the milk is kept have each a chalk mark put on them every morning and night, so that their age may be known. 'They do say that owd Miss M. . . was that near while she kep' her milk fourteen *meal* owd.'—*W. S., Ashby*, 1855.

Meal-ark, a meal-bin.

Mealy, floury, said of potatoes.

Mealy-mouthed, adj. delicate of expression; timid in giving an opinion.

Mean, adj. (1) shabby, stingy.

(2) Of value, worth consideration. 'You may get a few shillin's; but you'll not get owt to *mean* onything out on him.'

Meant [mi'h'nt], the meaning of. 'I seed a deal o' things belongin' to ships when I went to Hull, last pottery fair, but what was th' *meant* o' most part on 'em I could n't larn.'

Meat, (1) food. Cf. *Psalm* cxlv. 15, *Prayer-book*.

(2) An ox or sheep, when fit for the butcher, is called *meat*. 'Them sheep may go to Wakefield as soon as you like, they're *meat* onny time.'

Meat and drink, phr. 'Malis gaudet . . . It's *meate and drinke* to him to do mischief.'—Bernard's *Terence*, 62.

Meat-board, a board on which food is dressed. 'On copbord on *meyt bord* & a chair vj' viij^d.'—*Inventory of Ric. Allele of Scaltherop*, 1551.

Meed, deserts, reward; commonly in a bad sense. 'He's gotten

sarv'd reight; that was just th' *meed* for him.' 'And the samo laws and ordinances, to your cunning, wit, and power, cause to be put in due execution, without favour, *meed*, dread, malice, or affection. So God you help and all Saints.'—*Bill of Sewers*, xxiii. Hen. VIII. chap. V. *Book of Oaths*, 1715, 204. Used in a bad sense in *Havelok*, 2402.

Meere, Mere [meer], a mark or boundary of any kind between one person's land and another's, or between one parish or township and another. 'Of Richard Welborne for plowing vp the kings *meere* balk.'—*Kirton - in - Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1630. 'Where a person knows his own land by *meres* or boundaries.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton - in - Lindsey*, 1787. A road dividing the parish of Winterton from that of Winterringham is called the *mere*.

Meerebalk, lit. a mere-balk (see *Meere*); a strip of unploughed land between one property and another in an open field.

Meerefurrow, Marfur, a boundary furrow in an open field.

Meerehole, a place on the bank of the Trent between the townships of East Butterwick and Burringham, where the river-bank broke and caused a great inundation in the middle of the last century.

Meerestone, a boundary stone.

Meerestowp, a boundary post.

Meet-her-i'-th'-entry-kiss-her-i'-th'-buttery, the pansy; *Viola tricolor*.

Meg, an ugly or ill-dressed person. 'An old *meg*! what's she come here for to-day?'—*Nor-thorpe*, 1837. 'She's th' queerest owd *meg* I ivver seed; I should tak' her for a scare-craw if she was n't alus a singin' out to th' lasses.'—*Messingham*, 1860.

- Meg-ullat, Mag-ullat**, an owl. 'Every *meg-ullat* thinks her awn bubs best.'
- Melch**, adj. mild, soft, damp; used with regard to the weather. 'There's a deal o' folks is badly, an' it's all thruf this *melch* weather.' 'We're havin' a *melch* back-end; so we shall hev' a huncht spring.'
- Mell**, a mallet. See *Mell-head*.
- Mell**, v. to hammer with a *mell*.
- Meller**, adj. mellow. Good and tender meat is spoken of as *meller*. 'That Scotch beast 'll mak' *meller* beef when he's killed.'
- Mell-head**, a very stupid person. 'Thoo's a strange *mell-head*, thoo nivver listens to what nobody says to thee.' 'He's gotten a head an' so hes a *mell*' is a common form of expressing contempt for one who is regarded as very dull or unintelligent. See *Mell*.
- Men and horses**. When soil is of a very good, rich nature, it is said to be 'such fine land that it'll graw *men an' horses*, anearly.'
- Mense**, the freshness or gloss on anything. 'That black velvet coat o' mine 'll wear a long time yet, but all th' *mense* hes gone of on it.'
- Mensful** [*mens'fuol*], adj. decent, orderly.
- Mercury**. See *Marquerry*.
- Meslin**. See *Maslin*.
- Meslins**, measles.
- Mess**, (1) dirt, disorder.
(2) A large quantity of anything. 'I'll lay in your castle a fine *mess* of gold.'—*A new song called Skewball*, 18th cent.
- Messengers**, s. pl. little clouds sailing below big ones, thought to be a sign of rain.
- Mester**, (1) master.
(2) Husband.
- Metal**, cast-iron. 'It's not iron, sir, it's nowt but a owd piece of *metal*.' Said of the cast-iron bottom of a fire-grate.
- Mew**, pt. t. mowed. The phrase 'I *mew* the grass' may be heard also in *Cumbs*.
- Mice**. Fried *mice* are believed to be a cure for hooping-cough. The editor has known this reputed specific tried by a person in a respectable social position, within the last few years.
- Mich**, adj. much. 'I did n't know *much* about it; I was nobbut a lad then.'—*Scunthorpe*, Oct. 6, 1875. See *Mik* in *Havelok*, 2342.
- Mickleholme**, land in the parish of Appleby.
- Micklow-hill** (Mickle-how), a place in the parish of Messingham, 1825.
- Midden**, a dung-heap.
- Midder** [*mid'u*], a meadow.
- Middle-pole**, of a waggon. The gear which attaches the hind to the fore-wheels.
- Middling, Middlinish**, adj. (1) pretty well.
(2) Not very well. 'Good mornin', Mrs T. . . . how are you this mornin'?' 'Why, I'm in a *middlin'* way, thank ye [*i. e.* pretty well]. How's yourself, and how's Sarah Ann?' 'Why, I'm nobbut *middlin'*, [*i. e.* not very well] thank ye.'
- Midsummer**. The feasts at Thealby, Winterton, Crosby, Broughton, and other villages, which are held about *midsummer* time, are called *midsummers*, not feasts. Going out into the village at these times is called 'going into the *midsummer*,' or 'going a *midsummering*.'
- Miff**, a slight quarrel, a tiff.
- Miffle**, v. to shuffle. 'He *miffles* about so, you nivver know where you hev him.'

Milk-lead, a shallow leaden vessel for holding milk, with a hole in the centre, fitted with a plug having a long handle, so that the milk may be drawn off without disturbing the cream.

Milkness, whatever pertains to a dairy, the furniture and management thereof. 'I can give her a good character for everything, except she knows nowt about *milkness*.'

Milks, s. pl. milk-cows. 'John . . . gotten two real good *milks* to sell, but he wants a sight o' money for 'em.' 1601. 'That noe man put any *milkes* on the North Marsh, or in Humble Carre, but every man of his owne.'—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, in *Stark's Hist.* p. 92.

Milk-sile, a milk-strainer.

Miller's thumb. See *Milner's thumb*.

Mill-posts, **Mill-stowps**, s. pl. (1) the posts on which a wooden windmill is erected.

(2) Very thick legs. 'She's gotten two strange *mill-stowps* on her awn [of her own], sartanly.'

Miln, a mill. 'There used to be a wind-*miln* agean th' Messingham watter-*miln*, but she's been pulled doon most of thoty year.' 'Also they wynde-*mylne* of Scotter afforsayd.'—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537. Cf. *Ice. mylna*, a mill.

Milner's thumb, (1) a very common fossil in the Lias. The *Gryphæa incurva*. '1696 April 10 I was with an old experienced fellow to-day, and I was shewing him several great stones, as we walked, full of petrifyd shell-fish such as are common at Brumbe [Brumby] &c. He said he believed that they grew ith' stone, and that they were never fish. Then I ask'd him what they

call'd 'em: he answer'd, *milners thumbs*, and adds that they are the excellentest things in the whole world, being burnt and beat into powder for a horses sore back: it cures them in two or three days. He says that there has carryers' men come out of Yorkshire to fetch the fish thither for the said Purpose.'—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.). 90. 'Gryphites are provincially called *millers' thumbs*.'—W. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, 28. 'This stone is called Devil's-thumb in Warwickshire, and is reckoned a cure for hooping-cough.'—*Notes and Queries*, I. S. vii. 105.

(2) A flat hard boulder, sometimes of large size, found above the oolite.

Milner's trod, lit. miller's path; a now disused bridge-path, from Burton Stather to Brigg.

Minch, v. to mince.

Minch-pie, a mince-pie. It is said that *mince-pie* and *minch-pie* are not quite the same thing. *Minch-pies*, we are told, have meat in their composition; *mince-pies* have not. It is commonly believed that if you eat twelve mince-pies before Christmas day, you will enjoy twelve happy months in the coming year; but if you eat fewer, you will have only as many as the number of mince-pies you have eaten.

Mind, (1) inclination. 'I'm sleepy, I've a good *mind* to go to bed.' 'I've hairf a *mind* to sell them beas' next week.'

(2) interj. An injunction to remember. 'Dinner's at noon, now *mind!* we shan't wait.'

Mind on, v. (1) to remember. 'I've never seen him sin' that I *mind on*.'

(2) To bring to another's remembrance. 'He'd forgotten all about it till I *mind*ed him on.'

- Minniken**, adj. very small; as *minnken* pins (commonly 'mini-kin pins'), the least kind of pins commonly sold.
- Minster-hold**, land held on lease of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.
- Misbegot**, a bastard. Cf. *Antiquary*, chap. xiii. 24.
- Misfigure**, v. (1) to disfigure.
(2) To disguise. 'He may *misfigure* hissen next time as he likes, I shall know him.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, iii. 99.
- Mislest**, v. to molest.
- Mislike**, v. to dislike.
- Misreckon**, v. to miscalculate.
- Misteached**, ignorant, vicious.
- Miss**, a concubine.
- Miss**, v. not to grow, to fail; said of crops. 'The turnips have almost all *missed*.'—*E. S. P.* 1826.
- Missis**, (1) the mistress of a house.
(2) A wife. 'If I'm not at hoam, my *missis* 'll shaw you what you want.'
- Mistaen**, pp. mistaken.
- Mite**, a very little of anything. 'Give me a little deary *mite* o' saut.'
- Mitey** [meit-i], adj. having mites in it; said of cheese.
- Mittin** [mit'in], a thick leather glove, with one pouch for the thumb and another for the four fingers; worn upon the left hand by workmen when plashing hedges.
- Mitts, Mittins**, s. pl. gloves without fingers. See *Mittin*. 'His *mittons* are of blacko clothe.'—*John de Reeue*, Percy folio, ii. 586.
- Moaky**, adj. dull, hazy; said of the weather.
- Moa n't**, must not.
- Moat**, a pond near an ancient residence. The moats which have surrounded old houses are always called *moats*, but the word is extended to include fish-ponds, but only when of considerable antiquity.
- Mob-cap**, a woman's cap with coverings for the ears, and a lace or frilled border.
- Mock-mether-hauve**, an exclamation used to horses, meaning; To the left. [This apparently unintelligible phrase is possibly due to 'mog, come hither half,' *i. e.* move on (see *Mog*), come to the nearer side, *i. e.* to the left, if the driver be on that side, as seems to have been usual. In Surrey, they say 'mother, woot,' *i. e.* come hither, wilt thou (formerly *wolt* thou).—W. W. S.]
- Mog**, v. move on.
- Moil**, v. to toil. 'He's alus *moulin'* among th' muck like a moudiwarp.'
- Molding-table, Molding-board**, the table on which a baker forms his loaves. Cf. *Mou. Ang.* v. 485.
- Molly-noggin**, pres. part. haunting the company of loose women.
- Money**. 'He's no more *money* than a dog hes of a soul;' a strong form of expressing one's opinion of another's poverty.
- Money-grubber**, one whose whole thoughts are on saving and getting money.
- Monkey's cup**, a dished excrescence on the midrib of the leaf of a cabbage.—*Hardwick's Science Gossip*, Aug. 1875, 198.
- Mon't, Mun't**, v. must not.
- Mony**, adj. many.
- Moo** [moo], the bellow of an ox or cow.
- Moon**. It is a sign of storm when the moon 'ligs on her back,' and of rain when the

horns of the *moon* are turned down towards the earth. A similar notion to the last is mentioned by Rob. Southey, *Letters*, v. 341.

‘A Setterday’s *moon*

Come it once in seven year, it comes too soon,’

because it is believed that a Saturday *moon* is sure to be the precursor of a rainy week. ‘It’s a very good *moon*,’ *i. e.* there is plenty of moonlight.

Moon-eyed, adj. half-blind. Used with relation to horses.

Moonlight-flit, leaving a house or farm stealthily, commonly in the night, to escape payment of rent. ‘Walkden wished to have his rent before it was due that he might be safe against a *moonlight-flit*, that is, the departure of the tenants, with their goods, under shadow of night.’—A Lincolnshire Farmer, in *The Athenaeum*, Oct. 13, 1866, p. 474.

Moose [moos], a mouse. In *Camb.*, the plural is *mecs* [mees].

Moosy, adj. foggy.

Mooth [mooth], mouth. ‘He opens his *mooth* an’ lets it say what it likes;’ a remark made concerning a person, who talks, wildly, foolishly, or without due consideration.

Moozles, a stupid person, one who is very slow.

Mophrodite [mofrudeit], hermaphrodite.

Moppet, Mopsy, a term of endearment used to children.

Mopyarn, coarse wool spun for making mops.

Moreish [moarr’ish], adj. desiring more. ‘I feel *moreish* yet, I can tell ye. I’ve nobbut hed one pläatful.’

Morris-dancers, s. pl. persons who perform rude plays, now

much the same as plough-boys, though formerly there was a clear distinction.

Mortal, adj. ‘I shall do it any *mortal* how I can,’ *i. e.* I shall do it any way whatever.

Mosker, to decay, to crumble. ‘Th’ owd elmin-tree stump’s all *moskerin’* away.’

Mostlins [moast’lins], adv. mostly, commonly. ‘I *mostlins* go to cheeh in th’ afternoon and to chappil at neet.’ ‘I never in all my time know’d anybody to be walking in the churchyard at this time o’ night. They’ro *mostlins* scarred of it i’ th’ dark.’—*Yorkshire Mag.* May, 1873, p. 379.

Mot, the mark at which boys aim in playing at marbles, pitch-and-toss, quoits, &c.

Mother [mudh’ur], a filament in beer, vinegar, or other such fluids.

Mottal [mot’ul], the same as *mortal*, q. v.

Motter [mot’ur], (1) mortar used in building.

(2) A mortar for pounding.

Mottle-esh hill, a hill in the township of Raventhorpe near Brigg, so called from *Mottle* or *Mortal-ash* spring which is close by. No remarkable ash-tree has stood near there within human memory.

Motton, Morton, in the parish of Gainsburgh.

Moud, Moudiwarp, a mole. ‘I’ve catch’d *mouds* for you an’ your father better than thirty year, squire.’—1865. ‘We mun hev them *moudiwarps* kill’d upo’ th’ beck bank.’—1870.

Moud, v. to catch moles. ‘Ruslin’s th’ best hand at *moudin’* of any man I ever seed.’ 1633. ‘To William Creasie when he

- tooke the field to *moulde* vj^d.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*
- Mouldboard**, *i. e.* mould-board. The piece of wood above the breast of a plough.
- Mould-heap**, a mole-hill.
- Mounds** [moudz], earth, mould, soil.
- Mouser**. A cat which is skilful in catching mice, is called a good *mouser*.
- Mouse-trap**. 'He hes n't sense to bait a *mouse-trap*,' *i. e.* he is very foolish or weak.
- Howder**, v. to moulder, to crumble. See *Mulder*.
- Moysed**, amazed, bewildered. See *Maze*.
- Mrs Slarum**, the ghost of a woman in a stiff silk dress, said to inhabit the old hall at Northorpe.
- Much matter**, plr. a term of slight disapproval or of indifference. 'Some folks says he's a good preacher, but I don't *much matter* him.' 'I don't *much matter* hevin' to go to Winterton on a soft errand like that.'
- Much of a muchness**, much the same. (Perhaps general.) 'I don't know whether Bars or Jack hes it, they're *much of a muchness*.'
- Muck**, (1) mud.
(2) Fold-yard manure, not artificial manure.
(3) 'As happy as pigs in *muck*' means having your fill of sensual pleasure.
- Muck cheap**, very cheap.
- Muckender** [muk'endur], a pocket-handkerchief. 'Wipe your nose: fie, on your sleeve! where's your *muckender* your grandmother gave you?'—Marston, *What you Will*, Act II. sc. i.
- Muck-fork**, a manure-fork. 'Item spads and mukforks xij^d.—*Inv. of John Nevil of Faldingworth, 1553.*
- Muckment**, dirt.
- Muck out**, v. to cleanse; said of stables, cow-sheds, and such-like.
- Muck-ripe**, adj. over-ripe; rotten ripe.
- Muck-stead**, a place where dirt, refuse, and manure are cast.
- Muck-suttle**, one who is very dirty, or who likes doing dirty work.
- Muck-sweat**, extreme perspiration. 'I'm all in a *muck-sweat*.'
- Mucky**, adj. (1) dirty.
(2) Shabby, dishonest. 'There can't be a *muckier* action then to go an' ax for a farm away fra' a widow woman.'
(3) Rainy. 'Strange *mucky* hay-time, mester.'
- Mud**, v. might, must. 'You *mud* hev gotten hoam afore this time o' neet if thou'd tried fairly.' Cf. A.S. *mót*, the present tense of *móste*, which is our modern *must*.
- Mud-blisters**, **Mud-fever**, s. pl. blisters on horses' legs caused by the mud of the road adhering to them.
- Mudder** [mud'ur], mother. 'Leave off cobblin' them ducks, or I'll tell thee *mudder* of thee.' See bell-inscription, *s. v. Gar*.
- Muddy**, adj. muddled, thick; said of beer or other such fluids.
- Mudfang**. (1) When two properties are divided from each other by a hedge without a ditch, the hedge has usually been planted at the extreme limit of one of the properties; and in that case the owner of the hedge has a right to a *mudfang*, that is, a certain portion of land, usually two feet wide, in which the roots of the hedge grow. These *mudfangs* are rare except as the boundaries of gardens, or en-

closures on very dry land, where ditches are not required.

(2) The earth in which a hedge grows, and about two feet on each side, even when there is no division of property, is sometimes called a *mudfang*.

Mud n't, might not; must not. 'Maaster said we *mud n't* smoke i' th' stack-yard.' Cf. *Mud*.

Muffattees [mufateez'], s. pl. woollen gloves without fingers.

Muffle, a bunch of feathers under a hen's throat.

Muggy, adj. damp, close; applied to the weather. 'On warm days however and particularly in what is called *muggy* hot weather.'—Abel Ingpen, *Instruc. for collecting Insects*, 1839, p. 36.

Mulder [muld'ur], v. to moulder, to crumble. See *Mowder*.

Mull, Mully, interj. the call for a calf.

Mully Calf, a child's name for a calf.

Mulleck, rubbish, trash, 'kelter,' q. v.

Mumper, one who begs alms on St Thomas's day.

Mumping wheat, wheat given as alms on St Thomas's day.

Mun (lit. man), a comrade, a companion; used of both sexes. 'Sitha, *mun!* does ta' see them wild geese?' 'I tell thee, *mun*, he's been dead this eight year.' [The A.S. *man* is, like *homo*, of either gender. Thus we find—'to þam untruman *men* ge-eode, ad languentem *feminam* intraret;'] *Beda*, v. 3.—W. W. S.]

Mun, v. must. 'You *mun* do as I tell thee.'

'I wene that we deye *mone* For hunger.'—*Havelok*, 840.

Cf. Icel. *mun*, must.

Murphy, a kind of potato, now

extinct, or called by another name. *Murphy* as a general name for the potato is sometimes heard, but it is probably modern slang, imported by Irish workmen.

Murther [murdh'ur], murder. 'A method for banishing . . . self *murther* out of the kingdom.'—John Wesley, *circa* 1790, in *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. vol. xii. 126. A.S. *morðor*.

Mush, v. to crush. 'Messingham gravel isn't worth much; it *mushes* to muck th' fust time a heavy load goes ower it.'

Musicianer, a musician.

Music, piece of, a musical instrument. 'I thought that cabinet, wi' gilt on it, was a *piece of music* afore you opened it.'—Aug. 28, 1876.

Must na, must not.

Mutton, a sheep. '*Muttons* is higher this Lady-day then ever I know'd 'em.' 'Six *muttons* to be killed.'—*Will of Gervase Markham*, 1636, *Academy*, 15 May, 1876, p. 458.

Mutton, look at your tail, phr. a phrase used in scolding a dog; probably in allusion to the offence of sheep-worrying.

My deary me, My dearest a me, phr. exclamations of surprise and annoyance. '*My deary me*, here's Mason's bill come in, an' it's pounds more then I was ware on.' 'I was at . . . , i' th' West Ridin' o' Yerkshire, last 22nd o' June, an', *my dearest a me*, how the folks do drink; I niver seed nowt like it.'

Mysen, myself.

My sow's pigged, a game at cards.

Näather [ne'h'dhur], neither.

Nab, v. to catch.

'Were he an half-pay officer, a bully,

A highwayman, a prize-fighter,
I'd nab him.'

[Fielding] *Tom Thumb*, 2nd edition, 1730, Act II. sc. i.

Nacker, a drum. 'Be ready, when I give a signal, to strike *naker*.'—Sir Walt. Scott, *The Betrothed*, chap. v. Chaucer has *nakeres*, *C. T.* 2513; see Tyrwhitt's note.

Nackers, s. pl. lambs' testicles, which are often made into pies.

Naff. See *Nave*.

Nail, v. to catch in the act. (Perhaps slang.) 'I *nail'd* him just as he was a comin' out o' th' barn wi' a seck o' wheat on his back;' said by a farm-bailiff, who had caught one of the servants stealing corn for his master's horses.

Nail-passer, a gimlet, or pricker.

Nails. A child's finger-nails should not be cut till it is a year old. If they are, it will grow up a thief. Previous to that time, they should be bitten off.

Name, v. (pret. *nampt* [naimpt]), to baptize. 'Our Mary hes been *nampt*, but we've not hed her christen'd yet;' *i. e.* Mary has been privately baptized, but not yet received into the congregation. The term is applied to both public and private baptism.

Nanberry, an anbury. 'Anbury or Ambury; a kind of wen, or spongy wart, growing upon any part of a horse's body, full of blood.'—*The Sportsman's Dict.* 1785, *sub voc.*

Nangnail, (1) an agnail, *i. e.* a partly detached piece of skin beside the finger-nails, which gives pain; also called *idle-back*.

(2) A corn, a bunion. (Rare.)

Nap. See *Knap*.

Napery, bed-linen, table-linen, and linen in web. '... and also *Napery* and *Beddyng* sufficient for their lodging.'—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537.

Nap-kneed, knock-kneed.

Napper-head, a very stupid person.

Nappers, s. pl. the knees.

Nar, adj. (1) near.

(2) The left, said of animals and vehicles. 'A hos we was a gettin' ready for Howden brok' his *nar* fore-leg.'

Nar-side, the near side, q. v.

Nasty, adj. ill-tempered. 'I went ower to meet him at Brigg last Thursda', but he was that *nasty* I could mak' nowt on him.'—Sep. 11, 1875.

Nate [nait], adj. neat.

Nathan land, land in the township of Yaddethorpe, so called because it was once in the tenure of a man called Nathan Hopkin.

Nat'ly [nat'li], adv. lit. naturally, really, certainly, without doubt. 'I'm *nat'ly* stauld wi' talkin' to them two. Th' owd un 's crazy, or next-door tul it, an' th' t'other tells nowt but lies.' 'I'm not bet wi' it, but I *nat'ly* can't do it.'

Nat'ral, **Nat'ral fool**, a fool. 'Nobody but a real *nat'ral* would ivver hev done such an a thing.' 'He is a *natural foole*, neither hath he any lustinesse, activity, or spirit in him.'—Bernard, *Terrance*, 171.

Nat [nat], a mat. Cf. *Archaeologia*, xli. 353. Raine, *Hist. of North Durham*, 177.

Natter [nat'ur], v. to worrit, to tease. 'I'd raather be nibbl'd to dead wi' ducks, then live wi' Miss . . . ; she's alus a *natter-in*.'

Natty, adj. neat.

Natur [nait'ur], lit. nature; the sap of vegetables. 'We mun begin harvest i' Popple cloas to-morrer, all th' *natur*'s gone fra th' stroa.' 'If you don't maw that there gress directly, all th' *natur*' will be clean goan.'

Naup, (1) a blow on the head.

(2) The head.

(3) A hillock. 'Th' road used to go up in a *naup* agean Franky Quickfall's cottage, where that poplar tree stan's.'

Naupins, perquisites. 'Bill's gotten fo'ty pund a year an' *naupins*, so he's not badly off.'

Nauther [naudh'ur], neither.

Nave, **Naff**, the nave of a wheel of a cart or waggon. It is fifteen inches long, with twelve holes in it for the spokes. If it be a light wheel, there are fourteen spoke-holes.

Nay, but; Nay, then, exclamations of surprise.

Nay, Nay, surely, interj. surely not; an exclamation of surprise, coupled with anger or sorrow. 'He'll be ton'd out o' his place all thrif that game-keeper.' '*Nay, surely!*'

Nay-say, contradiction. 'I shall hev it done, so there need n't be no *nay-say* consarnin' it.'

Nazzle, a low, mean, insignificant, vulgar fellow.

Near, the kidney of an animal. Cf. Icel. *nýru*, G. *niere*n, kidneys.

Near, adj. stingy, miserly, mean. 'He's so *near*, he'll hardly part fra his nose-droppin's.' Also adv. stingily. A miller is said to grind *near* when he grinds among the flour all the bran he can.

Near-end. The *near-end* of a loin of veal is the part next the kidneys. See *Near*.

Near-fat, the fat about the kidneys. See *Near*.

Near-hand, prep. nigh unto. 'Don't thou go *near-hand* Ned, he's gotten th' itch.'

Near-side, the left side. 'It was the *near-side* fore-wheel which ran over the woman.'—Affid. of James Fowler, *Beauchamp v. Winn*, 1867.

Neat as a new pin, exceedingly neat.

Neat-herd, one who has the care of horned cattle. (Obsolete.) 'Elegerunt etiam Nich. Cakwell ad serviendum in officio de le *netterd* & swineherd.'—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1616.

Neat's-foot oil, oil manufactured from the feet of calves or oxen. 'A rundyll off *neytt* oyl' was among the goods of Robert Abraham, a Kirton-in-Lindsey shop-keeper in 1520.—*Manor Roll, sub an.* 'A Bruise . . . rub it with one Spoonful of Oil of Turpentine and two of *Neat's-foot oil*.'—[J. Wesley] *Primitive Physic*, v. ed. 35.

Neb, (1) the bill of a bird.

(2) The human nose is sometimes sarcastically called the *neb*.

Necessary, a privy. Cf. Sixth Report of Dep. Keeper of Public Records, App. ii. p. 142.

Neck, v. Barley is said to *neck* when the heads fall off by being too ripe before it is cut.

Neck and crop, head over heels. 'My owd woman fell *neck and crop* doon th' stea i' th' parlour pantry.'

Neck-hole, the back of the neck. 'If I was to walk to Willerton across th' closes a day like this, I should be weet up to th' *neck-hole*.'

Neck-towel, a small cloth used for drying crockery.

Neck of, on the. 'One bad job alus falls *on th' neck of* another' is a common saying when

- misfortunes follow each other quickly. 'One mischief in *neckle* of another.'—Bernard's *Terence*, 164.
- Needles**, a weed, with sharp needle-like seed-pods, which grows among corn.
- Neet** [neet], night.
- Neglectful**, adj. negligent. 'Did you ever see anything in such a *neglectful* condition?'—*Mabel Heron*, i. 24.
- Nep**, v. (1) A horse is said to *nep* when he makes a slight noise by clashing his teeth together.
(2) Also the noise made by a horse when biting another's back.
- Nep-house**, a place near the village of Guinness.
- Nesh**, adj. delicate, tender, cod-dling, fearful of cold. 'She's strange an' *nesh* about her sen, niver so much as goes to th' ash-hole wi'out her bonnet on.'
- Nesp**, v. to nip, to bite. (Rare.) 'Th' dog *nesp'd* hou'd o' th' rat as it run round th' hoose corner.'
- Ness**, a promontory; a projecting point of land running out into the Trent or Humber. There is a village called *Guinness* on the east bank of the Trent, nearly opposite Keadby. This place has in recent days been frequently spelt *Gunhouse* by ignorant people who did not know the meaning of the latter part of the word. A person once informed the editor's father that '*Gunhouse* got its name from the Danes having lodged their guns there.'
- 'Between Trent fall and Whitten-
ness
Many are made widdows and fatherless.'
- Diary of Abr. de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 139. 'He would likely gallop like mad down the Warps to the *ness*.'—*Rulf Skirlaugh*, ii. 87.
- Nest**, a collection of things, such as boxes, counters, or weights, one fitting within another. 1570. 'A *nest* of white gobblettes with one cover.'—*Wills of Northern Counties* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 339. 'What cogging eocledemoy is runne away with a *neast* of goblets.'—Marston, *Dutch Courtezan*, Act I. sc. i., vol. ii. p. 111. 'It does n't do very well for a *nest* of Hingham boxes to talk too much about outsiders and insiders.'—O. W. Holmes, *Proff. at the Breakfast Table*, 377. For a notice of a *nest* of coffins, made at Gainsburgh, see the author's *English Ch. Furniture*, 186, and Stark's *History of Gainsburgh*, 471.
- Nest-egg**, the egg which is left by the gatherer in a hen's nest to hinder her from forsaking it. A lump of chalk cut into the form of an egg is sometimes used for this purpose.
- Nestling**, the smallest bird of a brood.
- Netting**, (1) stale urine. It was formerly preserved in large jars, to be used in washing coarse clothes, for the purpose of softening the water.
(2) Nets used for folding sheep.
- Nettle**. It is a common belief that *nettles* grow spontaneously where human urine has been deposited; 'that's th' reason hedge-boddoms is so full on 'em.' This belief is also prevalent in some parts of the West of Scotland.
- Nettle**, v. to irritate. 'I *nettle* the fellow now.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 114.
- Nettle in, dock out**, that is, that the juice of the dock is a specific for the sting of the nettle.
'But canst thou plaien raket to and fro,
Nettle in, dock out, now this, now that.'—Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv.

Never heed, phr. never mind; do not take any notice.

Nevy [nev'i], nephew.

New-bay'd cow, a cow which has very recently had a calf.

Newsy [neuz'i], adj. fond of gossip. 'She's the *newsiest* old woman i' all Messingham; I don't care who th' other is.'

Newt, a lizard.

New-year's morning. If the first person who enters a house on *New-year's morning* bring bad news, it is a sign of ill-luck for the whole of the year. As soon as the clock strikes twelve on *New-year's morning* bring something indoors, for it is lucky to have some incoming before there is any outgoing.

Next-door, near, similar. 'If he was n't drunk, your worship, he was *next-door* to it; he was screw'd.'

Nick, the devil.

Nicker, the short and imperfectly sounded neigh of a horse. Also, as v. to neigh slightly.

'I'll gie thee a' these milk-white stoids,

That prance and *nicker* at a speir.'

Johnie Armstrang, in *Scott's Border Min.*, ed. 1861, i. 408. Cf. *Monastery*, chap. 33.

Nicking, a cruel operation performed on a horse's tail, to make the animal carry it gracefully.—Blane, *Outlines of Veterinary Art*, ed. ii. p. 602. See note on *Nicked* in *Intro. to Glos. B.* 15 (E. D. S.), p. xviii.

Nick of time, the exact time; just in time.

Nidiot, an idiot. 'He's such a *nidiot* as I nivver seed afore i' all my born days.' Cf. *Noddipol*.

Nigh-hand, adv. nearly. 'It's *nigh-hand* time to go to bed.' See *Near-hand*.

Night-cap, strong drink taken just before going to bed, or when in bed. Formerly, a *night-cap* was commonly composed of hot beer and spices.

Night-ripened, adj. Corn that is blighted, or has died before the ears have become filled, is said to be *night-ripened*.

Night-stalker, **Night-walker**. (Obsolete.) 'The *night walker* [is] he that sleepeth by day, and walketh by night.'—William Sheppard, *Covri-keeper's guide*, 1650, 48. These persons were subject to a fine by the manor courts. 'Wilelmus Helyfeld, Wilelmus Chapman, sunt communis *nyght-stalkers* tempore incongruo.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Manor Records*, 1492.

Nim, (1) a very slow trot.

(2) The motion of a nurse's knee in rocking an infant thereon.

'My lady goes to London, *nim*, *nim*, *nim*;

Gentleman follow after, trot, trot, trot;

Baby goes gallopy, gallopy, gallop.'

Song of a mother nursing an infant. While the first line is being said she moves very slowly, rather more rapidly at the second, and very fast at the third.

Nine-bob-square, adj. of very irregular form, much out of shape.

Nine-corns, a very small quantity of tobacco, about as much as half fills the bowl of a pipe.

Nine-meals, a very long fork, for lifting up sheaves or bats to the top of a stack.

Ninny-nanny, a fool.

Nip, v. (1) to slip through quickly; to do anything stealthily, but with rapid motion. 'The foal *nipp'd* thrif th' gate on us afore we was aware.'—July 1, 1875.

(2) Top pinch, to twitch. 'Please, sur, Bill's been *nippin'* an' luggin' me.' 'Th' band that tied it up hes *nipp'd* that tulip-tree till it's dead.'

Nip off, v. to run off quickly. 'Noo then, *nip off* an' fetch yon hoss.'—*Brumby*, June 22, 1876.

Nip up, v. to snatch up.

Nipped, pp. griped or otherwise uneasy in the bowels. A local preacher in Normanby chapel once said, in the middle of his discourse, 'You mun excuse me a bit, if you please, my friends, I feel räatherly *nipped*.'

Nipping, adj. miserly.

Nist [neist], adj. nice.

Nistly [neist-li], adv. nicely.

Nit, a louse.

Nits, as dead as, quite dead. 'It was the pack-man; his box behind him, his face smashed in and *dead as nits*.'—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 27.

Noa [noah'], no.

Noah's ark, clouds elliptically parted into small, wave-like forms. If the end point to the sun, it is a sign of rain; if contrary to the sun, of fine weather.

Nöan, adj. (1) none. 'Mother's sent to ax if you'll be so good as to lend her six eggs.' 'Tell her I'm very sorry, but I hev *nöan*; I've sent every one to Brigg by th' carrier.'

(2) adv. not. 'He'll *nöan* come noo, it's ower laat.'

Nob, Nobby, (1) a child's name for a foal.

(2) The call for a foal.

(3) The head. 'I'll crack thy *nob* for thee.'

Nobbing, drinking with a companion.

Nobble, v. to hit on the head with a club or thick stick.

Nobut, Nobbut [nobut], adv. only (lit. not but). 'What ar' ta' sayin' Jack Black's gotten twenty childer for, when thoo knaws he's *nobut* thirteen yet.' 'I've *nobbut* gotten fower pence.' 'He's *nobbut* half-rocked, poor chap.'

Nodden, to knead bread. (Obsol-lescent.) Said to be common in the West Riding of Yorkshire. [In Mid-Yorkshire *nodden* is used as the past part. of the verb to knead.]

Noddipol, a silly person. 'Whorson *nodipol* that I am!'—Bernard, *Terence*, 43. 'A verry *nodypoll* nydyote myght be a shamed to say it.'—*The Workes of Sir Thomas More*, 1557, 709.

Noddle, Noddle-box, the head.

Noddy, a fool. 'They'll call us all a pack of *noddies*.'—S. Naylor, *Reynard the Fox*, 69.

Nog, the small piece of wood which fits into the hole in the axle-tree of a wheel, through which the linch-pin is drawn out.

Noggin, (1) a lump. 'Put a *noggin* o' coal upo' th' fire.'

(2) A mug.

Nog-hesp, the catch which fastens the 'nog' into the axle-tree of a wheel. See *Nog*.

Nom. See *Num*.

Noising about [nois'in aboot'], pres. part. making a great noise. 'I wish he would niver come near hand no more, he's alus *noisin'* aboot summuts.'

No man's friend, two almost circular loops which formerly existed in the course of the river Trent in the parish of Lea. The river broke through the more northern one in 1792.

No matters, unwell, poorly. 'How's the mother?' 'Thank ye, she's *no matters*.' 'Hev' you sent for th' doctor, then?' 'Noa;

- she 's nobut i' th' owd way, nowt worse then common.'
- Nonsense**, anything which the speaker strongly disapproves of, though not nonsense in the strict meaning of the word. 'Noo then, I'll hev no *nonsense* wi' ye; pay me th' money to-day, or I'll law ye for it.'
- Noodle**, a foolish person. 'If you talk in that way, Tom, everybody will think you are a *noodle*.' 'There is not a *Noodle* in society who refrains from saying that Despotism is the only government fit for France.'—1854, Bayle St John, *Purple Tints of Paris*, ii. 249.
- Nook**, a corner. There was in 1553 a place within the Messingham part of East Butterwick called Newclewt *Newke*. The angle where the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey abuts upon Risby and Appleby is called Soko *Nook*.
- Nookins**, s. pl. the corners of a stack.
- Nop**. See *Knop*.
- Nope**, a blow on the head.
- Nor**, than. 'I've gotten a vast sight more brass *nor* thoo hes.' 'The Dinlay snaw was ne'er mair white
Nor the lyart locks of Harden's hair.'
Jamie Telfer, in Scott's *Border Min.*, ed. 1861, ii. 11.
- 'Normous**, adj. enormous.
- Norumby** [Norr'umbi], Nor-manby.
- Nose**. To 'put a person's *nose* out' or 'out of joint' is, in some unfair manner, to become possessed of a right or favour that was his. Commonly used in affairs of love. 'Lest the wench . . . should put your *nose* out of *joynt*.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 107.
- Not all there, Not right sharp**, half idiotic.
- Noth** [noth], the north.
- Nother**, a, an other. 'New wheel and a *nother* mending 7' 6^a.'—*Northorpe Acc.* 1782.
- Nothink** [nuth'ingk], nothing.
- Nothrup**, Northorpe.
'*Nothrup* rise and Grayingham fall,
Ketton [Kirton-in-Lindsey] yet shall be greater than all.'
- Now** and **thens**, now and then, occasionally. 'He could have a labourer, if not always, *nows and thens* to help him.'—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 39.
- Nowstril** [noustril], (1) the nostril.
(2) A blow on the head.
- Nowt** [nout], (1) nothing. 'She was sittin' wi' no fire nor *nowt*.'
(2) A worthless person or thing. 'I alus thowt thoo'd ton out a *nowt*, an' I hav n't been mista'en.'
'A drunken shackbag, a real *nowt*.'
(3) *At nowt*, on no account. 'He could n't be guided *at nowt*, say what I would.' 'I wod n't do such a thing as that *at nowt*.'
- Nowt 'at 's owt**, not of any value. 'Fling it upo' th' fire, it's *nowt 'a' s owt*.'
- Nowt o' all nowts**, a person utterly worthless and depraved. 'Him be a preacher! a real *nowt o' all nowts* like him! why, he's not conduct to keep a Tom-an'-Jerry.'—Aug. 23, 1876.
- Nowt o' th' sort**, nothing of the kind. 'I niver said *nowt o' th' sort* i' all my life.'
- Nowt to nail to**, feeble, weak, infirm—in a state of declining health. 'No; I don't get no better. You see, I've *nowt to nail to*.' 'The doctor said if he'd hed a good constitution he could hev cured him, but he's drunk so hard, there's *nowt to nail to*.'

Nozzle, (1) the nose.

(2) The spout of a pump, a tap, or any such thing.

Null, v. to lull, allay, or assuage pain. 'Mary's tooth stangs so, I'm going to gie her some lod-lum to null it.'

Nullah, a drain (probably obsolete). 'The dikes or nullahs by which the fresh waters in time of flood found a more direct course to the Trent.'—Stonehouse, *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, xv.

Num bank. When a breach happens in a bank it is often impossible to make another bank on the site of the old one; a circle of earth is then made round the breach called a *num bank*. The act of doing this is called *numming* or *nomming*. 'You know where that gyne is at Motten; well, when th' bank brust, it weshed a grut hole, an' they'd it to *nom* round afore they could stop it.'—*East Butterwick*.

Num-head, a blockhead.

Nunty, adj. unstylish, dowdy.

Nur, a small ball, such as that used in the game of hockey.

Nur-spell and dandy, the game of hockey.

Nut, (1) the head. 'I'll warm thee *nut* for thee.'—Nov. 27, 1874.

(2) The cavity in the head just below the ears. To put up the *nuts*, that is, to press the thumbs into these cavities, is a cruel punishment inflicted by boys on each other.

Nuzzle, v. to caress, as a baby does its mother. 'Makes my coy minx to *nussell* twixt the breasts of her lull'd husband.'—Marston, *What you Will*, Act III. sc. i.

Oat-grass, *Avena pratensis*.

'On the *oat-grass* and the sword-

grass, and the bulrush in the pool.'

Tennyson, *New-year's Eve*.

Oats.

'If you cut *oats* green

You get both king and queen.'

i. e. if *oats* be not cut before they seem fully ripe, the largest grains which are at the top of the head will probably fall out.

Obbut, phr. Oh! but. *Child*. 'I sha'n't.' *Mother*. 'Obbut, you will; or I'll leather you as long as I can stan' ower you.'

Object, a deformed, diseased, slatternly, or ill-drest person. 'She looks a strange *object* wi' that owd bonnet on.'

Obstropolous, adj. obstreperous.

Ocker [ok'ur], ochre.

October-summer, a few warm days coming together in October.

'Od, a contraction of the word God, used after the manner of an oath.

Ods coss it, *i. e.* God curse it; an oath.

O'd [od], v. imper. hold. 'O'd yer din, one can't hear oneself speak.'

Odd, adj. single, lonely. 'An *odd* house,' 'odd tree,' 'odd kitlin, puppy, pig, chicken, stocking,' &c. are common expressions. A Primitive Methodist local preacher in the Messingham chapel, about thirty years ago, was advocating the missionary cause. Describing the heathen, he said—'Them poor creaturs weds as mony wives as iver they've a mind, but th' Testament says as clear as dayleet we're nobut to hev a *odd* 'un a piece.'

Odd jobs, s. pl. various small things on a farm, or in a large household, which require doing, but belong to no person's regular work.

- Odd man**, a labourer, usually an old man, employed on a farm to do *odd jobs*, q. v.
- Odd-or-even**, a boy's game, played with buttons, marbles, or half-pennies.
- Odds**, (1) consequence. 'What's the *odds* now how thoo was used when thoo was a bairn, it's all past an' done wi'.'
(2) Variance. 'They fell at *odds* about dreaanin' Nathan land.'
- Odds bobs**, interjec. a humorous exclamation indicating surprise. '*Odds bobs*, who would ivver hev expected to see you a wet day like this!'
- Oder**, other. 1529. 'On vestment of blayk chamelete & on *oder* of greyne croylle.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*
- Odling** [od'ling], an orphan, or solitary person. 'My wife's deä; an' all my bairns is deä, an' I'm nowt no better than an *odling*, noo.'
(2) A single chicken or duck of a brood, when all the others have died.
- Odments**, s. pl. fragments, trifles, odds and ends.
- '**Od rot it**, '**Od rabbit it**, oaths.
- Of**, prep. (1) on. 'It happen'd *of* Christmas-day neet, five an' thirty year sin'.' 'For rynginge *of* the crowning day.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1638.
(2) For. 'I've been hollerin' *of* thee for th' last hairf hoor.'
- Ofens** [auf'nz], adv. often.
- Offals**, (1) refuse of any kind, but more particularly refuse corn.
(2) Pigs' feet, cars, &c.
- Off and on**, (1) now and then. 'I don't do it reg'lar, but *off an'* on like.'
(2) Variable, changeable. 'He's nivver steady, alus *off an' on*.'
- Offil**, **Offilous**, adj. bad, worth-
- less, good for nothing. 'Sho's a sore, *offil*-lookin' creatur as ivver I seed.' 'He's a *offilous* chap.'
- Off'n** (*lit.* off from), off. 'If ye fall *off'n* that stee thoo'l kill thee sen.' See *Dirt Pies*, 2.
- Oil of strap**, a joecular name for a thrashing. It is the custom on All Fools' day to send boys to the saddlers or shoemakers for a pennyworth of *oil of strap*.
- Oisier**, the osier.
- Old sows**, s. pl. wood-lice.
- Ollibut** [ol'ibut], halibut, the fish so called.
- Omust** [om'ust], adv. almost. 'I wanted to laugh, but I *omust* could n't.'—July 1, 1875.
- On**, prep. (1) of. 'Some *on* 'em com' past here, but I did n't see noan *on* 'em.'
(2) As adj. tipsy. 'He was a bit *on* last neet, but there was n't much matter for him like.'
(3) Even with, revenged upon. 'I'll be *on* wi' him th' next time he giv'es me a fair chanch.'
- On end**, (1) upright, perpendicular. 'You'll find them powl's *on end* agean th' bat stack.'
(2) Sitting up. 'He's *on end* yet; but if he does n't tak' care, he'll soon be i' th' bed-boddum.'
- One side**. (1) To 'put a thing on *one side*' is to put it away, decline, or reject it.
(2) To 'be put on *one side*' is to be put away, turned off, or be put out of court.
- On it**, phr. distressed. 'She's sorely *on it*, acos Jim's broken off wi' her.'
- Ony** [on'i], any.
- Ony-how**, adv. in any way. 'You alus do things *ony-how*, you do; if ta can't do 'em reight, you'd better do 'em no-how at all.'
- Ony time**, (1) any time. '*Ony*

time next week that suits you 'll do for me.'

(2) *Ony time* frequently, however, means now, at once. 'Mary Ann, when can you go along wi' me to fetch th' kye up?' 'I'm ready *ony time*.'

Got [oot], prep. out. 'She was *oot o'* doors that coud day for more then a nower, an' hed n't been confined eight an' forty hours.'

Oppen [op'n], adj. open.

Oppen-arses, meddlars.

'I fare as doth an *open ers*; That ilke fruit is euer lenger the wers,

Til it be rotten in mullok, or in stre.'—Chaucer, *Reve's Prologue*.

'As useless as *open-arses* gathered green.'—Tho. Killigrew, *Parson's Wedding*, Act II. sc. ii.

Oppen gilt, a female pig that has not been operated upon to hinder her from having young.

Oppen weather, warm, genial weather in winter, not frosty.

Orange-flower tree, the Syringa.

Order, to take. *To take order* with a person is to compel him to do orderly or rightly. It does not necessarily signify to punish, though punishment may be often included in its meaning. 'I'm going over to . . . to-morrow, and if . . . and his men have not settled things, I'll *take order* with both of 'em.' Cf. 'the Senate then might at their pleasure quickly *take* such *order* therein, as might appear best to their wisdoms;' Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 48. See *Take order*, *Took order*, and *Order* in the Glossary to that work.

Original, Oryginald, a male Christian name. *Oryginald* Smyth was fined at a court of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, held on the 20th of Elizabeth for an

assault on John Base.—*Manor Roll, sub ann. Original* Peart was a burgess of Lincoln during the time of the commonwealth. The Babingtons of Rampton, co. Notts.; and the Markhams of Lambcote Grange, co. York, used *Original* for a Christian name in the 17th century.—Hunter's *South Yorks.* i. 259.

Original, adj. 'This epithet of *original* is frequently made use of in the Isle [of Axholme] to designate any thing highly esteemed. It has arisen probably from its being applied to the old inhabitants, to distinguish them from the Dutch settlers. So even now we have it perpetually used when a man gets a little joyous over his cups, "You are my *original* friend," *i. e.* as was meant by those who first used the expression "You are not one of those scamping Dutchmen, but one of the *original* or aboriginal inhabitants of the country."—Stonehouse, *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, 244.

Orts, s. pl. (1) worthless things, rubbish; especially the waste left in spinning.

(2) A term of contempt. 'They mak' *orts* on me noo, 'cos they think I'm a worn-out owd man, an' good for nowt.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*.

Osses [os'ez], s. pl. horses. The singular is 'erse [ers].

O' t', for Of the. 'Get oot o' t' hoose wi' thee, thoolungin' thief.'

Otchard, orchard.

Otchen, an urehin, *i. e.* a hedgehog. 'You're as full o' lies as a *otchen* is o' prickles.' See *Prickly-Otchen*.

Other some, adj. pl. others. 'I grew seventy acre o' taties that year; some I sell'd afore Christmas at twelve shillin' a seck, *other some* I kept till May-daa',

- an' nobut made eighteen pence ou' em.'
- Otherwhiles**, adv. at other times. Sometimes I go out taticin'; *otherwhiles* I mak' a bit by knit-tin'.
- 'And sum tymo he fau³te faste & fleigh *otherwhile*.'
- Piers the Plowman*, B. xix. 99.
- Cf. Stratmann, *Dict. Old Eng.* 287.
- Otter**, an iron affixed to an axle-tree for the wheels to butt against, for the purpose of keeping them at their proper width apart.
- Out**, v. to turn out, to eject. 'Matthew . . . was *outed* fra his farm thrif poisoning Dr. . . . pheasants.' 'Digby was the cause that I was *outed* from my command in Wales.'—Symonds' *Diary*, 1645, p. 269. 'How many were *outed* of their freeholds, liberty and livelihood?'—[James Howell] *Sober inspec. into Carriage of Long Parl.* 1656, p. 156. Cf. Chaucer's use of *outen*.
- Out and out**, excellent, first-rate, by far. 'I reckon John Bright *out an' out* the best speaker that there is.'
- Out of all reason**, quite unreasonable. 'It's *out o' all reason* to pay twice over for one job.'
- Out of fettle**, in bad condition, said of cattle. See *Fettle*.
- Out-of-his-head**, **Off-his-head**, delirious. 'Poor chap; he's *out-of-his-head*; he's been *talkin' over* all night.'
- Out of square**, irregular, lopsided, untrustworthy in character. 'He brought all *out of square*.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 61.
- Outcasts**, s. pl. inferior sheep culled out of the rest of the flock. 'Fifty-two weathers and hogges, *outcasts*.'—Invent. of goods of Sir John Anderson of Broughton, 1671, in [Sir C. H. J. Anderson's] *Hist. of Lea*, 25.
- Outing**, a going out; a trip of pleasure. (Perhaps slang.) 'We'd a rare *outing* at th' review day at Thornton.'
- Outs, at**, in a disagreement. 'They fell *at outs* last Brigg fair was three year, an' hey niver hed a good wod for one another sin'.'
- Outwen**, the same as *backwater*, q. v.
- Owd** [oud], adj. old.
- Owd-chap**, -Gentleman, -Lad, -Man, -Nick, -Scrat, -Sam, -'Un, the devil.
- Owd-fashioned**, sharp, witty, clever, precocious.
- Owd-ferrand**, **Owd-farrand**, adj. (1) old-fashioned. 'There's a strange *owd-ferrand* stoan walled into Crowle check.'
(2) Sharp, witty, clever. 'He's a strange *owd-ferrand* bairn; he would mak' onybody laugh when he's up to his gams.'
- Owd hunx**, a dirty old man, a miser.
- Owd-men**, a kind of apples.
- Owd partie'lers**, very old friends. 'Him an' me's *owd partie'lers*; we've knawn one another for sixty year.'
- Owd standards**, (1) aged people. '*Owd standards* used to call th' place i' Bottesford check, where Mrs Peacock sits, th' Papist quere, on account o' it belongin' i' former time to th' Morleys o' Holme.'
(2) Old families. 'They had been there quite long enough to be counted among the *old standards* by the rustics around.'—*Mabel Heron*, i. 56.
- Owd Street**, the Ermine Street. The Roman way leading from Lincoln to Witheringham.
- Owd woman's luck**, having the wind in your face both going and returning.

- Owdacious**, adj. audacious. 'He's the *owdacious*st lad I iver seed.'
- Owen** [ou'en], prep. over. 'He was covered wi' spots all *owen* him.'
- Ower** [ou'u'r], prep. (1) over. 'Somebody's been an' chuck'd th' swill-tub *ower*.'
(2) Above. 'He weighs *ower* eighteen stone.'
(3) Too. 'Thoo's browt *ower* monny apples by hairf.'
- Ower and ower agëan**, adv. very frequently. 'I've tell'd him *ower an' ower agëan*, but he taks no notice.'
- Ower-end, Over-end**, erect. 'Set them sheaves *ower-end*, it 'll rain afore neet.' 'What hair he had on his head stood *ower-end*.'—*Gainsburgh News*, April 24, 1875.
- Oweralls, Overalls**, s. pl. loose garments which fit over the lower part of the body and button up on the outside of the legs, used for the purpose of keeping the breeches or trousers clean in riding. Something not unlike them seems to have been worn in the last century, and called *trowsers*. 'Trowsers are commonly wore by those that ride post down into the North, and are very warm; at the same time they keep the coat, breeches &c. very clean by being wore over them.'—James Parry, *True Anti-Pamela*, 1741, p. 189.
- Owerlooked**, pp. overlooked, bewitched, affected by the influence of the evil eye. 'I've hed a strange pain i' my face; missis ses it's tick, but I think nowt better then that I've been *owerlook'd* by Billy. . . .—*Bottesford*, 1858.
- Owernest**, prep. overagainst. 'Th' howle is reight *owernest* B. . . 's stack-yard.'—*Burringham*, Dec. 10, 1875.
- Owerset**, v. (1) overcome. 'I was clear *owerset* when they tell'd me he was dead; it com so sudden.'
- (2) To recover. 'She hed a bad illness a year or two sin', an' I mad' my sen sewer she'd niver *owerset* it; howmswever, she did, an' hes gotten real caddy agen.'
- Owertaken**, pp. drunk. 'He was *owerset* agen last neet, an' 'll hev to go to Winterton.'
- Ower the left**, in debt, in difficulties. 'He's gotten sore *ower th' left* wi' that consarn; he'd better niver hev meddled wi' it at all.'
- Ower-weltd**, pp. overthrown; said of sheep.
- Owler**, the alder tree. See *Howler*.
- Owler bottoms**, a place in the parish of Lea, so called from the alder trees which formerly grew there.
- Own** [oan], v. to confess. 'I seed you steal it mysen, so you'd as well *own* it.' [Cf. A.S. *unnan*, to grant; quite distinct from A.S. *agan*, to own or possess.—W. W. S.]
- Owriish**, adj. wet, dirty, muddy.
- Owse**, v. to bail water.
- Owt** [out], aught, anything. A farmer given to grumbling said—'When there's *owt*, it maks nowt; an' when it maks *owt*, there's nowt.' Meaning that when there are good crops, prices are low, and that when prices are high, there is nothing to sell. 'Fools an' gentlemen should niver see *owt* on a job till it's finished.'
- Owt** [out], pt. t. and pp. ought. 'Bairns an' wimmen *owt* to do as they's tell'd.' *Mother*. 'Did ta do what thee faather tell'd thee?' *Son*. 'Noa.' *Mother*. 'Then you should hev *owt* to; if

ta does n't, he ll hido ta when he comes fra work.'

Ox-harrows, harrows furnished with hales, q. v.

Pack, a worthless person. 'He's a sore *pack* as ivver I seed, not worth his meat.' 'Pamphilius . . . used this strange naughty *pack* euen as his wife.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 11.

Packing, (1) part of the under gear of a waggon.

(2) The wood into which iron axle-tree ends are affixed.

Pack off, v. to send away. 'I *packt* her off wi'out warnin'.'

Packs, s. pl. heavy masses of cloud.

Packy weather, when there are *packs* in the air. See above.

Pad, a path.

Paddick [pad'ik], a paddock.

Paddle, v. to wade in shallow water.

Paddy. A bricklayer's *paddy* is his labourer, who brings him bricks and mortar.

Paddynoddy, a long, tedious tale. 'The lawyer begun to tell a strange *paddynoddy* about a chap they call'd Bywater; but as I'd heard it a hundred times afore, I slotted off into th' kitchen.'

Pag, (1) to carry.

(2) Used when one person carries another on his shoulders.

Pag-rag Day, the fourteenth day of May, which is the day on which yearly servants leave their places; so called because they *pag* their *rags* away on that day. See above. 'His poor father was sla'ain last *Pag-rag Da'ay*.'—A Lincolnshire Dialogue, *Notes and Queries*, III. S. vii. 31. 'Molly was at liberty on *Pag-rag Day*.'—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 41.

Palaver [palaav'ur], flattering talk. (Nautical phrase borrowed from Portuguese.)

Palings, s. pl. pales.

Palm, a steel shield with holes in it like a thimble, and straps to fasten it on, applied to the *palm* of the hand for pushing the needle in mending sacks, sewing leather, &c.

Palms, s. pl. the flowers of a kind of willow, so called because they were formerly used instead of palms on Palm-Sunday.—See Brand's *Popular Antiq.* 1813, i. 103. 1540. 'Paid for *palme flowers* and Cakes on *Palme Sondag* vj^a.'—*St Mary Woolnoth Ch. Acc.* in *Gent. Mag.* 1854, ii. 41. Cf. *Acts of Chapter of Ripon* (Surtees Soc.), 334.

Pan, a piece of timber laid lengthwise on the top of a wall to which the roof is attached. 1575. 'To buyld yt vpon his costs & charges, great tymbre as postes balkes & *pannes* excepted.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

Pancake Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday.

Pannikin, a small earthenware pan.

Panshion [pansh'yun], an earthenware vessel with black glaze on the interior surface, used as a milk-pan. 'Pots and *panshions*, 5^s.'—*Northorpe Acc.* 1782.

Pantle, v. to patter about. 'Them bairns 'es been *pantling* all ower my clean steps.' 'That young 'oss o' yours *pantles* aboot strangely.'

Parcener, a partner. See *Coparcener*.

Parfit, adj. perfect. (The usual Middle-English form.)

Parge, v. to do plaster-work, and especially to plaster the inside of a chimney.

Pargetting, plaster-work.

Parl, a conversation. 'I hed a long *parl* wi' him nobbut last neet.'

Parl, v. to speak to, to converse with. 'We was *parling* half an hour.'

Parley, v. to converse. 'It's to no use *parleying* no longer, we shall nivver agree.' See *Parl*.

Parlour, the inner room of a cottage where the bed is.

Parlous, adj. venturesome, bold, dashing, extraordinary. 'Ben was a *parlous* chap for drink.' 'He maks a *parlous* noise when he preaches.' 'Tom's a *parlous* clever chap.'

Parritor, an apparitor. (Obsolete.) 1610. 'To the *parrator* for exhibiting the registers vj^d.' —*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

Parrot nook, a place in the parish of Messingham, 1825.

Parshil [paa'shil], a parcel.

Parson corn, corn affected by the smut. The compiler once suggested to a farmer that *corn* having the smut was called by this name because it was black; but he was told that the real reason was that when tythe was paid in kind, the sheaves that had the most smuts in them were always given to the *parson*, if he could be seduced into taking them.

Parson's Cross, land in the parish of Winterringham.

Part, some. 'We've *part* ketlocks i' th' oats yet, but not so many as we used to hev.'

Participants, the original contractors for the drainage of Hatfield Chace and the Isle of Axholme, and those who succeeded them in their rights and duties. Cf. Hunter, *Hist. of South Yorks.* i. 164; Peck, *Hist. of Isle of*

Axholme, 91; Read, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, 23, 58; *Pro. Soc. Ant.* II. Series, vol. vi. p. 488.

Party, a person. 1645. 'A note of moneys laid out in sesses this yeare. Imprimis to Mr Kent and his partner at xvij^d pound. . . Item another sesse to be same *partyes* at xij^d pound.' —*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

Pasch fines, certain yearly payments, which were anciently paid by the tenants to the lord of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Pash, rottenness. 'Th' apples is as rotten as *pash*.'

Paste. (1) Dough. When *paste* is put before the fire to lighten, it is customary to make three cuts across it 'to keep the witch off.'

(2) A cat is said to make *paste* when she kneads with her fore feet, preparatory to composing herself to sleep.

Pasty [paisti], adj. pale, sallow. 'He looks strange an' *pasty*-faced.'

Pat, adj. expert, ready. 'He's strange an' *pat* wi' his lessins.'

Pat aback, a game.

Patron [patrun], a pattern. 'The manty-maker hes a book wi' a *patron* of a new sort o' collar in.' 'Sacred to the memory of Samuel Belton, who died November the 12th, 1827, aged 27 years. The *patron* of patience and resignation.' —*Winterton Church-yard*. Used also in Cambridgeshire.

Patten [pat'n], a kind of clog with an iron ring on the sole, used to keep the wearer out of the dirt. Crippled men who have one leg shorter than the other frequently wear one *patten*.

Paultery, **Paulterly**, adj. paltry, worthless, rubbishy. 'I nivver seed such little *paultery* things as his taties are this year.' 'Thou lewd woman, can I an-

- swer thee any thing, thou dealing thus *paulterly* with me.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 107.
- Paum** [paum], the palm of the hand.
- Pauns.** See *Palms*.
- Pawky** [pauk'i], adj. artful, cunning.
- Pawt** [paut], the paw of an animal.
- Pawt** [paut], v. to paw. 'I wish we hedn't no cats, really; they're alus *pawtin'* at one, when one's gettin' one's meat.'
- Pax-wax**, a ligament in the neck; *Ligamentum nuchæ*. See Ray, *S. & E. words*; E. D. S. Gl. B. 16, p. 88.
- Pay**, v. to beat.
- Payment**, injury, damage. 'Why, t' gardin hes ta'aken no *payment*.'—A Lincolnshire Dialogue, in *Notes and Queries*, III. S. vii. 31.
- Peart** [peert], adj. brisk, lively, vigorous. 'I thowt Jenny's foal wod dee, but it's strange an' *peart* noo.' 'Mary Anne's last bairn's growin' *peart* cnif.'
- Peascods**, s. pl. the pods of peas. 'When you've done shillin' chuck th' *peascods* to th' pigs.' 'Of . . . Shutleworth of Holme for gathering *peascods* contrarie to order xij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1631.
- Peason**, s. pl. peas. (Obsolescent.)
- Peat-earth**, decomposed peat. '*Peat* is often so far disintegrated as to present an uniform earthy appearance, but is still inflammable, and does in reality contain but a very small portion of earthy matter. When changed in this manner it is here called *peat-earth*.'—Will. Peck, *Acc. of the Isle of Axholme*, p. 24.
- Peck of troubles**, much trouble or vexation. 'My wife's in a *peck o' troubles* this mornin'; she's fun' oot she's lost her bunch o' keys. Brade o' me, it dropp'd into th' Trent yesterday as she was gettin' of fra' th' packet.' 'A tradesman at Boston has a *peck-skep* full of human teeth exposed in his window, and labelled a *peck of troubles*.'—J. E. Brogden, *Provincial Words in Lincolnshire*, 147.
- Peck-skep**, a peck measure.
- Peddling**, trifling, worthless. 'Little *peddlin'* things, they're not woth five shillin' apiece.'
- Pedigree**, a long and intricate story. 'It's bad to remember, but Ralf knaws all th' *pedigree* on it.'
- Peel**, a baker's shovel.
- Peel**, v. to pare.
- Peelings**, s. pl. parings. 'If you peel an apple wi'out breakin' the *peelin'*, and fling it with your right hand over your left shoulder, it will fall on the ground in th' shape of th' first letter of the name of her you will marry.' *Bottesford*, 1837.
- Peevit**, the lapwing; *Vanellus cristatus*.
- Peff**, (1) the pith of a plant.
(2) A cough.
- Peff**, v. to cough.
- Peffling**, pres. part. having a hard, harsh, dry-sounding cough.
- Peffling cough**, a hard, harsh, dry-sounding cough.
- Peggy**, a night-light. These were formerly made of sheep's fat, surrounding a wick formed of a stalk of lavender wrapped round with cotton.
- Peggy Otchen**, a hedgehog. See *Otchen*.
- Peggy wi' her lantern**, an ignis fatuus. 'Dazed it may be, by the brightness of the Gospel, so as not to discern the flicker of a

- peggy wi' her lantern from the light of day.*—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii. 31.
- Peggy whitethroat**, the white-throat; *Curruca cinerea*.
- Pelt**, a skin; commonly used for the skins of sheep and rabbits. 'They are also objected to for not being so hardy as the Lincoln, from thin *pelts* and less wool.'—*Arth. Young, Linc. Agric.* 1799, 321.
- Pelting**, adj. heavy, violent; spoken of rain or hail.
- Pen-feathered**, adj. not fully feathered.
- Pen-feathers**, s. pl. small, undeveloped feathers. To 'pull out his *pen-feathers*' is to very seriously injure another.
- Penny**, adj. A fowl when being plucked, if it has many undeveloped feathers, is said to be *penny*. See above.
- Pepper**, a cheating horse-dealer. 'Laughin' to his sen at the lees he'd been tellin' to them Yorkshire *peppers*.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 37.
- Pepper**, v. (1) to wound slightly with shot.
(2) To be cheated by 'a *pepper*.' See above.
- Peppermint**, peppermint.
- Peramble**, a long, rambling story. 'He tell'd me such an *peramble* about th' corn laws I was sick to hear him.'—*Ashby*, 1852.
- Peramble**, v. to talk in a tedious, unconnected manner.
- Perambulation**, beating the bounds of a parish. Since the time of the enclosures this practice has been, for the most part, discontinued. About thirty years ago the boundary between East Butterwick and Burringham was perambulated, and stones set down to mark it. At that time, according to the old custom, cer-
- tain boys were compelled to stand on their heads on the boundary stones and afterwards whipped, to make them remember the circumstance. 'To Richard Vason for bread & ayle when we went a *perambulation* iij^s ix^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1640. 1670. 'Spent at the *perambulation* dinner 3^l. 10^s. 0^d. Given to the boys that were whipt 0^l. 4^s. 0^d.'—*Chelsey Ch. Acc.*, in Brand's *Popular Antiq.* 1813, i. 175. See *Acts of Chapter of Ripon* (Surtees Soc.), Appendix I.
- Perished**, pp. (1) overcome with cold.
(2) Grain is said to have *perished* when it is killed in the ground by frost or wet.
- Perky**, adj. proud, saucy, impudent.
- Persecute**, v. to prosecute. 'He was *persecuted* at th' 'sizes for sheep-stealin'.'
- Pestill** [pest-il], a pestle. 'Thoo knows that brass mottor o' mine, wi' roases an' crowns on it. Well, my faather hed brok' th' *pestill*, so ses he to William, "William," ses he, "tek that owd gun-barril out o' th' pigeon-coart an' hug her to th' blacksmith' shop, an' get a new *pestill* made on her." William did as my faather tell'd him, an' was omust shudden thrif her; for no sooner hed th' barril gotten hot i' th' fire, then off she went, an' shut William's coat-lap clean off. Th' owd thing hed been chuckin' about there for fifty year wi'out a stock, an' no livin' man knew there was owt in her.' 'Do things by degrees, as th' cat eat *pestill*.'
- Petty** [pet-i], a privy.
- Pewther** [peuth-ur], pewter.
- Pey** [pai], a pea.
- Pheasan'** [fez-un], a pheasant.
- Pibble** [pib-l], a pebble. 'A grey *pibble* stone of great bignes.'

- Symonds's *Diary*, 1644 (Camd. Soc.), p. 151.
- Pick**, (1) pitch. 'As dark as *pick*.' 'It's *pick* dark.'
- (2) A cast, a throw. Cf. to *pick*, to throw, as used by Shakespeare.
- Pick**, v. (1) A sheep, cow, or mare is said to *pick* its lamb, calf, or foal when it is brought forth dead.
- (2) To pitch, to toss.
- (3) To lift up sheaves of corn to the stack.
- Pick a back, Pye back, to carry**, to carry on the shoulders.
- Pick at**, v. to back-bite; to speak against. 'Our squire's alus *pickin'* at . . . ; all thrif her hevin' said summats about somebody he's a mind to think well on.'
- Pick sport out on**, phr. to make game of.
- Pick up**. The last train at night which runs on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway from Sheffield to New Holland, is called the *Pick up*.
- Pick up**, v. to vomit.
- Pickenhotch**, the game of pitch and toss.
- Picker**, (1) the man who *picks* the sheaves up to the stacker.
- (2) A potato-gatherer.
- Picking-fork**, a long fork used for lifting sheaves up to the person who is building a stack. See *Pick*, verb.
- Picking hole**, a hole, commonly square, and closed with a wooden shutter, through which sheaves of corn are put into a barn. 'The projecting stone sill of one of the *picking-holes* at the north end of the barn.'—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 14.
- Pictur** [pikt'ur], a picture.
- Pictur**, v. to represent in a drawing, engraving, or painting.
- 'The Dutch have *pictur'd* the army hero . . . shooting at butterflies.'—*De la Pryme's Diary*, 1686, p. 8.
- Pictur-card**, the coat-cards in a pack.
- Pie**, a heap of potatoes covered with earth to preserve them from frost. 'The *pyes* (preserving pits) being ready 6 inches deep, and 6 feet wide, the carts take them [the potatoes] homo.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, p. 143.
- Pie**, v. to earth up potatoes. 'Taking up and *pying*, 2. 0.0.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, p. 144.
- Piece**, (1) a concubine, a harlot.
- (2) Verse or prose, recited by school-children. 'I'm goin' to chappil to-neet to hear th' bairns say their *pieces*.'
- (3) A short space of time. 'Stop a bit, I shall be back in a *piece*.'
- (4) A portion of land in an open field, sometimes a small enclosure.
- Piece o' ways**, part of the way. 'He went *piece o' ways* hoam wi' her that neet.'
- Pig**. *Pigs* can 'see the wind.' When *pigs* toss their bedding about, or carry straw in their mouths, it is a sign of wind. Virgil alludes to a similar notion: 'non ore solutos Immundi meminere sues jactare maniplos.'—*Georgica*, i. 399.
- Pig**, v. (1) to lie in bed with another.
- (2) To pitch off a horse or ass. 'He *pigg'd* off reight into th' middle o' th' street.'
- Pig-cheer**, the dishes made from fresh pork, such as pork-pies, mince-pies, sausages, &c. &c. 'When we kill oor pig, we sh'l send a hamper o' *pig-cheer* to oor lad Tom, wat lives i' Lunnon.'

Pig-cote, a pig-sty.

Pig-cratch, a kind of low table or bench on which pigs are killed and dressed. Cf. *John Markenfield*, i. 135.

Pig-fry, the fried liver, lungs, heart, kidneys, &c. of a pig.

Pig-headed, adj. stubborn.

Pig in a poke. To buy a *pig in a poke* is to buy something without understanding its nature and properties.

Pig in a well. A child who has no parents or guardians, or a person who has no visible means of subsistence, is said to be like a *pig in a well*.

Pig-minster, a pig-sty. 'I'm buildin' squire some *pig-minsters*.' — *Messingham*, 1832.

Pig-swill, hog-wash.

Pig-trough, a child's name for a gaffer; also for broken or water-worn ammonites, showing the cavities.

Pig-tub, (1) the swill-tub; the tub in which refuse food is put to be given to the pigs.

(2) Sometimes, though rarely, a salting-tub is called a *pig-tub*.

Pig-yock, a wooden yoke put around the necks of pigs to hinder them from breaking through hedges. 'Euery one dwelling in ye Cote howses or Suswathe shall both ring and *yock* ther swynne before seynt Ellin daye next, ye defalt vj' viij'.' — *Scotter Manor Records*, 1557. 'What is the use of that wooden yoke on your neck?' 'To keep us from breaking through our driver's fences.' — Porson, *Catechism for the Swinish Multitude*.

Pigeon-milk. On All Fools' day it is the custom to send a boy to some farmer's wife, noted for her dairy, to buy a penny-worth of *pigeon-milk*. See *Oil of strap*.

Pigeon-toed, having toes turning inwards.

Piggin [pig'in], a small vessel used for lading water, made of staves hooped together, one being left longer than the rest to form a handle.

'Here 's the Bailey o' Haltwhistle Wi' his great bull's pizzle,

That sup'd up the broo, an' syne,
in the *piggin*.' — Rob. Surtees,
Death of Featherstonhaugh.

It is glossed here 'an 'iron pot with two ears.'

Pill, Pilling, peel, rind; candied-peel. 'There 's a queer smell.'
'Yes, but it 's nowt but th' *pill* o' them oranges me an Ann 's been eatin'.'

Pill, v. to peel. '*Pillin*' bark in the woods.' — Lawrence Cheney, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 33.

Pill, an insect. See *Sow*.

Pillow-bears, pillow-cases. (Obsolescent.) 'Schettes & *pelowberys* iiij'.' — *Invent. of Ric. Allele of Scaltherop*, 1551. See Chaucer, *Prolog.* 696.

Pillow-slip, a pillow-cover.

Piment, mess, dirt. 'What a *piment* you're makin' all ower that clean hearth, bairn!'

Pin, v. (1) to fasten. '*Pin* that yate.'

(2) To convict, to convince, to overcome in argument. 'He begun to lie, so I *pin*'d him at once by tellin' him I was there.'

(3) To hold a person tightly by the arms.

Pinch-gut, a miser.

Pin-cushion, a sweetmeat.

Pind, v. to empound. (Hence *pindar*.)

Pine, v. to starve.

Pine-house, **Pining-house**, a place where cattle for slaughter are confined for some time with-

out food before they are killed. 'To be let . . . butcher's shop with slaughter-house, *pinning-house*, and every convenience.'—*Gainsburgh News*, Sep. 25, 1875.

Pinfold, a pound.

Pingle, a small enclosure. (Obsolete.) In 1619 John Chipsey and Elen his wife surrendered lands in Scotter at 'le Clowehole' and 'a *pingle*' at the wood side to Agnes Shadforth wife of Robert Shadforth.—*Manor Records*. There was a place called *Pingle Dump* at Messingham in 1825, and there is at present a place in the parish of Gainsburgh called *Pingle hill*.

Pin-horse, the middle horse in a team.

Piniated, opinionated. *i. e.* of opinion. 'I'm *piniated* we shall hev a long blast this winter; winter-bods hes comed so early.'

Pink, the chaffinch; *Fringilla coelebs*.

Pink-eye, a kind of potato.

Pink-eyed John, the pausy.

Pinner, Pinny, a pinafore.

Pins. It is still a common belief that, if you are bewitched, and you get some human hair, urine, and *pins*, and put them into a bottle and bury them under the eaves of your house, the witch will cease to have power over you. If an animal has been killed by witchcraft, you must take out its heart and stick it full of *pins*, and either bury the heart in a box or earthen pot under the eaves of the house, or boil it in a pot over the fire; the witch will then have no further power. At a place on the west side of Hardwick hill, on Scotton common, I have been informed there was, sixty years ago, 'a great heap' of *pins* and old-fashioned tobacco-pipe heads; they were believed to

have been put there for magical purposes. A cruel instance of the superstition that witchcraft is hindered by drawing blood of the witch by means of *pins*, occurred at Messingham, in the beginning of this century, to a reputed witch called Nanny Moody. 'Some young persons invited Nanny to go with them to the public-house. . . . No sooner had she passed the threshold of the house than they compelled her to sit down on a chair, the seat of which had been previously prepared, and stuck full of *pins*, with their points upwards, nor was she suffered to rise from this seat of Purgatory till those who brought her, had drawn blood, and were perfectly satisfied she had undergone a sufficient degree of pain.'—J. Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, MS. 1825, p. 12. In the account of the expenses of burning Margaret Dolmoune, a Scotch witch at Burntcastell, in 1649, we find the following charge for pricking her with *pins*:—'To John Kinked for brodding of her vi lib Scotts.'—*Excerpta Antiqua*, 40. In the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland is preserved a calf's heart stuck nearly full of *pins*. It was found under the floor of an old house at Dalkeith. As to the magical uses of *pins* see Lubbock's *Origin of Civilization*, 165; Arnason's *Icelandic Legends*, trans. by Powell, II. Series, p. lxxij.; Cox, *Mythology of Aryan Nations*, i. 93; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1811, ii. 183; *Notes and Queries*, III. S. ix. 355; Kemble, *Saxons in England*, i. 527; *Diary of Walt. Yonge* (Camd Soc.), 12; Scott, *Border Min.* iii. 103.

Pins and needles, a pricking sensation in the limbs. (Common.)

Pinsons, pincers.

- Pipe.** (1) 'Put his *pipe* out,' *i. e.* entirely silenced or subdued him. 'Nowt put Dr Kenealy's *pipe* out like gettin' into th' Hoose o' Commons.'
- (2) 'Put that in yer *pipe* an' smoke it;' said to one to whom you have delivered a clinching argument or castigation. (Common.)
- Pipes,** (1) the larger vessels of the lungs and heart, the veins and arteries. 'I'm sewer that meat isn't good; th' *pipes* is full o' blood.' 'He's strange an' bad in his *pipes* when he walks up-hill.'
- (2) The small canals branching off from the central pool in a duck-decoy.
- Pips,** s. pl. (1) the flowers of the cowslip.
- (2) The seeds of apples and pears.
- (3) The spots on playing-cards, dominoes, and women's dresses.
- Pismire,** an ant.
- Piss-burnt,** said of the hair of an animal bleached by the sun.
- Pissles,** s. pl. small fossils, joints of pentacrinites. See *Kessells and Possells*. 'The astroites are called *pissles* and *possles*.'—W. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, 28.
- Piss-prophet,** a 'water-doctor,' q. v.
- Pit,** v. to bury. 'William Crosbie for not *pittinge* his dead mare iij^d.'—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1615. 'It is ordered that euery inhabitant in Bottesford and Yadlethorpe that haue any cattle that die of the fellon or morren vpon the comons or wastes of Bottesford and Yadlethorpe shall sufficientlie *pit* the same to the sight & discretion of the cargraues or two or three sufficient and honest men of the said townes, and likewise shall burne the place, where the said
- cattle dye vpon payne for euery default x^s.'—*Ibid.* 1617.
- Pit-a-pat,** the beating of the heart, and any noise thought to resemble the sound thereof. 'I could hear their feet *pit-a-pat* on the stairs.'
- Pitcher,** an earthen vessel with an ear and lip to pour from; to be distinguished from *jug*, q. v.
- Pitter-patter,** v. to beat incessantly, as rain.
- Pixture,** a picture.
- Pläacin'** [plai'h'sin], place, service. 'She's not i' *pläacin'*; she's a manty-maker.' 'Hes ta' gotten a *pläacin'* this stattus?'
- Pläan** [plai'h'n]. 'What the *pläan* do you mean?' is an emphatic mode of asking a person what he means or what his intentions are. 'You see he us'd to come courtin' our Selina, bud he niver lets me see him; howmswiyver, one daa I leets on 'em i' th' belfrey agean th' barn-end, so ses I, "What th' *pläan* does ta mean?" an' he ses, "Nowt bud a bit o' nonsense-like;" then I ups wi' a muck-ferk an' begins to hammer him wi' it, an' ses to him, "If ta wants a bit o' nonsense, tak' mine; it's gäaner to remember than Selina."'
- Pläat** [plai'h't], a plate.
- Plague,** v. to tease, to chaff.
- Plain,** (1) homely. 'They're strange *plain* folks.'
- (2) Ugly. 'She's a good sarvant, bud th' *plainest* lass I iuver seed.'
- (2) Anything awkward or uncomfortable, as '*plain* weather,' *i. e.* rough weather; '*plain* roads,' *i. e.* bad roads; '*plain* ways o' goin' on,' disreputable habits; a '*plain* job,' &c. 'Maaster Edward's gettin' to talk strange an' *plain*' was said of the author in his childhood, meaning not

that he was good to understand, but that his speech was highly flavoured with the vernacular.

Planet-strucken, Planet-tooken, one who has had a stroke of paralysis.

Plantin', a plantation. 'There's a strange lot o' hetherds i' th' Marsh-plantin'.'

Plash, a slight splash.

Plash, v. (1) to lay a hedge, that is, to cut the stronger thorns half way through and force them into a horizontal position; in which they are sometimes held by stakes and binders. 'Thomas Cook and John Blackborne for iij dayes *plashyng* at Wroughlond hedg at vj^a the daie.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1584. '*Plashing*, or laying down the live fences has been very improperly performed.'—Tho. Stone, *View of Agric. of Linc.* 1794, 33.

(2) To splash.

Plat, a grass-plot.

Plate [plait], a pleat.

Plate [plait], v. to pleat.

Play for love, to play without stakes. 'I shan't play wi'out there's some money on it. It's agean my conscience to *play for love*; I farm a conscience as well as other folks.'—1858.

Play up, v. to make much noise or confusion. 'They're still enif when ther faather's at hoam, but they do *play up* when they're to their sens.'

Plessur [plez'ur], pleasure.

Plew. See *Plough*.

Plough-balk, (1) the beam of a plough.

(2) An irregularity in ploughing, caused by the ploughshare being allowed to vary in depth, and spoil the uniformity of the furrow. Hence the Lincolnshire proverbs—

'More *balks*, more barley.'

'Less *balks*, more beans.'

Ploughboot, the right of taking wood for the purpose of making ploughs. (Obsolete.) 'To have . . . sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, fireboot, *plowboot*, cartboot, galeboot, and Stakeboot . . . to be used on the premises and not elsewhere.'—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716.

Plough-bullocks, mummers. The term seems peculiar to the Isle of Axholme. 'The next day the *plough-bullocks*, or boggins, go round the town to receive alms at each house, where they cry "Largus." They are habited similar to the morris-dancers, are yoked to, and drag, a small plough; they have their farmer and a fool, called Billy Buck, dressed like a harlequin, with whom the boys make sport. The day is concluded by the *bullocks* running with the plough round the cross in the market-place, and the man that can throw the others down and convey their plough into the cellar of a public house, receives one shilling for his agility.'—W. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, 1815, p. 278. See *Plough-stots* in Whitby Glossary; and see *Plough-jags* below.

Plough-hales, s. pl. the handles of a plough.

Plough-jags, **Plough-boys**, **Plough-lads**, lads who on and after Plough-Monday go about in quaint costumes and act a rude drama. See *Ralf Skirlaugh*, iii. 129. See *Plough-bullocks*.

Plough-land, (1) arable land.

(2) An obsolete measure of land. 'An oxgang is an eighth part of a *Plow-land*.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Plough-Monday, the first Monday after Twelfth-day.

Plough-slead, a sledge shod with iron used for removing ploughs from one field to another.

Plough-stilts, the handles of a plough. See *Plough-hales*.

Ploverer [pluv'urur], a man who catches plover, or gathers their eggs.

Ploving [pluv'in], the cry of the plover.—E. A. W. P., *Isle of Axholme*, Sep. 8, 1875.

Pluck, the lungs and liver of animals.

Pluck a crow. To *pluck a crow* with any one is to have a quarrel with him.

Plucksh! a word used to frighten chickens.

Plum, adj. perpendicular.

Plum, v. (1) to fathom.

(2) To tell if a building be perpendicular by the use of the plumb-line.

Plum-bob, a mason's plummet.

Plump. (1) Wild ducks and wild geese are said to fly in a *plump* when they fly closely together. 'Than the knyghts of hys turnay assembled them togyther by *plumpes*.'—*Arthur of Little Britain*, edit. 1814, p. 81.

'O'er Horncliff-hill a *plump* of spears.'—*Marmion*, i. 3.

(2) A patch or clump of flowers.

'There's a *plump* of French willows in Manby wood just aboon Mottle-esh hill upo' th' noth side.'—1861.

Pock-ar'd [pok'ar'd], adj. marked with the small-pox.

Pockmankle, a portmanteau.

Poetery, poetry.

Point grund, to be able to put a lame foot firmly down.

Poke, (1) a sack, a bag.

(2) A woman's side-pocket. (Obsolescent.)

Poke, v. to pry, to intermeddle.

Poke-bag, a sack or bag.

Poll, a hornless cow.

Poll, v. to cut the hair of the head. See 2 Sam. xiv. 26, &c.

Poll, pp. pull. 'He *poll* his coat off an' wanted to feight me i' Brigg market.'

Pollard, the coarsest kind of flour.

Polly, Polly-cot, an effeminate man, a man who does women's work. 'He was a strange *polly*, he'd get up at four i' th' mornin' to rub th' dinin'-room table bright.'

Poor as a crow, Poor as wood, very poor.

Poother [poodh'ur], powder.

'Hard upo' *poother* an' light upo' shot,

An' then you'll kill dëad o' the very spot.'

Popinjay, the green woodpecker.

Popple, corn-cockle; a flower found growing among corn, the seeds of which are difficult to separate from or 'dress out' of the grain when thrashed.

Poppy-smack, the vessel in which the poppies, which were formerly much grown at Whitton and in the neighbourhood, were sent into Hull.

Poppy-tea, a decoction of poppies taken as a narcotic.

Pork, v. to fatten pigs for pork.

Porpus, a very fat man.

Porpus-pig, a porpoise. We have heard that the second word was added because 'it has a hin-side just for all th' world like a pig.' In the Netherlands a troop of porpoises is popularly called 'the farmer and his pigs.'—*Notes and Queries*, III. S. xi. 347.

Portess, a portifory or breviary. (Obsolete.) 1566. 'Blyton . . .

- one *portess* and one manuell, defacid this yeare.—*Linc. Ch. Goods*, 52.
- Portmantle**, a portmanteau.
- Posey**, a bunch of gathered flowers.
- Possede**, v. to possess. (Obsolete.) 'To have ayene, reteyne and *possede* any fermor clause or article . . . notwithstandinge.'—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537.
- Possells**. See *Kessells and Possells*.
- Post and pan**, buildings built of stud and mud. 'A deal o' Gainsb'r' owd hall's not stoan nor brick, it's *post an' pan*.'
- Post-wife-grave**, a place at Messingham, 1825.
- Post-mill**, a wooden mill supported on posts, as distinguished from a smock-mill, q. v.
- Pot**, (1) a vessel of earthenware or glass. A servant, having broken a glass tumbler, said, 'Please, m'm, I've brok' this here; I hate to break a *pot*, but I didn't do it a' purpose.'
- (2) A deep hole in a brook.
- Pot**, pp. put.
- Pot-alley**, marbles made of earthenware.
- Potato-pie**, (1) a heap of potatoes covered with straw and earth to preserve them from frost.
- (2) A pie of which the main ingredient is slices of potato with only a very little meat therein, to give it flavour.
- Potched**, poached; said of eggs.
- Pot Marjoram**, *Origanum*; a well-known pot-herb, which grows wild in woods, &c.
- Potter**, a poker.
- Potter**, v. to poke. 'Noo then, Anne, *potter* that fire, or it 'll be dead out in a minnit.'
- Potter about**, v. to loiter, to waste time.
- Potterhow Car**, a place at Messingham, 1825.
- Potter out**, v. to pay. 'Come, *potter out*, or I'll see what th' court 'll do for you.'
- Pottin, Pottun**, contraction for Ferdinand. See *Foddin*.
- Power**, many, a large quantity, a large sum. 'There was a *power* o' folks at th' camp-meetin'.' 'He'll hev a *power* o' brass when his faather dees.' 'It would do a fellow like you a *power* o' good to be sent to Lincoln prison for a month or two.'
- Power, power down** [pou'h'r-down], v. to pour. 'It begun to *power down* wi' rain while we was in cheech.'
- Powl** [poul], a pole. 'There used to be a *powl* across th' beck to furm a brigg for foot folks.' 'For a furr-*powle* for the clocke, iiij⁴.'—*Kirton - in - Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1630.
- Powse**, (1) rubbish.
- (2) Silly talk.
- Prate**, v. (1) to chatter; to hold forth on uninteresting subjects. 'When he's not talkin' aboot his house an' furnitur' he's alus *pratin'* aboot eatin'.'
- (2) A hen is said to *prate* when she makes a noise which is understood to be a sign of her being about to begin laying.
- Pratty** [prat'i], adj. pretty. 'Pratty is that *pratty* does;' i. e. good conduct is the chief ornament.
- Precious**, adj. or adv. remarkable, remarkably. 'There's a *precious* few berries t' year.' 'There will be a *precious* lot of folks at Nostell o' Wednesday.'
- Preg**, a peg.
- Prentice**, an apprentice.
- Presthow hills**, a place in Messingham, where games were wont to be played.—1825.

- Prick**, v. to mark, in a list of names, those who are defaulters. 'Mr George Chatterton rode Brumby sewer, and there was one man who hed n't done his lot; so Mr Chatterton *prickt* him, and the commissioners made him do it.'—*Scunthorpe*, Oct. 6, 1875.
- Prick-hollin**, prick-holly.
- Prickle**, a prick.
- Prickly-Otchen**, **Fricky-Otchen**, a hedgehog. See *Otchen*.
- Prick-stowp**, **Prick-pest**, a post used in post and rail-fencing, which is not set in a hole dug in the ground, but hammered down with a 'mell' or a 'gablock.'
- Primed**, pp. slightly intoxicated.
- Primp**, privet.
- Privy sessions**, petty sessions. (Obsolete.) 'At the *privie-sessions* at Gainsbrough the xxii day of Januarie ij'.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1639.
- Prize**, a lever.
- Prod**, v. to poke, to goad.
- Protestants**, a kind of potato.
- Proud**, adj. conceited.
- Proud flesh**, unhealthy flesh in a wound or sore.
- Pucker**, (1) a wrinkle made in sewing.
(2) Embarrassment, trepidation about small matters.
- Pucker**, **Pucker up**, v. (1) to make wrinkles in sewing.
(2) To distort the face.
- Pudding-fat**, the fat adhering to the viscera of a pig.
- Puddings**, s. pl. intestines.
- Pudge** [puj], a small pool of water or mud.
- Puff**, breath. 'I soon lose my *puff* goin' up-hill.'
- Pulk**, a coward.
- Pullen**, poultry. (Obsolescent.)
- Pully-hawly-wark**, (1) romping play among lads and lasses. 'I hate such *pullly-hawly-wark*; there's nivver no good comes on it, an' ofens misfortunes happens.'
(2) Unskilful bell-ringing.
- Pulper**, a machine used for grinding turnips and other roots into pulp for food for cattle.
- Pulse**, chaff.
- Pultis** [pult'is], a poultice.
- Poultry** [pult'ri], poultry.
- Pummel**, v. to beat.
- Pump without a handle**, phr. any person or thing that is quite unfit to discharge the office which it fills. 'I reckon a parson what's not a good hand at preachin' is just a *pump wi'out a handle*.'
- Pun**, to ram or beat earth so as to consolidate it, in making banks, &c. Lit. to *pound*.
- Punch**, v. to beat.
- Punchy**, adj. broad, thick-set.
- Punct'al** [pungkt'ul], adj. punctual, upright, straightforward.
- Punct'al promised**, a promise which is quite distinct and clear in all particulars. 'It's to no use sayin' onny more about that pig, for I tell yer it's *punct'al promised*.'—*Broughton*.
- Pund** [pund], a pound.
- Punishment**, pain; suffering. 'How's John?' 'Oh, poor owd man, he was in sore *punishment* when I left him.' 'Put that poor owd hoss out o' his *punishment*, it's a shame to let him live i' that how.'
- Purely**, adv. nicely, favourably, very well. 'She's goin' on *purely*, thank you.'—*Yaddethorpe*.
- Purge**, v. to cleanse a ditch or drain.
- Purl**, a fall from horseback.

Purse, (1) the scrotum. Cf. *Yorks. Archaeolog. & Topog. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 258.

(2) A hollow bit of coal which flies out of the fire, and is believed to portend a purse of money, coming to him in whose direction it comes.

Pye-back. See *Pick-a-back*.

Pychin' about [peich'in], pres. part. listening, skulking, eaves-dropping. 'Let me lock the door, for feerd madam should come; she's alm'st alus *pychin'* about.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 185.

Pyflets, Pyclets [peif'lets, peik'lets], s. pl. a leathery kind of cakes, called 'crumpets' in London.

Pywipe [pei'weip], the lapwing; *Vanellus cristatus*. There is a public-house called the *Pywipe* near Lincoln, on the Foss dyke.

Q with a long tail, a measuring tape which winds up into a box.

Qualified, adj. able, competent. 'He's not *qualified* to write a letter, but he can read writing.' 'That grainry's *qualified* to howd a hundred quarter.'

Quality [kwol'iti], the gentry. 'All th' *quality* goes to chappil now.'

'Looäk 'ow *quoloty* smiles when they sees ma a passin' by.'

Tennyson, *North. Farmer*, O. S. xiv.

Quandary [kwondair'i], perplexity. 'He brought him into a *quandare* that indeed he knew not whether he might better obey shame or loue.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 320.

Quarrel [kwor'el], a 'quarry' or square of glass.

Quartern, a quarter of any thing. 'Three *quartrans* of one oxgange of land.'—*Will of John Clarke of Scawthorpe*, 1647.

Quaver, v. (1) to shake, to reel, to tremble.

(2) To equivocate.

(3) To go about any kind of occupation in an uncertain manner.

Quee, a female calf. 'I bequeath to Esabell my doghter one blak *queye*.'—*Will of James Smith of Scotter*, 1550. 'Six steares and three *quees* 29£.'—1671. *Inv. of Sir John Anderson of Broughton*, in [Sir C. H. J. Anderson's] *Account of Lea*, 25.

Queen, The, to call her my aunt. A phrase signifying the greatest honour or distinction that can happen to any one. An old woman at Winterton, who was receiving parish relief, said, 'Oh, sir, if th' board would nobut put me on another sixpence a week I wod n't thank ye to hev *th' queen for my aunt*.'

Quere [kweer], (1) the choir of a church, the chancel.

(2) A transept, as the Holme or Papist *Quere* in Bottesford church.

(3) The choir, that is, the singing men and singing women attached to a church.

Quern, a handmill. (Obsolete.)

Quest, an inquest.

Quick, adj. alive. 'I thowt all them young trees, i'th' Pan Field, would die, but now rain's comed they're *quick* enif.' 'I give to Thomas Younge my son, my wagons, harrowes, plows, & utensills, of husbandry and also all other my *quick* cattle.'—1709. *Will of Arthur Younge of Keadby*.

Quick, Quickwood, young plants of thorn of which hedges are made. 'You mun cut down that *quick*, or it 'll grow crooked.' 'Quickwood that you get out o' hedge-bottoms and plantin's isn't nowt near so good as that you buy.' 'I observed many of the *quicks* much neg-

- lected.' — Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 91.
- Quick-stick**, in a, phr. immediately. 'If you're not off in a quick-stick, I'll help thee.'
- Quicken**, **Quicken-wood**, mountain ash.
- Quiet**, adv. quite. 'I was quiet stauld wi' listenin' to . . . gab; it was all about his eatin' an' his winder-curtins.'—Aug. 15, 1875.
- Quieten**, v. to quiet. 'The wedding had better be put off until they had become more quietened.'—*Leeds Mercury*, July 27, 1875.
- Quilt**, v. to beat.
- Quilting**, a beating.
- Quirk**, a trick, a dodge.
- Rabbit**, a form of curse. 'Od rabbit it.' 'Rabbit you, you oud thief.'
- Rabbit-meat**, cow parsnip, *Hera-cleum Sphondylium*.
- Rabblement**, a crowd of disorderly persons; a rabble. 'There was a strange rabblement o' folks to see th' wild-beast shaw.'
- Rabyntoft**, a place in Ashby near the land of the Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Munor Roll*, 4 Henry VIII.
- Racatown**. See *Ruckeytoon*.
- Race**, to beat in a race. 'I can race thee.'
- Rack**, (1) a frame for holding fodder in a building or out of doors.
(2) A frame for holding plates and dishes.
(3) Clouds or mist driven before the wind.
- Rack and manger**, phr. To 'live at rack and manger' is to live plentifully, without stint.
- Rack and ruin**, total destruction. 'There used to be a gran' hall there, but it's all goän to rack and ruin now.'
- Rackapelt**, a riotous and noisy child.
- Rackapelt**, **Rackapelterly**, adj. riotous, noisy.
- Rack of mutton**, a neck of mutton. A.S. *hracca*, the neck.
- Rack-yard**, a fold-yard.
- Rad**, **Rade**. See *Rode*.
- Raddle**, v. to beat (properly, to beat with a rod).
'An' if ye find him, master mine, E'en take an old man's advice, An' raddle him well, till he roar again,
Lest ye fail to meet him twice.'
Book of Ballads, edited by Bon Gaultier, 172.
- Raff**, (1) a rafter.
(2) Foreign timber.
(3) A term of contempt for a worthless fellow. 'He's a good for nowt, a real raff.'
- Raff-marchant**, a timber-merchant.
- Raff-yard**, a timber-yard.
- Raffle**, v. to ravel, to entangle, to confuse. 'You've raffled all that sowin' silk, so that nobody can mend it.' 'It was such a raffled mess that there was niver a lawyer i' th' country could mak' owt on it.'
- Raffle-cap**, a disorderly person.
- Rag**, **Ragstone**, a whetstone.
- Rag**, v. to tease.
- Ragamuffin**, a dirty or disorderly person.
- Rageous**, adj. outrageous, furious.
- Ragged**, pp. covered; used of fruit-trees. 'Th' trees down at th' Warp is ragg'd wi' apples.' 'Our curran'-trees is ragg'd wi' berries.'
- Rag-rime**, a white frost, when much frozen dew hangs on the trees like white rags.

Rags. Meat is said to be boiled or roasted to *rags* when it is much overdone.

Rail, v. to sew with big stitches, to tack.

Rain-beetle, the shard-beetle.

Rainy day. To 'lay by agean a *rainy day*' is to provide for the future.

Rake, to stray; said of cattle.

Rake of pasture, right of pasture on unenclosed land. There was a place in the Manor of Scotter called Long-*Ruyke*.—*Manor Records*, 1591. Cf. Icel. *reika*, to wander, stroll.

Rake up, v. to collect, to bring together. 'She's alus *rakin' up* some owd tale or another ageän somebody.' 'Our Squire's *raked up* a strange lot o' owd-fashion'd things.'

Rakings, s. pl. the ears of corn which are raked up in a corn-field after the mowers have 'stooked' the sheaves. These *rakings* are not made up into sheaves, but into large bundles, and are commonly put on the top of a stack. In a wet harvest they are often much damaged, and are then made into a stack by themselves and thrashed for pig-corn.

Ram, v. to beat down, to push violently. 'I remember th' time very well. They was *rammin'* piles that day at th' Beck-head.' 'He *ramm'd* ageän me as I was goin' thriff th' door-stead.'

Ram about, v. to knock about, to push violently.

Rammil, rubbish of any kind. The *Craven Glossary* gives '*Ramile*, underwood, twigs; Lat. *ramulus*.' The derivation is certainly wrong; the interpretation has probably been brought into unison with it. Miss Baker, in

the *Northamptonshire Glossary*, defines it as 'stone rubbish or rubble, the refuse left by masons, such as is used for the filling in of walls. . . . Mr Sharp of Coventry informed me that it occurs in the municipal munitments of that city as early as 1448.' 'Tak' that *rammil* back; I don't want none on it.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 194. 1569. 'for carryinge ye stones & *rammell* away where ye crosse stoode.'—*North's Chron. of St Martin's, Leicester*, 172. [See *Ramel*, rubbish, in Halliwell. Cf. Swed. *ramla*, to tumble down. The word is Scandinavian.—W. W. S.]

Ramming, big, fine. 'What a great *rammin'* bairn that is o' thine, Sabina.' Cf. Icel. *ramr*, strong, big, mighty.

Ramp, v. (1) to move about violently. Cf. *Notes and Queries*, 5 S. vol. vi., pp. 6, 115, 275, 297, 413.

Rampaging, pres. pt. acting violently. 'He's *rampagin'* up an' doon wi' his gret horsewhip i' hishand.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 187.

Ramper, (1) the Ermine street, the Roman way leading from *Lindum*, Lincoln to *Ad Abum*, Winteringham.

(2) Sometimes, though not commonly, other old roads, which have existed time out of mind, are called *rampers*, to distinguish them from the new roads made by inclosure commissioners.

Ramper-jack, mud scraped off roads much used in former days, and still occasionally, instead of lime mortar. See above.

Ramp up, v. (1) to heap up. 'John Roberts hes *ramp'd up* th' road-muck o' boath sides th' narrer lane goin' to Assby, so as it's unpossible for two things to pass in it.'

- (2) To climb as a plant, to grow rapidly. 'That woodbind hes *ramp'd up* sin' I was here last.' 'That lad o' thine *ramps up* finely.'
- Ramshackle**, adj. (1) a wild, worthless fellow.
(2) A building or article of furniture much out of repair is in a 'strange, *ramshackle* state.'
(3) A wild, disorderly action. 'What *ramshackle* wark ha' ye been after.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii. 121.
- Ran-dan**, (1) a loud and discordant noise. 'Some folks ses she plays th' pianner well, but I call th' noise she maks a real *ran-dan*.'
(2) adj. idle, disorderly. '
- Ran-dan**, v. to ride the *stang*, q. v.
- Random-walling**, building without arranging the stones in courses.
- Randy**, an orgie; a drinking bout; a revel. 'We'd a reg'lar *randy* last neet.' 'Bill's on the *randy* to-day.' 'What! you've been hevin' a small-beer *randy*, hev you.' Cf. *Randies*, 'itinerant beggars and ballad-singers.'—*West Riding of Yorks. Gloss.*, E. D. S. B. vii.
- Randy**, adj. wild, mischievous; given to drink. 'Nelson was a *randy* chap when he was young, but he's a local-preacher noo.'—1873.
- Randyng**, adj. brawling, drinking, wasteful. 'I never get in his way, barrin' it be an odd time by chance when I fetch him home fra' that big hoose yonder, after he's been *randyin'* ower long.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, iii. 62.
- Ran Dyke**, a drain, for the present in part disused, which took the water from East Butterwick into Burringham sewer.
- Rangeling** [rainj'ling], the premonitory pains of child-birth.
- Rank**, adj. (1) strong smelling.
(2) Growing closely together, growing too luxuriantly. 'That wheat's ower *rank* by hauf. It'll all be laid afore harvest.'
(3) Expressing the *odium theologicum*. 'A *rank* Papist,' 'a *rank* Calvinist,' 'a *rank* Methodist.'
- Ranning**, a scolding. 'Oh, Miss, you mun give him a good *rannin'*.'—*Willoughton*.
- Rannish**, adj. rash, violent.
- Ranter**, a Primitive Methodist.
- Ranthrup**, Raventhorpe.
- Ranty**, adj. (1) tetchy, peevish, impatient.
(2) Under sexual excitement.
- Rap and Rear**, phr. to gather together by any means. 'He's sell'd all he can *rap and rear* an' slotted off to Canada.' See *Rap* in Atkinson's *Cleveland Glossary*.
- Rap out**, v. to swear, to use bad language.
- Rapscallion**, a scamp.
- Rarely**, adv. well, excellently.
- Rash**, adj. Corn is said to be *rash* when it comes out of the husk very easily.
- Rashen**, v. (1) to dry, to become ripe. 'The wheat *rashens* fast.'
(2) To air or dry clothes after they have been mangled.
- Rasper**, something very extraordinary. 'Well, this is a *rasper*!'
- Rasps**, s. pl. raspberries.
- Ratch, Retch**, *i. e.* reach; (1) a definite piece of earth-work set out to be done, or let to a gang of bankers. *Ratch-money* is the balance of wages paid when the work is completed.
(2) A long straight course in a river.
- Ratch, Rax**, v. (1) to stretch. 'I shall hev to get these here boots *ratch'd*; they nip sorely.'
(2) To exaggerate. 'He doesn't lie, but a *ratches* a bit.' 'You

- mun remember, bairns, that *ratchin's* just for all th' world th' same thing as loein'. Owt that sucks onybody in is a lee.'
- Ratchet**, v. to tear. 'Thoo'll be *ratchetin'* thee cloas if ta does n't come off fra that stick-hill.'
- Ratchy**, adj. said by shoemakers of leather that stretches.
- Rate, Ret**, v. to soak hemp or flax in water for the purpose of disengaging the fibre. 1630, 'Frod-ingham . . . Of Roberte West-able for *rateing* hempe in Skin-ner becke contrarie to paine.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*. Hay or clover is said to be *rated* when by exposure to rain it has become well-nigh worthless for fodder.
- Rate**, v. to rail at, to revile, to scold.
- Rate-pit**, a pit in which hemp or flax is 'rated.' Traces of these hemp-pits are to be found in many villages. 'Ricardus Horne dimisit vnum le *ratepitt* vxori Parkin contra penam inde positam.'—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1581.
- Ratherly, Ratherlins**, adv. rather. 'I'd *ratherly* bury all my bairns then they should live to grow up drunken shackbags like him.' 'I will if ta likes, but I'd *ratherlins* not.' See *Nipped*.
- Rattin'**, rat-catching.
- Rattle-jack**, a plant; *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*; also in some parts called Cock's-comb, and Yellow-rattle. 'When the fruit is ripe, the seeds *rattle* in the husky capsule,' &c.—*Flowers of the Field*, by C. A. Johns, p. 466.
- Ratton**, a form which the sur-name Drayton commonly as- sumes in the popular speech.
- Rave**, v. (1) to make a loud noise, to cause an uproar. 'He's alus *ravin'* an' tearin' about summats.'
- (2) To rout out. 'The more you *rave*, the worse you stink.'—*Proverb*.
- Rave up**, v. to pull up, to gather together; commonly used in re- gard to gathering up evil stories of some one. See *Reap up*, *Rip up*.
- Raw**, adj. cold, ungenial.
- Raw**, v. to plant, sow, or grow in rows. 'Them carrots *raws* well. I could n't see one last time I past, an' they're th' whole length o' th' close noo.'
- Raw-head**, a sort of ghost that haunts wells.
- Rawm**, v. (1) to push about vio- lently. (Cf. Icel. *ramba*, to rock a chair, &c.; Dan. *ramme*, to ram, to thrust.
- (2) To make a loud noise. (Cf. A.S. *hryman*, to cry aloud.) 'This judge [Jefferies] is reck- on'd to be a very impudent, *rawming*, conceited fellow.'—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 9.
- Rax**. See *Ratch*.
- Reach**. (1) A *reach* of meadow is a stretch of meadow-land, and sometimes the right of cutting a certain quantity of grass in a meadow. See *Rake*.
- Reach**, v. to retch, to strive to vomit.
- Reach to** (imperative mood), help yourself. 'Noo then, don't be on your manners, but *reach to*.' [In Shropshire I have heard '*catch hold*,' meaning help yourself.—W. W. S.]
- Reans**, reins. 'There was a sarv- ant chap fin'd for drivin' wi'oot *reans* an' ridin' upo' th' shavs.'
- Reap up**, v. to spread, to circu- late; said of evil reports. 'He's alus *reapin'* up summats foul about somebody.'
- Rear**, adj. half-cooked; said of

- meat. 'This beef's so rear, I can't eat none on it.'
- Reast**, v. to wrest. '*Reast* oppen that door, th' lock's brokken.'
- Reasty**, adj. (1) restive; said of horses. 'To be plain wi' ye, our powny *reists* a bit.'—*The Anti-quary*, chap. xv.
(2) Rancid; said of bacon.
- Reekin-hook** (*i. e.* reekin'-hook; the hook which hangs in the *reck*), the hook by which a pot is suspended over a fire.
- Reeklin'**, (1) the smallest pig in a litter; one that has not a pap from which to suck.
(2) Anything weak or deformed.
(3) The youngest in a family.
- Reckon**, v. to determine, to intend, to suppose. 'I *reckon* I shall hev to go to Lincoln at th' 'sises.' 'You 'll not be goin' to-day, I *reckon*.'
- Reckon up**, v. (1) to estimate the value of. 'I've *reckon'd* him up a long while sin', an' fun' nowt to speak on when I'd done.'
(2) To recognize. 'I could not *reckon* him up at fust, but when he com gain hand I knew him.'
- Redburn**, a part of Brumby East moor, said to be called so because the sand there is red. This I believe to be an error. The name occurs in a lease of Brumby warren granted in 1568.
- Redcap**, the goldfinch; *Carduelis elegans*.
- Red Coats**, a field in the parish of Lea, said to be so called from the battle fought there, in which Cromwell defeated the Earl of Newcastle's forces, in July, 1643.
- Red lane**, the interior of the throat.
- Red Sea**, anywhere a great way off, used as an evil wish. Probably in unconscious allusion to *Tobit* viii. 3. 'I wish her an' all her belongin's was at th' boddom o' th' *Red Sea*.'
- Red-water**, a disease in sheep. See Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 376.
- Reed-sparrow**, (1) the sedge-warbler; *Salicuria Phragmitis*.
(2) Black-headed bunting; *Emberiza schoeniclus*.—*Cordeaux, Birds of the Humber*, 31, 49.
- Reef**, a sore on the head.
- Reek**, (1) a cock of hay, a rick. (Obsolescent.) 'Tressemen londe . . . the tenentes were to keepe prisoners in the stockes to gather rodds for herdells for the Lords fold, and to make the Lords hays in a *Reeke*.'—*Norden's Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 9.
(2) Smoke.
(3) The steam which proceeds from a brew-house or from a newly-turned manure-hill.
(4) A very dense fog.
- Reek-pennies**, a small tax paid to the parish priest, on all chimneys which had fires in them. (Obsolete.)
- Reel**, a spool.
- Reffatory** [refaturi], adj. refractory.
- Refusal**, the chance of refusing. 'I hev'n't sell'd th' sheep yet, but Cox hes gotten th' *refusal* on 'em.'
- Register**, a registrar. It was provided by a statute of the commonwealth, Anno 1653, chap. vi., that the parochial registers were to be kept by a person chosen by the parish and approved by a justice of peace, and it was enacted that 'the person so elected, approved and sworn shall be called the Parish *Register*.'—*Scobell's Acts and Ordinances*, ii. 237.
'Lincoln }
Lindsey } May the 15th 1654.

William Collison of Northropp being chosen by ye inhabitants of ye said towne to be their parish *Register*, to enter all Mariages, Births and Buriales that shall happen in their said towne according to ye Act of Parliament in that case prouided was sworne and aproued by me whose hand is here vnder subscribed being Justice of peace for ye parts afore said Chris. Wray.—*Northorpe Par. Reg.* The registrar of births, deaths, and mariages is still spoken of as the *register*.

Reight [rait], (1) adj. right.
(2) sb. A common-right.

Reight aways [rait uwaiz'], adv. all the way. 'I went with him *reight aways* there.'

Reight-end fost, *i. e.* the right end first, in the direct or proper manner. 'He niver starts o' owt *reight-end fost*.'

Reight-on-end, upright.

Reight sharp, adj. quite sane. 'If ye go on i' that how, folks 'all think thoo ar'nt *reight sharp*.'

Reight up [rait up], v. to put in order.

Reight up and down, open, candid.

Reightle, Reightle up [rait'l], v. to put right, to put in order. 'It's very good to see as our Sarah Hann is n't well. When she is, she's alust aither *reightlin'* her 'air or singin' 'ymns.' 'I don't know how them folks does what *reightles* their hair i'very mornin'. I nobbut comb mine oot, o' th' Settuda' neet afore the feast, an' it is a job, you may depend.'—*Messingham*, 1865. 'We mun hev our stack-yard *reightled up*, th' steward's comin' ower o' Monda.'

Reightlin'-comb [rait-lin-koam], a comb for dressing the hair. 'That skreed o' trees atween

Messingham and Manton lordships, looks e' winter, when th' leaves is off, for all th' world like a *reightlin'-comb*.' 'I once fun' upo' th' top o' Holme lordship a big broon pot, as I was diggin' for rabbits, but when I oppend it there was nowt at all in but white ashes, and a piece o' an owd *reightlin'-comb*.'—*John Marcham*, 1850.

Remble, Rem'le, v. to remove. [Cf. Swed. *rymma*, to remove, clear; lit. to *make room*. The word is connected with our *room*, not with Lat. *removere*.—W. W. S.]

'*Rembling* and raving,
Tewing and taving,
Noising and clatting,
Rightling and scratting.'

May in Lincolnshire, in *Once a Week*, 8 June, 1872.

'A niver *rembles* the stöans.'
Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, st. xv.

Rem'dy [rem'di], remedy.

Rench, v. to rinse.

'and like a glasse
Did breake i' th' *wrenching*.'
Shak. *Henry VIII.*, Act I. sc. i.
(First folio).

Render, v. (1) to melt.

(2) To extract lard from pigs' fat by boiling. See *Craps*.

Repiterry, adj. peremptory. 'Tax-gatherers is strange, *repiterry* sort o' folks.'

Respe, a disease in sheep. 'The *respe* has also made considerable ravages.'—Arth. Young, *Line. Agric.* 1799, 376.

Rest-harrow, Harrow-rest, a plant; *Ononis arvensis*.

Retch [rech], v. to reach. 'Retch me that there furk, will ta?'

Returns, inferior flour.

Ribbon-tree, the birch; so called because the bark of the young

- trees can be pulled off in long *ribbon*-like strips.
- Ricklin'**. See *Recklin*.
- Ride**, a bridle-road through a wood or plantation.
- Ride**, v. The surveyor of the court of sewers is said to *ride* the drains when he goes to overlook them.
- Ride and tie**, alternate walking and riding, when two travellers have only one animal between them.
- Rif-raf**, (1) the rabble.
(2) Rubbish, trash. 'Thraw that *rif-raf* into th' fire.' 'If the body be to the soule a prison, how strait a prison maketh he the body *pat* stuffeth it so full of *rif-raf*.'—Sir Tho. More's *English Workes*, 1557, p. 96, h.
- Rift**, sb. and v. belch. 'That was a strange good glass o' gin you gev' me, it mad' me *rift* like a volcanic.'
- Rig**, (1) a ridge; hence *house-rig*, *plough-rig*, *rig-tile*, &c.
(2) The back of a human being or other animal. 'I slipp'd upo' th' ice, an' tum'l'd flat o' my *rig*.'
(3) A mischievous trick. 'I mun hev some correction done, squire, them school-bairns is alus runnin' their *rigs* upo' me.'
(4) A monorchidous horse or sheep.
- Rig-baulk**, **Rig-tree**, the piece of wood which runs along the roof just beneath the ridge.
- Rigs to run**, to play mischievous tricks.
- Rig-welt**, v. to flog.
- Rig-welted**, (1) overthrown; applied to a sheep which is helplessly lying on its back. 'There's another sheep dead this mornin' thrif bein' *rig-welted*.'
(2) A person is said to be '*rig-welted* in bed' when confined there by severe illness.
- Riggin'**, the ridge of a building. 'A man may like the Kirk weel enuch, an' no like to ride on the *riggin*' o't.'—*Scottish Proverb*.
- Rile**, v. to vex.
- Rime**, hoar-frost.
- Rime-up**, v. to increase. 'You see, he spent nowt, an' he'd a deal comin' in; so it *rimed-up* fast.'
- Ring**, a circular drive or walk in front of a house.
- Ring**, v. to put rings in the noses of pigs. The perfect is often *rung*, though sometimes *ringed*.
- Ring in**, v. (1) to ring the church bells when a bride comes home.
(2) A clergyman is said to '*ring himself in*' when, on being inducted to a living, he receives the church key from the churchwardens and rings a few strokes on the bell as an act of taking possession of the church.
- Ring out of town**, the ringing of the church bells when an unpopular person is leaving a village.
- Rip**, v. (1) to rage, to swear, to storm. 'He *ript* an' swore aboon a bit, all about nowt.'
(2) To cut.
- Rip-stick**, a 'strickle' for sharpening a scythe.
- Rip up**, v. (1) to unfasten stitches.
(2) To recount long-past grievances. 'He's alus *rippin*' up things that happen'd when he was clear a bairn.' See *Reap up*.
- Ripper**, a very excellent thing; anything first class. 'Well, I will say that mare is a real *ripper*.'
- Rippling**, removing the seed-vesels of flax by drawing the stalks through an iron frame like a comb.

- Riptorious**, adj. uproarious, refractory.
- Rise**, sticks, thorns, brushwood. (Obsolete.) A.S. *hris*. 'For making a hedge betwixt the corno & the este folde iij^{vii} viij^d for fellyng *ryse* to the same ij^d.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* 1535.
- 'Gentil and jolif as bird on *ris*.' Scott, *Minstrelsy of Scottish Border*, 1861, ii. 287.
- 'Redder then the rose, that on the *rise* hangeth.'
- Death and Life*, Percy Folio, iii. 59.
- Rise**, v. to raise. 'Rise it up a bit, will you?'
- Rise a peg**, v. to improve in circumstance. 'Very few, if any of the breeders I have seen in this county, seem, however, to be sufficiently impressed with the idea of *raising a peg*.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 316.
- Rising of the lights**, hiccup brought on by indigestion.
- Rit**, v. to trim or pare the edge of a drain, path, &c. by means of a *ritter* or *ritting-knife*. [The same word as our *write*; A.S. *writan*, to cut.]
- Rive**, v. to split.
- Rizzle**, (1) a little ridge. 'There's a *rizzle* i' th' gress shows where th' garden-wall used to be.'
- (2) A small shelf.
- Road**, way. 'Get out of th' *road*, can't you?'
- Roading**, repairing roads, picking in the ruts, or putting material in them.
- Roak**, (1) mist, fog. 'There's a heavy *roak* comin' in fra th' Humber.'
- (2) Smoke.
- Roaked**, **Roaked up**, **Roaped up**, heaped up. 'He gev me good measure well *roaked up*.'
- Roan**, the roe of a fish. Icel. *hrogn*, the same.
- Roaped up**. See *Roaked*.
- Roaring**, crying.
- Roaring trade**, a very brisk trade.
- Roaring tub**, a place in the parish of Messingham, 1825.
- Roast-beef clothes**, the best clothes.
- Robin Hood's Row**, a place in the parish of Northorpe, perhaps so called because rustic games were wont to be played there.
- Robin-run-naked**, beggar my neighbour; a game at cards.
- Rockmajock**, a kind of sweetmeat. 'The children were given pence to buy *rockmajock*, gingerbread, and nuts at the stalls which stood about the cross-tree.'—Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, MS. 1825, p. 7.
- Rock**, **Rock-stick**, a distaff.
- 'Thriff a *rock*, thriff a reel,
Thriff an owd woman's spinnin'-wheel,
Thriff a milner's hopper,
Thriff a bag o' pepper,
Thriff an owd mare's shink-shank-boan,
Such an a riddle I hev knawn.'
The answer is, 'A worm.'
- Roil**, v. to become thick, as beer does.
- Roily**, adj. somewhat intoxicated.
- Roman willow**, the lilac.
- Romil Dale**, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1616.
- Ropes**, s. pl. strings of sausages or onions.
- Ropy**, adj. stringy; applied to stringy bread, or thick beer.
- Rose**, the division of the hair on horses or oxen.
- Rose**, v. to praise, to flatter. Icel. *hrósa*, to praise.
- Rossil**, rosin.

- Rossin** (or **Rossill**) up wi' liquor, to make drunk.
- Rot**, v. (1) an imprecation. 'Od rot it.'
- (2) sb. A disease in sheep. 'The scab, the rot and every circumstance attend them, which can delay their being profitable.'—Tho. Stone, *View of Agric. of Linc.* 1794, 62.
- (3) Foolish, or indecent talk.
- Rot-gut**, sour beer.
- Rotten land**, (1) soft, peaty soil; ketty, q. v.
- (2) Land on which sheep suffer from the rot. 'It bears the appellation of *Rotten Land* because sheep depastured on it are constantly destroyed by the rot.'—Tho. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.* 1800, 173. There is a field called *Rotten Sykes* in the parish of Winteringham.
- Rough**. A tale made 'out of the rough' is one that is pure invention.
- Rough-cast**, adj. said of a wall when it is roughly plastered or pebble-dashed. Occurs as a sb. in *Mid. Night's Dream*, III. i. 71.
- Rough leaf**, (1) said of seedlings, especially turnips, when they have got their second leaves.
- (2) 'He is in *rough leaf* now;' a figurative expression, meaning that the person spoken of has made a good beginning of anything.
- Rough-music**, the clashing of pots and pans. This music is sometimes played when any very unpopular person is leaving the village, or when some one very hateful is being sent to prison.
- Rough-rider**, a horse-breaker.
- Round**, a plane for working a rounded surface.
- Roundy coal**, large-sized pieces of coal, as distinguished from the small coal, called dust or 'sleck. Perhaps originally applied to thick pieces of charcoal.
- Rousin**, adj. great, fine. 'Give him nobbut a pipe an' a glass o' gin, an' sit him afore a *rousin* fire, an' he'll be as happy if thof he was i' heaven.'
- Rout**, (1) a noise.
- (2) Hoarseness.
- Rout about**, v. to mix things up in a confused heap; to make useless bustle.
- Routing**, pres. pt. grunting as a pig. 'He is a naturall foole . . . he lyeth *routing* and snorting all night and all day.'—Bernard's *Terence*, 171.
- Rowel**, a circular piece of leather with a hole in the centre, used by farriers for the purpose of inserting under a horse's skin to cause inflammation of the surface. French *rouelle*. 'Rowels act like blisters.'—Blaine, *Outlines of Veterinary Art*, II. ed. p. 646.
- Rowl** [roul], a roll of paper, cloth, &c.; not a roll or roller for crushing. See below.
- Rowler** [roul-ur], a roll or roller such as is used in farms or gardens; not a roll of cloth or paper. See above.
- Rowly-powly pudding**, a pudding made by spreading preserves on paste and rolling it up.
- Royston Crow**, *Corvus Cornic.* Royston is in *Camb.*, and the people here think that these crows live at Royston all the year round.
- Ruck**, all, every one. 'The whole *ruck* on 'em past here at eleven o'clock last neet.'
- Ruckeytoon**, **Racatown**, a small portable apparatus used by spinners to suspend from the waist, on which to wind the thread from the spool into balls or bobbins.

With this a woman could go gossiping among her neighbours and take a *ruck* (walk) through the town. W. T. of Winterton, on being asked why a *Ruckeytoon* was so called, replied, 'Becos th' wimmen could *ruck* about i' th' toon wi' it.' This derivation is probably wrong.

Rucket, one who gads about.

Rucking, wandering about. See *Rake*.

Ruckle, v. to breathe with difficulty, like one dying.

Ruction, a riot, row.

'Four hundred dirty vagabonds,
All ready for a *ruction*.'
Election Song, 1852.

Rud, red ochre.

Rud, adj. red. (Obsolete.) 1566.
'Manton . . . one vestmentt of
rud russells and one aulbe, was
sold to William brombe and Ed-
wardposte.'—*Linc. Ch. Goods*, 115.

Rue-bargain, a bargain that has been repented of. 'He bout th' beas ower dear, so he gev him a sovran for a *rue-bargain*.'

Rue-pie. To eat *rue-pie* is to repent.

Ruinat, v. to ruin. 'Th' taties hes been clear *ruinated* by these late-come frosts.'

'He bound himself by solemne oath
To *ruinate* his King;
For to rebell he pledg'd his Truth,
Most serious Jack-pudding.'
*Hist. of Sir Simon Synod and of
his sonne Sir John Presbyter*, 1647.

Rule the planets, v. to solve a problem in astrology.

Rully, a low cart or waggon used for carrying heavy weights.

Rumbustical, adj. (1) violent in conduct. 'You needn't be so *rumbustical*, you'll hev to ton out if we trail you wi' hosses.'

(2) Huddled together; 'all *rumbustical* on a heap.'

Rummle [rum'l], v. to rumble.

Rump and stump, entirely, completely. 'They've sell'd him up *rump and stump*.'

Rumple, v. to crease.

Rumption, **Rumpus**, a disturbance.

Run, (1) a small channel of water.

(2) The track of an animal.

Run, v. (1) to run after. 'If thoo *runs* them ducks, I'll *run* thee, my lad.'

(2) To run away from. 'Ho didn't like his job, so he *run*'d it.'

(3) To melt, or to be melted. 'If you put that there glass (or lead) i' th' fire, it'll *run* like fun.'—*Winterton*, circa 1840.

(4) To cast.

'If you would know when we was *run*,

It was March the twenty-second,
1701.'

*Bell-insc. Alvechurch, Worcester-
shire*.

Runagate, a runaway.

Run away. Grass is said to run away when it is under-stocked, and, from not been cropped, much of it becomes so coarse as to be unfit for food. See Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 194.

Run bills, to delay the settlement of tradesmen's bills for an unreasonably long time. 'He never *run bills*, and did n't want trust of anybody, thank God.'—*Yorkshire Mag.*, May, 1873, p. 378.

Rung, (1) the step of a ladder.

(2) *Rungs*, the pieces of wood at the top of a cart or waggon into which the 'slots' fit.

(3) The cross pieces joining the legs of a chair.

Runner, a smuggler. 'New Holland, where th' ferry is got its name fra th' *runners* runnin', in Dutch gin thereabouts i' former time.' 'They've ta'en

five and twenty hogsheds of gin and shot three o' th' *runners*.'—*Ralf Skirlough*, ii. 148.

Running, (1) a kind of sewing. 'Take three threads, leave three, and in order that the work may be kept as firm as possible, back stitch occasionally.'—*The Ladies' Work-Table Book*, 33.

(2) Darning stockings before they are worn, in order that they may last longer.

Runty, adj. short, stiff-set. 'She's a strange, *runty* little lass.'

Russel [rus'l], v. to wrestle.

Russels. (Obsolete.) Probably a kind of satin. See *Rud*.

Rust, mildew in wheat.

Rusty bum, a rough game played by boys. At York it is called 'Ships and sailors.'

Rut, v. (1) to cut into ruts. 'The lane was moreover much *rutted* and broken up.'—*Ivanhoe*, Abbotsford Edition, 454.

(2) To fill in ruts.

Rutting, (1) a rut. 'The *rut-tin's* on Ranthrup lane want pickin' in sorely.'

(2) The desire of the sow for the male.

Ruttle [rut'l], a rattling or gurgling in the throat made by the dying.

Ryham, name of land at Cleatham.

Sa, adv. so.

Sack (with the verb to *get*), dismissal. 'He's gotten th' *sack*.'

Sack, v. a. to dismiss.

Sad, adj. and adv. (1) grave. 'But ye . . . vse . . . to loke so *sadly* whan ye mene merely þat many times men dowbte whyther ye speke in sporte whan ye mene good earnest.'—Sir Tho. More, *Workes*, 1557, p. 127, b.

(2) Stiff, heavy. Land is *sad*

when the frosts of winter have not mellowed it; bread is *sad* when it has not properly fermented.

(3) adv. An intensitive, used in a bad sense. 'He's a *sad* offil chap.' 'It's a *sad* bad job.'

Sad cakes, cakes made without yeast.

Sad dumpling, a dumpling made of flour, water, and 'shortening,' q. v.; called *sad* to distinguish it from *light* dumpling, q. v.

Safe, adj. sure. 'She's *safe* to dee.' 'It's *safe* to thunner.'

Safe, a cupboard with a net at the sides and in the door for the purpose of letting in air and keeping out flies. These nets were formerly made of hair or hemp strands. Wire-net was afterwards used; their place is now commonly supplied by perforated zinc. The inventory of John Nevill of Faldingworth, taken in 1553, states that the deceased had in 'the neder buttery . . . an ambrey of heare;' this was no doubt a meat-safe with the sides made of hair-net.

Safe-guard, a skirt which was formerly worn by women when they rode on a pillion.

Sag, v. to bend, to warp, to sink in the middle. 'Them larch gates hes *sagged* a deal since they was hung.' 'Rebecca's made my Sunda' gown *sag* sorely.'

Sag-bar, a bar of a gate or door which runs diagonally from top to bottom, and helps to support it from *sagging*.

Sage cheese, cheese with the juice of sage added to the milk before the curds are made.

Sager [saig'ur], sago.

Sages of the Town, the elders or wise persons of the town. (Obsolete.) 'For a fortnight last

past there has been a fortune-teller in this town, which as soon as I heard on, I caused him to be apprehended and brought before the *sages of the town*.'—*Abr. de la Pryme's Diary*, 1695, p. 56.

Sage woman, a midwife.

Saim [saim], lard. Cf. Welsh *saim*.

Saint Ant'ny fire, erysipelas.

Saint Luke's summer, a few warm days coming together in October.

Saint Mark's Eve. A person born on *St Mark's Eve* is able to see 'things,' that is, he has the power of seeing both evil and good spirits; he also can see the stars at noon-day. — *Henry Richard*, 1850. If on *St Mark's Eve* a girl sits up with supper set out upon the table, and all the doors open, at twelve o'clock at night the person she will marry will walk in and partake of supper. If on *St Mark's Eve* you go into the barn and riddle beans, or if you riddle the ashes fine on the hearth, in the morning there will be the impression of the foot of the person you are to marry. The late Venerable William Brocklehurst Stonehouse, Archdeacon of Stowe and Vicar of Owston, in the Isle of Axholme, furnished the author with the following piece of folklore which he had picked up in his own parish. 'Repair to the nearest church-yard as the clock strikes 12, and take from a grave on the south side of the church three tufts of grass, the longer and ranker the better, and on going to bed place them under your pillow, repeating earnestly three several times—

“The *Eve of St Mark* by prediction is blest,
Set therefore my hopes and my fears all to rest.

Let me know my fate, whether weal or woe,
Whether my rank is to be high or low:
Whether to live single or to be a bride,
And the destiny my star doth provide.”

Should you have no dream that night you will be single and miserable all your life. If you dream of thunder and lightening your life will be one of great difficulty and sorrow.' The belief in watching the church porch is still received with undoubting faith. The author has known persons who professed to practise it, and to reveal the secrets of the future from knowledge gained thereby. Gervase Holles, the Grimsby antiquary, tells a story of this kind relating to Haxey in the Isle of Axholme, which he received from 'Mr Thomas Cod Minister of Laceby in Linc. which he gaue vnder his owne hand; he himself being natue of the place where this same happened & it was thus. At Axholme, alias Haxey in ye Isle, one Mr Edward Vicars (Curate to Mr Wm Dalby Vicar) together with one Robt Halywell a Tailor intending on *St Markes euen* at night to watch in the Church-porch to see who should dy in ye yeare following (to this purpose vsing diuers Ceremonies) they addressing themselues to the busines, Vicars (being then in his chamber) wished Halywell to be going before & he would presently follow him. Vicars fell asleep, and Halywell (attending his coming in the Church porch) forthwith see certayne shapes presenting themselues to his vew, resemblances (as he thought) of diuers of his neibours, who he did nominate; and all of them dyed the yeare following; and Vicars himselfe

(being asleep) his Phantasme was scene of him also, and dyed with ye rest. This sight made Halywell so agast that he looks like a Ghoast euer since. The lord Sheffield (hearing this relation) sent for Halywell to receaue an account of it, The fellow fearing my Lord would cause him to watch the Church porch againe, hid himselfe in the Carrs, till he was almost starued. The number of those that died (whose Phantasmes Halywell saw) was as I take it about fowerscore.—The Cod Rector Eeclie de Laceby.—*Lansdowne MS.* 207, C. 195.

Saint Monday, Saint's day, the idle day at the beginning of the week. Called '*Saint's day*', or '*Saint Monday*' because drunkards, having received their wages on Saturday evening, spend that day in consuming them at the beer-shop. 'You needn't expect Joe to-day, it's *Saint Monday* wi' him agean.' 'He's off on his *Saint's day*.' 'I continued with him several years working when he worked, and while he was keeping *Saint Monday* I was with the boys of my own age, fighting, cudgel-playing, wrestling, &c.'—*Life of James Lackington*, 1830, p. 38.

Sakering-bell, Sance-bell, the sanctus-bell; a bell rung during mass. Sometimes it was a small bell which hung in a little cote that stood on the ridge of the roof between the nave and the choir of the church, at others it was a hand-bell. (Obsolete.) 1566. 'Awkeborowe . . . a *sakeringe bell* and one hand-bell, broken in peces.'—*Line. Ch. Goods*, 1566, 36. A *sanctus bell* was discovered walled up in a putlog-hole in Bottesford Church in August, 1870. An engraving of it is to be seen in *Pro. Soc. Ant.*, II. S. vol. v. p. 24. The

cotes for the *sanctus bell* yet remain at Boston and Goxhill in this county at Kingsland, co. Hereford, Lilborn, co. Northampton, and Newark, co. Nottingham.—*Gent. Mag.* 1797, 913; 1800, i. 25; 1826, i. 393.

Sal, v. shall.

'*Sal* I neuere freeman be.'
Havelok, 628.

Sallacking, Slallacking, walking clumsily; walking in shoes that are too large, or with the heels down.

Sallup, a violent blow. 'Tek care th' door does n't fetch thee a great *sallup* over thee head.'—*A. W.*, *East Butterwick*, 30 Sep. 1876.

Salmon-pits. 'There are particular places in the river [Trent] to which the Salmon resort that are called *Salmon Pits*.'—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Salt. It is unlucky to spill *salt*. The bad luck will fall on the person in whose direction the *salt* falls.

Salt, adj. disagreeable, hard to bear. (Query, modern slang.)

Salts, Epsom salts.

Salve, flattery.

Sam, v. to act with energy or violence. 'Noo then, *sam* into it,' *i. e.* get on with your work as hard as you can. '*Sam* off wi' ye,' *i. e.* be off this minute. '*Sam* houd on him' is a form of encouragement given to dogs in the sport of rat-catching.

Same-like, adv. in like manner. 'He came o' Sunda' an' *same-like* ivvery day i' th' week till I was sick as a dog o' seein' him aboot th' hoose.'

Sammy, Sammy-noddy, a foolish person.

Sand - Martin, Sand - Swallow, *Hirundo Riparia.*

Sands Nest. A fishery in the Trent so named was claimed in 1787.—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Sap, Sap-head, Sap-skull, a fool.

Sarmon [saa'mun], sermon.

Sarn-sure, certain-sure; quite certain.

Sarra, v. to serve, to feed animals. 'Hes ta sarra'd th' kye?'

Sartan, Sartin [saa'tun, saa'tin], adj. certain.

Sarvant [saa'vunt], servant.

Sarve [saa'v], v. to serve, to feed animals. 'Noo then, 'Bina, get off wi' thee, an' sarve them pigs.'

Sarve out, v. to punish, to retaliate, to revenge one's self. 'He's done me this time, but I'll sarve him out afore I've done wi' him.'

Sarvis [saa'vis], service.

Sasse (obsolete). 'A kind of weir with a flood-gate or a navigable sluice.'—Smyth, *Sailor's Word-book*. 'Sas, a sluice.'—Sewel, *Dutch Dict.* 'The people of Epworth Manour and Mister-ton . . . pulled up the sluices and navigable sasses.'—*A Brief Acc. of the Drainage of Hatfield Chace*, in *Pro. Soc. Antiq.*, II. S., vol. vi. p. 488.

Sattle, a settle; a wooden seat like a sofa.

Sattle, v. (1) to settle. 'That muck-hill's satted a good bit sin' Sunda.'

(2) To settle an account. 'Our mäaster's nivver ready wi' his money to sattle wi' us on a Setter-da' 't neet.'

(3) A servant says she 'can't sattle,' that she suffers from home-sickness, or that the manners of the household are disagreeable to her. Boys and girls at 'boardin' school' frequently

complain that they 'can't sattle.'

(4) To fall in price. 'Wheat'all sattle efter harvest.'

Sattlement, settlement.

Sauce [saus], rudeness, insulting language, impudence.

Sauce-box, (1) the mouth.

(2) An impudent child. 'But I tell you, Mr *Sauce-box*, that my Lady desires to know when your Master came home last Night, and how he is this Morning?'—Arthur Murphy, *The way to keep him*, Act I.

Saucepan, the vertebræ of fishes, so called from the dish-like cavities on either side.

Saucepan-stones, s. pl. fossil vertebræ found in Lias gravel.

Saugh [sau], the goat-willow, *Salix caprea*. 'The wood of the *Saugh* is of a pinkish-white colour.'—P. J. Selby, *British Forest Trees*, 1842, 170.

Saul [saul], the soul. *

Saul, Soul [saul, soal], the lungs of a fowl or goose.

Saut [saut], salt. 'Gie me a little deary wee mite o' saut.'

Sauve [sauv], (1) salve; (2) flat-tery.

Sauvin' aboot, going about in an idle or foolish manner. 'She went *sauvin'* about i' nohow i'-stead o' helpin' me to wesh up th' tea-things.'

Saw [sau], v. (1) to sow grain. 'They saw no line to speak on upo' th' wolds.' 1535. 'For bred & ale when ðe cherche hedlands were sawen xiiij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

(2) To sew with a needle.

Sawder [sau'dur], (1) Soda.

(2) Solder. 'For a pound and a half of sawder.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Church Account*, 1615.

Sawer [sau'ur], a sawyer.

Sawney, a simpleton.

Say, a speech, a statement. 'I've said my *say*, an' shall talk nowt more about it.'

Scab, a disease in sheep.

Scaffle, v. to equivocate.

Scald. Pigs after they are killed are put into very hot water for the purpose of making the hair come off easily; this process is called *scalding*. 'Ay, Miss, it's a strange good thing Henry's så steady. He's for no drink at all. His mother used to fret over him strangely and prayed for him an' all; and it would have been a great comfort to her to have lived to see him so altered. Why, Miss, I said to my mother, one day, Mother, says I, you've shed as many tears over that thear lad as wod a *scalded* a pig—an' she did, Miss, ã can assewer you.'

Scallows, a farm on the eastern side of the parish of Messingham.

Scalpy, adj. thin of soil. See *Scalp*. 'All cliff-land hes n't th' like goodness in it. Some's so near th' rock it's *scalpy*, and, in a way o' speakin', good to nowt.'

Scaly, adj. mean, penurious. 'My success was *scaly*.'—*A. Ward*.

Scambling, pres. pt. scrambling. 'I'll not hev you bairns *scamblin'* about among th' chech-bells, I can tell ye.'—*Junior Ch. Warden, Bottesford, 1873*.

Scamp, v. to do work in a bad or careless manner. 'I shall nivver hev owt to do wi' him agean, he *scamps* his work scan'lus.'

Scan'lus, adj. and adv. scandalous, scandalously.

Scap, an escape.

Scar [*scaar'*], v. to scare.

Scar-craw [*scaar'rau*], a scare-crow.

Scarifier, a drag for detaching weeds from the soil.

Scaud. See *Scowl*.

Scaup, (1) the scalp or top of the head. 'I'll braäke thy *scaup* for thee.'

(2) A flat-topped rock in the Humber, between Whitton and Trent Falls, called The *Scaup*, or *Scaups*, only visible at the very lowest tides.

Scholarship, (1) learning.

(2) Loose talk. 'Noo then, none o' your *scholarship*.' Village lads frequently meet at some well-known street corner in the village for the express purpose of talking *scholarship*, in which the younger are instructed by their elders.

Schoolin', education. 'There's been a deal o' good *schoolin'* thrawn away on him.'

Sciencing, pres. pt. boxing. 'They were *sciencing* together.'—*Gainsburgh News, April 24, 1875*.

Seithers [*sidh'urz*], scissors.

Scolding wife, a watchman's rattle. An implement of this kind was, before the inclosure, used at Brumby for the purpose of frightening the rabbits. Mr Pindar, of the Ifall in Brumby wood, leased of the Duke of Cornwall of whose manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey Brumby formed a part, the right of stray of rabbits, and therefore caused holes to be made in the walls of the warren that the rabbits might go forth to feed on the lands of the adjoining freeholders. It would have been illegal for these men to kill the rabbits, so they employed a person to walk at night along the side of the wall making as much noise as he could with a *scolding wife*; (*teste* Rob. Lockwood.)

Scopperil, (1) the bone foundation of a button.

(2) A nimble child (possibly because a *scopperil*, with a small peg through it, is used as a tee-

- totum, and is then nimble enough.—W. W. S.)
- Scot**, (1) a Scotch beast.
 (2) A Scotch fir.
 (3) A local tax, as distinguished from the Crown taxes. (Obsolescent.)
- Scotch**, v. (1) to cut, to trim a tree or a hedge. See *Buckhead*.
 (2) To scorch.
 (3) To stop the wheel of a cart or waggon by putting a stone before it.
- Scoup** [skoup], a large hollow shovel for moving potatoes or grain, and for lading water. *Scoups* are usually made of wood, but sometimes of iron.
- Scour**, **The**, diarrhœa.
- Scour**, v. to cleanse a ditch. 'The sewer called Langdike from Trent to the old head shall be diked & scoured.'—1583, *Inquisition of Sewers*, 6. 'A large ditch encompassed it, lately scoured and cast up.'—Symonds's *Diary*, 1645 (*Camd. Soc.*), 231.
- Scouring sand**, disintegrated oolite, sold for scouring wooden tables, floors, &c.
- Scour the kettle**, to go to confession; a Roman Catholic term.
- Scowd**, **Scaud** [skoud, skaud], v. to scold.
- Scrabble**, v. to scratch. 'Th' brown cat's *scrabblin'* at th' winder to be letten in.' 'He . . . *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate.'—1 Sam. xxi. 13.
- Scrag**, the neck.
- Scrag**, v. to hang, to break the neck. 'Like a kite *scraggin'* a whitterick.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 189.
- Scran**, poor food. 'Bad *scran* to you!'
- Scranky**, adj. lanky.
- Scranny**, adj. crazy.
- Scraps**. See *Craps*.
- Scrat**, the devil. 'Be a good bairn, or *Scrat* 'll come for thee.'
- Scrat**, v. (1) to scratch.
 'To *scrat* where it itches
 Is better than fine cloâs or riches.'
Proverb, C. A. H., *Kirton-in-Lindsey*.
 (2) To gather together, to accumulate. 'Ilugh was not mercenary, but he had *scratted* all his life long, to get about half that together.'—Lawrence Cheney, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 38.
- Scrat along**, v. to progress under unfavourable circumstances. 'I've *scratted along* so far, but I don't know how it'll be for th' futur.'
- Scrat together**, v. to scrape together; to accumulate hardly, or by little and little. 'He's *scratted together* a nist bit o' money off o' that bad land o' his.'
- Scrawl**, a scratch. 'Some bairns hes been makkin' *scrawls* upo' th' stoans i' th' chech-porch.'
- Scrawl**, v. to scratch. 'That blasphemous crucifix with an ass's instead of our Saviour's head, found *scrawled* in charcoal on the wall of a vault on the Palatine hill at Rome not long ago.'—*Essays on Relig. and Literature*, ed. by Archbishop Manning, 80. 'Me faather's drunk at Winterton, an' I've gotten maaster o' my mother, an' so I'm *scrawlin'* yates.'
- Scrawm**, v. (1) to crawl, to scramble. 'I could just *scrawm* about upo' two sticks.'
 (2) To scratch. 'Them bairns hes been *scrawmin'* upo' paper i' th' best chamber.'
- Scrawmy**, adj. lanky.
- Scray**, a bush.
 'The thorn-*scray* grows at the horn of the river.'

The Two Deaths; Once a Week,
March 27, 1869.

Scree-out, v. to scream. 'She wud scree-out when she seed a clock as thof onybody was killin' her.'

Scrimmidge [skrim'ij], (1) a scuffle.

(2) An argument.

Scrimp, a miser.

Scrogg, Scrub, (1) a bush.

(2) A piece of land covered with bushes. There was, until a few years ago, a tract of land near Gainsburgh called Corringham *Scroggs*. It is mentioned in a court-roll of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey under the name of Coryngham *Scrobsse*. 'They haue also in occupation a Comon called Corringham *Scrubbs* sometimes a woode destroyde, as it semeth by the tenantes.'—Norden, *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, 35, b. 'It is probable that Pengwern, or the hill of alders, was first covered with the rude dwellings of the Britons . . . If they found it a hill of alders, they left it in the same condition, as the Saxons termed it *Scrobbsbyrig* [Shrewsbury] meaning thereby a bury or general eminence overgrown with *scrubs* or shrubs.'—Beriah Botfield, in *Collec. Archaeolog.*, vol. i. p. 10.

'Now shall thine ain hand wale the tree

For all thy mirth and meikle pride;

And May shall choose, if my love she refuse,

A *scrog* bush thee beside.'

John Leyden, *Lord Soultis, Border Min.* 1861, vol. iii. p. 253. In 1631 Richard Summercoates surrendered lands in Scotter called 'saffron garth' and '*Scrubbe garth*' to Thomas Williamson.—*Manor Records*.

Scroggy, adj. 'stunted, bushy, having many short branches; said of trees.

Scrooge, v. to squeeze. 'Thoo sits *scroog'd* up in a corner like a otchin in a holler tree.'

Scrub. See *Scrog*.

Scrudge [skruj], v. to squeeze; commonly applied to being squeezed in sitting. 'Don't *scrudge* up agean me so, I han't room to move.'

Scrunch, v. to crunch, to crush.

Scuff, Scuft, the nape of the neck. 'His mother was out when I went in, but she was brought in by Drant by the *scuff* of the neck.'—*Stamford Mercury*, 20 Oct. 1876.

Scuff, v. to *scuff*, to scuffle. 'They may *scuff* it oot atween their two sens,' said by a man who saw his own and a neighbour's wife fighting.

Scuffle, v. to work land with a *scuffler*.

Scuffler, an agricultural implement, a drag. 'Plaintiff had sold defendant a *scuffler*.'—*Gainsburgh News*, 18 Nov. 1876. See Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 93.

Scum. To 'have the *scum* over the eyes' is to be drunk.

Scutching, the process of removing the fibre of flax from the bark and woody matter of the stem.

Scuttle, a wide and shallow wicker basket used in gardens and stables.

Scuttle, Scuttle-off, v. to run away.

Scythe-sweep, the width of ground mown by one sweep of the scythe. A person may enjoy a right of *scythe-sweep* over another person's property; *i. e.* he mows and appropriates a

- 'breed' (breadth) of grass across the land.
- Sea-dogs, Sea-hosses**, s. pl. rough waves in the Humber and Trent.
- Sea-harr, Sea-Roke**, a fog coming from the sea.
- Sea-maw**, a sea-mew.
- Seam**, a measure used for corn, lime, &c. (Obsolete.) 'Seam of corn . . . eight bushels.'—Bailey, *Eng. Dict.* 1749.
- Seaney**, senna. Salts and *seaney* form a well-known purgative.
- Seck**, a sack. 1586. 'For a *secke* of pease of Mistreir Kent vj.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* *Seckes*, i. e. sacks, occurs in *Havelok*, 2019.
- Seck-arse**, the bottom of a *sack*. 'Them *seck-arses* is rotten out wi' standin' i' th' Irish hole.'
- Seck-poke**, a bag made to contain a sack, i. e. four bushels, of corn.
- Seekin'**, sack-cloth; the material of which sacks are made.
- Seconds**, (1) corn or flour of the second quality.
(2) The second treble in music.
- See**, v. to ascertain; to acquire knowledge, not necessarily by the use of the eyes. 'I can get no reight end o' things, so I 'm goin' ower; I want to *see* what he ses his sen.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, Nov. 9, 1874. To *see* a person 'home,' or 'part o' th' ways home,' is to accompany him the whole or a portion of the way. A person having good ability or acquirement in any art or undertaking, is said to be well *seen* in it.
'Well *seen* in music.'
Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.
'Well *seene* in everie science that mote bee.'
Faerie Queene, iv. 2, xxxv.
- 'I nivver hed to do wi' nobody that 'was better *seen* in well-sinkin' then Lings was.'—*Messingham*, 1852.
- Seed**, pt. t. saw, seen. 'I nivver *seed* it rain so fast i' all my born days.'
- Seeds**, land under clover or grass, not intended for permanent pasture.
- Seeing-glass**, a looking-glass.
- Seemly** [*seem'li*], adv. seemingly. '*Seemly* it is so, but I nivver could hev thowt it ather of him or her.'
- Seet**, sight. 'It's a *seet* cnif to sicken a dog 'ats lived upo' ket, an' ligg'd on a manner-hill all it days.'
- Seg**, (1) a boar that has been castrated when full-grown.
(2) Sedge.
- Segesworth**, land at Winterton.
- Selion**, a portion of land of uncertain quantity. Probably the same as a land, q. v. (Obsolete.) 'Two *Selions* of arrable land that lies betwixt the ground of the heirs of Robert Laugh-ton gent. on the south and the new Sewer north, by estimation one acre more or less, and three *Selions* of arrable land in the North feild by estimacin two acres.'—*Will of John Johnson of Keadby*, 20 Jan. 1686. '*Selion* of Land (*Selio terræ*) Fr. *Scillon*, i. e. Terra elata inter duos sulcos, in Latin Porca, in English a Stiche or Ridge of Land and in some places only called a Land; and is of no certain quantity, but sometimes half an acre more or less.'—Tho. Blount, *Law Dict.* 1717, *sub voc.*
- Sell'd**, pt. t. and pp. sold. 'I've *sell'd* me 'taties for a rattlin' price.'
- Semi-demi**, one who is weak, small, of no account. 'I call

- him nobbut a *semi-demi* where a real man comes.' Derived from demi-semi-quaver in music.
- Sen**, self. Used also as a compound word as 'mysen,' 'mesen,' 'theirsens,' 'hissen,' 'wersens,' 'yoursens,' &c.
- Sennefleete**. In 1591 William Stotherd surrendered land in Scotter, in a place called *Sennefleete*, to Thomas Marchant.—*Manor Records*.
- Sennit**, Seventh night.
- Sense**. 'He hes n't *sense* to bait a moose-trap,' *i. e.* he is very foolish.
- Sermon bell**, one bell sounded alone at the end of chiming or ringing for service, when there is to be a sermon. In the first instance the term was probably applied to a bell calling people to sermons preached apart from service.
- 'I ring to sermon with a lusty boome,
That all may come, and none may stay at home.'
Bell Inscript., Banbury, Oxfordshire.
See *Tingtang*.
- '**Sess**, '**Sessment**, an assessment, a rate.
- Set**, (1) a potato or a part of one used as a plant for a future crop. 'We used to cut th' *sets* i' three or four pieces, just leavin' 'em one eye apiece, but sin' th' demuck [epidemic]'s comed, we most gen'lly plant 'em whole.'
(2) Young plants of any kind used for bedding out.
- Set**. To *set* a person on his way home is to go a part of the way with him.
- Set**, pt. t. (used with *sen*) sat. 'He *set* his *sen* doon by th' fire-side.'
- Set agate**, v. to set agoing.
- 'Come, Bessy, *set* that copper *agate*.'
- Set-pot**, a large iron pot set in brickwork for the purpose of a fire being made under it.
- Set upon end**, v. to put in an erect position. 'Set that stee *upon end* agean th' barn.'
- Setten up**, pp. pleased. 'Missis was *setten up* when her bairns comed by agean fra school an' brout good characters wi' 'em.'
- Setterda** [Set'urda], Saturday.
- Seven-year-end**, a long but indefinite period. 'He never comes near me fra *seven-year-end* to *seven-year-end*.'
- Sew**, pt. t. of sow.
- Sewer** [seu'h'r], adj. sure. 'I'm *sewer* I nivver tell'd him nowt o' th' sort.'
- Sewerly**, **Sewerlins**, adv. surely. '*Sewerly* we shall hev rain afore long.' 'He 'll be by agean soon, *sewerlins*.'
- Sewger**, sugar.
- Sewing**. When sewing is done with brittle thread, or otherwise so badly that it breaks easily, it is said to have been done 'wi' hot needle an' burnt thread.'
- Se-ya! See ya here, noo! See!**
Listen!
- Shack** [shak], (1) a shake.
(2) A small crack in timber or stone. 'That walnut tree's so full of *shacks* there's no gunstocks in it.'
(3) A scamp. 'Jack's a real *shack*.'
- Shack**, v. to shake.
- Shack-bag**, a worthless fellow, a scamp.
- Shackbaggerly**, adj. in a loose, disorderly manner. 'I nivver seed such a *shackbaggerly* way as . . . managed that sale, i' all my time.'

Shack-furk, a fork for shaking manure.

Shackripe, (1) fruit so ripe that it will fall off the tree by shaking. 'We mun hev them pears pull'd, they're *shackripe*.'

(2) Anything much decayed. 'You'll hev to hev a new door at th' "Clew Hëad" next summer, th' owd un's gettin' real *shackripe*.'—*East Butterwick*, 19 Jan. 1876.

Shackle-bone, the wrist-bone.

Shacks, (1) ague.

(2) 'He is no great *shacks*;' said of a man who is not particularly worthy of esteem.

Shade [shaid], a shed.

Shaff, nonsense; loose talk. (Perhaps *chaff*.)

Shaffing, adj. shuffling. 'If it's *shaffin'* tricks you're talkin' on I'll upowd it there was niver i' this earth onny body to beat owd Squire . . . at them gams. Why, he got 'owd o' th' land belongin' to . . . chappil an' then bont th' writin's so as nobody could get no reight end o' nowt, an' he stopp'd up folks's watter courses, an' then swor 'em down they'd no right of flow that a ways.'

Shaft-ear, the iron hook or ring at the end of the shafts of a cart, by which the first horse pulls.

Shaft-horse, the horse in a team which goes between the shafts.

Shag, the loose end or raffled pieces of cloth.

Shag-foal, (1) a foal with its first year's coat on.

(2) A hobgoblin like a foal.

Shaky, adj. feeble, through illness or age.

Shamles, shambles.

Shamocking, adj. of slovenly, awkward gait.

Shandry, a spring-cart.

Shandy, adj. half crazy.

Shanks-galloway, **Shanks-mare**, **Shanks-pony**, **Shanks-nag**.

A man is said to go on one of these animals who goes on foot.

Shap, shape.

Sharp, adj. quick. 'Now, Mary, be *sharp* wi' that pitcher.'

Shar-thack, a kind of coarse grass, perhaps identical with *Star-thack*, q. v.

Shav (*pl.* **Shavs**), a shaft.

Shaw, (1) a wood. (Obsolete.) Still used on names of places; e. g. Bell *Shaw* wood in the parish of Belton, Beckenham *Shaw* wood, Scawby.

(2) A show, an exhibition.

(3) A horse-fair held at Scotter on the 6th of July is called *Scotter Shaw*, i. e. show.

(4) A kind of potato said to take its name from the person who raised it from seed.

Shaw willing, phr. to be willing, show willingness. 'I'll go if I can, that'll *shaw willing*.'

Shawn dyke, a small shallow lakelet on Brumby West common, now drained.

She. The feminine pronouns *she* and *her* are used for many things, as an oven, a 'stee,' a piano-forte, a 'suff,' and a church-bell.

Sheaf-arse, the bottom of a sheaf. 'One can scarce tell which is the heade and which is the *arse* of the *sheafe*.'—*Best's Farming Book* (Surtees Soc.), p. 49.

Shear. A sheep once shorn is called a *one-shear* sheep, twice shorn a *two-shear* sheep, and so on. 'His four or five *shear* ewes at 58.'—*Arth. Young, Linc. Agric.* 1799, 315. 'Sheep, Mr Culley observes, generally renew their first two teeth from 14 to 16 months old and every fol-

- lowing year about the same time, until they become *three-shear*, that is turn three years old.—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, 114.
- Shear**, v. to cut corn with a sickle.
- Shearer**, a reaper. ‘We used to hev cotton-spinners an’ nail-makers come fra’ th’ West country for *shearers*, but now there’s nowt but Irishmen.’
- Shearling**, a sheep once shorn.
- Shears** [sheerz], that part of a waggon to which the shafts are affixed.
- Shed**, the division of the hair.
- Shed**, v. (1) to divide the hair with a comb.
(2) To come off; said of leaves, hair, and feathers.
(3) To drop on the ground; said of corn over-ripe.
- Sheeder**, *i. e.* she-deer, a female sheep. ‘They are forced to sell their heeders, and joist their *sheeders*.’—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 325.
- Sheep-dressing**, a poisonous fluid used to kill insects in the wool of sheep.
- Sheep-dyke**, **Sheep-wesh**, a place in a stream or pond where sheep are washed.
- Sheep-fag**, a parasitic insect that infests the wool of sheep.
- Sheep-salve**, ointment used for killing ‘fags’ on sheep.
- Sheep-trod**, a path made by sheep in pastures.
- Shell-out**, **Shill-out**, v. to pay.
- Shelvings**, loose flat boards or frames which are attached to the bodies of carts and waggons for the purpose of enabling them to carry greater loads. ‘4 strong broad wheeled carts and *shelvings*.’—*Gainsburgh News*, 23 March, 1867.
- Shep**, a shepherd. ‘Cook was *shep* to Mr Sorsby then, but he’s left now.’ So in *Piers Plowman*, B. prol. 2, the phrase ‘as I *shepe* were’ means ‘as if I were a shepherd.’ Lydgate has it too, in his *Churl and Bird*, where the bird says to the churl—
‘A *Chepys* croke to the ys better than a lance.’
See Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum*, 223.
- Shepherd’s-delight**, **Shepherd’s-weather-glass**, the pimpernel; *Anagallis arvensis*.
- Shepherd’s purse**, a plant with seed-vessels like little bags; *Thlaspi bursa pastoris*. (The name is very general.)
- Sheriff-turns**. (Obsolete.) ‘The sheriffs court kept twice every year, viz. within a month after Easter and within a month after Michaelmas.’—Cowel, *Law Dict.* 1727. ‘The proffittes of fayres and marketes there, perquisites of courtes leates, *Sheriffes Turnes* holden within Scotter afforsayd.’—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537.
- Shert** [shert], adj. short. ‘Neets is strange an’ *shert* noo.’
- Shift**, (1) a term of work. When one set of men are employed at any work, and are replaced by another set of men for the same work, each set is called a *shift*. At iron furnaces and other works where labour has to be continuous, night and day, the day-labourers are called the *day-shift* and the night-labourers the *night-shift*. This word is used in Yorkshire and probably over a great part of England.
(2) A woman’s chemise. (General.)
- Shift**, v. to move. ‘Now then, *shift*, can’t yer?’
- Shifty**, adj. cunning, deceitful.
- Shig**, v. to shirk. ‘He’s *shigg’d*

his job an' goan to th' furnis.''

Shig-shog, a slow trot, or any shaking motion like to it.

Shill [shil], v. to shell peas or beans.

Shilter, s. and v. shelter.

Shimmy [shim-i], a woman's chemise.

Shindy, Shine, a row. (Probably slang.) 'There's most gen'lins a shine at Ep'uth at 'lection times.'

Shinup, Shinty, the game of hockey.

Shit your breeches, common redshank; *Totanus calidris*. So called from the cry it makes.

Shittle, (1) a weaver's shuttle.

(2) The shuttle of a drain. 'The *shittle* agean th' fish-pond is o' no use noo.' 'The same sewer from the foresaid fields end to the *shittle* shall be diked, scowred and cleansed . . . by Mr William Dalyson.'—1583, *Inquisition of Sewers*, 7.

Shive, Shiv [sheiv, shiv], (1) the woody part of flax.

(2) A thin slice. 'Just give me a *shive* of bread and cheese.'

Shiver, a splinter. 'There's a *shiver* run'd into my hand hurts me real bad.'

Shiver, v. to splinter.

Shod-cart, Shod-wain, a cart or waggon whose wheels are hooped with iron, as distinguished from those whose wheels are bare. (Obsolescent.) 'Nulli ibunt cum auriga vocata a *shod-wayne* or *carte super le hebbels*.'—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1563.

Shoe, a horse-shoe-shaped piece of net or lace in the back of a baby's cap.

Sholl, a piece of wood, whittled into thin shavings, which are left attached at one end, and used for lighting a fire.

Shool [shool], a shovel.

'I, said the owl,
With my spado an' *shool*,
I'll dig his grave.'
Cock Robin.

Shooler, an intruder.

Shoot, v. (1) to pare sods with a paring-spade. (Obsolescent.) 'It is laide in paine that none of the said inhabitantes shall grave or *shoote* any bagges beneath Micle-howses or Triplinghowses or beneath any sik betwene them.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1599.

(2) To twist a rope.

Shooting, diarrhoea in oxen.

Shop-things, s. pl. groceries.

Shore, a prop; a stay to a building.

Shore, pt. t. sheared. 'When my brother was ill I *shore* all his corn for him my sen.'—*S. C.* 30 July, 1875.

Short, adj. liable to crumble. 'Short as cat-fat.' 'This warp's strange an' *short*, it crum'les all to pieces.'

Short, Short-tempered, adj. of hasty temper.

Short cakes, cakes made of flour, water, and 'shortening.'

Short of puff, short-winded.

Short-tongued, adj. lispng.

Shortening, lard, beef-fat, or butter put into paste to make it eat crisp. 'Carthlics won't eat nowt wi' lard *shortenin'* in o' fast days.'

Shorts. See *Chissells*.

Sho't [shot], adj. short.

Shot, payment.

'On cast down her *schott*, and went her wey.'
Songs and Carols of 15th cent.
(Percy Soc.), 94.

Should ow't [shood out], ought. 'That bairn o' thine *should ow't* to go to boardin' school, he larns

- to talk strange an' plään wi' alus playin' about wi' farmin' lads.' 'You *should* n't *owt* to squeal out i' that how, Mary Anne, just becos a black clock 's gotten upo' thee frock.'
- Shouter**, the shoulder.
- Shroud**, a small fungus-like concretion of soot in the wick of a candle which, when burned, becomes enlarged and red; or a small piece of wax or tallow which curls up at the side of a burning candle. Both these objects are signs of death to the person who is opposite it. See *Stranger*.
- Shucky**, adj. mean, shifty.
- Shudder**. When a person shudders without apparent reason, some one is walking over his future grave. Cf. Lord Lytton, *Zicci*, chapter i.
- Shut**, v. to shoot. 'I wish somebody would *shut* ivvery rabbit as there is.' 'Don't haum about i' that how wi' that gun, thou'll be *shuttiu'* somebody.'
- Shut on**, **Shutten on**, pp. rid of. 'I should be strange an' glad to be *shutten on* him; he comes clartin' about ivvery blessed day as comes.'
- Shut up**, v. to make silent, to counteract.
- Shuther** [shudh'u'r], v. to shudder, to shiver.
- Shutness**, riddance. 'Good *shutness* to him,' 'Good-bye and good *shutness*,' phrases commonly used when an unwelcome guest has taken his departure.
- Shuts**, shutters. 'Mun I put th' *shuts* to?'
- Shuttle**, a door which may be raised or lowered in a groove, put across a drain for the purpose of holding up water.
- Shy**, v. to throw, to pelt.
- Sib**, adj. a relative. (Obsolescent.) 'Our Marmaduke is *sib* to all the gentles in the country, though he has come down to lead coals.'—*Ashby*, 1856.
- 'And wheper hyt be wyf or may, *Sybbe* or fremd þat þow by lay.'
- Myrc, Instruc. for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), 41.
- 'There is none of those storyes any thyng *sybbe* to saynt Johns ghospel.'—Sir Tho. More's *Eng. Workes*, 1557, p. 469. 'A Stuarts are na' *sib* to the King.'—*Scottish proverb*, in Ramsay's *Scottish Life and Character*, 145. 'By the religion of our holy church they are ower *sibb* thegither.'—*The Antiquary*, chap. xxxiii.—*Abbotsford Ed.*, p. 208.
- Sich**, adj. such. 'I nivver seed *sich* an a fine coo.'
- Sid**, the fine mud which accumulates in a drain or gutter.
- Sid-hole**, a cess-pool.
- Side**, a district; as, 'Ketton *side*,' 'Gainsburgh *side*.' 'It pleased God to interrupt them by sending Colonell Cromwell to them from Northampton *side*.'—*Rel. of Cromwell's Proceeding Against Cavaliers*, July 24, 1643, p. 2.
- Side away**, **Side up**, v. to put away, to put in order. 'I've nobut just *sided* dinner-things *away*.' 'Side up yer things noo, it 's bed-time.'
- Sideboards**, loose boards sometimes attached to the sides of carts and waggons to increase their capacity. 'I waggon with shelvings and *sideboards*.'—*Gainsburgh News*, March 23, 1867.
- Side-pocket**, a large loose pocket worn by a woman under her gown. 'Go up-stairs, Sarah, an' fetch th' nutmeg out o' my Sunda' *side-pocket*.' Anything very useless is said to be of 'no more use then a *side-pocket* is to a toad.'

- A person dressed in a very absurd manner is said to look 'like a sow wi' *side-pockets*.'
- Sides, to have two.** To 'have two sides' is to take different views of a matter; and so, to quarrel. 'We nearly *hed two sides* about Rover, 'cos Jim wod give him butter'd caak at tea-time.'
- Side-slip, on th'**, somewhat to the side of. 'On th' *side-slip* o' Wroot.'
- Side-wavers**, s. pl. purlins. 'The horizontal pieces of timber which rest on the principals, or main rafters of a roof, and support the common rafters.'—*Gloss. Architect.* sub voc. *Purlins*.
- Side-wipe**, a sarcasm.
- Sidle**, v. (1) A horse going sideways on a road is said to *sidle* along.
(2) To behave in a fawning or flattering manner. 'She was talkin' to me at Frodingham Station, but when she seed some big folks come up, she left me an' *siddled* up to them.' 'She *siddled* upo' Nelly.'—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 90.
- Sight**, a great quantity. 'There was a *sight* o' wild geese on Shawn dyke last winter.' 'There's been a great *sight* o' rain.'—*Yaddlethorpe*, Dec. 20, 1875.
- Signify**. 'So it does n't *signify*' is a strong form of clinching an order, argument, or affirmation. 'I'll hev all my sarvants in by nine o'clock, *so it does n't signify*. Them as doesn't like it can leave.'
- Sile**, a wooden bowl with a linen bottom used for straining milk.
- Sile**, v. (1) to strain milk.
(2) To rain very fast. 'What sort of a day was it here on Friday, Mary?' 'It *siled* doon all day long as fast as it could power.'
- Sile away**, v. to faint.
- Sill**, (1) the threshold of a door.
(2) The bottom part of the frame of a window.
(3) The bottom of a fixed bench, pew, or other like wooden erection. 'For a days worko & a halfe in ground *sellyng* ye seats in the Church xxij'.'—*St Martin's, Leicester Ch. Acc.* 1568; in *North's Chronicle*, 162.
(4) The bottom part of a plough which slips along the ground in ploughing.
- Sill-hank**, the hooks in the shafts of a cart or waggon for the shaft-horse to pull by.
- Silly-hood**, a child's *caul*, q. v.
- Sillying about**, pres. pt. acting foolishly.
- Silt**, (1) sandy warp.
(2) A sandy stratum, containing much water, which lies below the clay bed, and above the gypsum in the Trent valley.
- Silver Hill**, land in the township of Holme, 1815.
- Simps**, s. pl. shrimps.
- Sin**, adv. since.
'Fatherless an' motherless,
Born without a skin,
Spok' when it caame into th' wo'ld,
An' niver spok' *sin*.'
The answer is *crepitus ventris*.
- Sing out**, v. to call out.
- Sing small**, v. to retract, to give in.
- Sink, Sinker, Sinkler, Sinkstone, Sinkhole**, (1) a drain for carrying off dirty water.
(2) A stone table with an edge round it, fitted with a drain for carrying off dirty water, used as a table for washing dirty crockery upon.
- Sink**, v. To *sink* hemp or flax is to put it in a pond or drain with turves on the top to weight it for the purpose of rotting the

- non-fibrous parts from the fibre. 'That no man *synke* anie hempe that is bought out of the lordshippe in the North more.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1578.
- Sink it, 'Od sink it**, a curse.
- Sinkstone**. See *Sink* (2).
- Sinney**, a sinew.
- Sinney growd**, stiff in the sinews or joints. 'You'd better be exercisin' that knee o' thine, or it'll be gettin' *sinney growd* as sewer as can be.'
- Sipe**, v. to ooze, to percolate, to dribble. 'Th' watter's nasty, summats bad must be *sipein'* into th' well.' 'The left-hand beer-barril *sipes* real bad.'
- Siss, Sissle**, v. to hiss as a snake or a kettle. 'I don't at all believe i' everlasting punishment o' fire; it wod bon ya all up, and there'd be a hend on it. I believe it is 'at there'll be all sorts o' great helephants an' snaakes an' dragons a *sissin'* at ya, an' turmentin' ya.'—1875.
- Sitha**, see thou. '*Sitha! sitha!* mun, how it lightens!'
- Sitting of eggs**, the number of eggs on which any domesticated bird sits. A hen must have thirteen, otherwise it will be unlucky. She will then have twelve chickens and one bad egg.
- Sit under**, v. to attend the ministration of any one at church or chapel. 'We've no trouble about can'les an' such kelter, you see; we *sit under* a Christ'n minister, 'at preaches the real gospel.'
- 'Sivver**, adv. or conj. howsoever; whether. ''*Sivver* it dees or lives, I shan't alter my opinion.'
- Sizes**, s. pl. assizes. 'He was tried at Lincoln *sises* some five an' twenty year back.' 1517. 'In expens at Lyncoln at *sisse*.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* i. 294.
- Skeg o' th' eye, by the**, by sight,
- not by rule or measurement. 'I reckon, sir, all these owd carvin's was done *by th' skeg o' th' eye*.'—J. B., *Messingham*, 1869.
- Skell**, v. (1) to twist, as a piece of wood warps in the sun.—*Isle of Axholme*.
(2) To overturn.
(3) To set on one side or awry.
- Skellet, Skillet**, a saucepan. 'Denying her the liberty, so much as to boyl a *skillet* of milk for her crying and hunger-bitten children.'—Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, ii. 399.
- Skellum**, a rogue, a scamp. 'I'll ha' nowt to do wi' such an a drunken *skellum*.'
- 'But if a drunkard be unplugged a kan,
Draws out his knife and basely stabs a man,
To runne away the rascall shall have scope;
None holds him but all cry, Lope, *scellum*, lope!'
- Coryat's *Crudities*, quoted in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Apr. 1874, p. 511. 'These are to proclaim the said Richard Greenvile, traytor, rogue, villain and *skellum*.'—*Parl. Procl.* March 15, 1643; Rush., *Hist. Coll.* III. ii. 384. 'Nevertheless by those wicked laws and mole-catching customs . . . there is no scurvy, mezely, leporous or pocky ruffian, pander, knave, rogue, *skelm*, robber, or thief . . . who may not violently snatch away and ravish what maid soever he hath a mind to pitch upon.'—Rabelais, Urquhart's *Trans.* iii. 48.
- 'She tauld thee well thou wast a *skellum*,
A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum.'
- Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*. Cf. Wallington, *Hist. Notices*, ii. 253.
- Skelp**, a slap with the open hand

- over the brecch.—*Cf. Gent. Mag.* 1825, i. 396.
- Skelper**, something very large. 'I nivver seed such *skelpers* as them Northum'land men an' winmen is.'
- Skelping**, a thrashing.
- Skelping**, adj. large. 'They've gotten a *skelpin'* big chech at Lincoln, but to my thinkin' it's nowt to compare to th' owd chech at Gainsb'r.'
- Skep**, (1) a wooden measure of capacity; as a peck-*skep*, a strike-*skep*. In 1709 two persons were appointed at Gainsburgh to measure all the coals that came there 'by one of the *skeps* that is prepared on purpose.'—*Town Records*, as quoted in *Stark's Hist.* p. 540.
(2) A hive for bees.
- Sket**, a skirt. 'Where hes ta been! Thee *skets* is clagged wi' street-muck up to th' knees a way.'
- Skew**, v. to twist, turn. 'Don't *skew* about so, bairn; how am I to reightle thee hair if thoo does n't stan' still?'
- Skewside, on**, adv. askew, obliquely. 'He nail'd it *on skewside*, not fit to be seen.'
- Skief** [skeef], a thin iron wheel, sharp at the circumference, fitted into some ploughs, instead of a coulter.
- Skief-plough**, a plough fitted with a *skief*. These ploughs are not commonly used except on warp land: where there are stones or pebbles they will not work.
- Skillett**. See *Skellett*.
- Skilly**, (1) linseed porridge prepared for calves.
(2) Oatmeal porridge given in workhouses and jails.
- Skime** [skeim], v. (1) to squint.
- (2) To scowl.
(3) To give stealthy and inquisitive glances.
- Skimming**, thin furring, q. v.
- Skimmin's**, the thinnest sort of cream, used in farm-houses for tea and coffee. 'Put three lumps of sugar in and cream, not milk-*skimmin's*.'—*Mabel Heron*, iii. 13.
- Skimp**, v. to work carelessly, and therefore badly. 'He 's *skimpt* that thackin' strange an' bad.'
- Skimping**, adj. scanty, niggardly.
- Skin and bone**. 'All *skin and bone*,' i. e. very lean.
- Skinch**, v. to stint. 'Don't *skinch* th' soap.'—*Brigg*, 1876.
- Skinky**, stingy, mean.
- Skinny**, adj. mean, penurious.
- Skip-jack**, a child's play-thing, made of the merry-thought of a goose or duck.
- Skippen dale**, a field near the old park at Crosby.
- Skirl**, v. to shriek.
- Skirrit**, to cry out as an animal does when in fear or pain.
- Skirt**, the side of a bank. 'None in casting or amending the aforesaid banks shall take any earth within two yards on the *skirt* of them.'—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, p. 4.
- Skirts**. To 'sit on one's *skirts*' is to annoy, baffle, or impede. 'Te ulciscar. I will be reuenged on thee. I will sit on thy *skirts*.'—*Bernard, Terence*, 58.
- Skit**, (1) diarrhœa in sheep. 'They [lambs] die of the *skit* or scouring.'—*Arth. Young, Linc. Agric.* 1799, 376.
(2) A lampoon.
- Skraum**, v. to throw oneself about awkwardly. 'I nivver seed no-body hawm about as he does i'

all my born days; he dropp'd a parshil by th' road-side, an' he *skraun'd* about all legs an' arms getherin' things up agean, as thof he 'd been a spider.'

Skreed, (1) a shred; a long and narrow piece of board, paper, cloth, or any such thing. At Ashby, in the parish of Bottesford, there was a long and narrow pasture-field called *The Skreeds*. It is now for the most part built over and called Kirton Terrace.

(2) A long tale, a long piece of verse or prose. 'John Marcham used to hev' strange *skreeds* to tell about what th' Morleys of Holme did in former time.' 'The bairn wod say *skreeds* o' poetry for a day thrif, if onybody wod listen to him.'

(3) A cap-frill or any frilled border.

Skreek, a shriek, a harsh scream. 'Th' fosit time I ivver seed a hare shutten was i' Dicky Barley corner close, where th' brick-yard is noo, an' she *skreeked* out, as I thowt, for all th' world like a cat yawlin'.' 'I fear lest this fellow should perceiue her to be in labour, if hee should often heare her *scrikes*.' — Bernard, *Terence*, 338.

Skreel, a skreen for dressing corn or for separating the larger from the smaller stones in a gravel-pit.

Skulk, (1) to bend the head. 'Thoo mun *skulk* as ta goes thrif th' door-stead, or thoo 'll hit thee sen.'

(2) To hide. 'There 's some poulchers *skulkin'* i' th' plantin'.'

Sky-wannock. A person is said to tumble down *sky-wannock* when his legs, arms, and clothes fly about in an ungraceful manner. 'I was ridiu' wi' him doon Saweliff hill, his hoss giv a bit on a stumble, an' he flew clean

over it head *sky-wannock*.'— 18 Aug. 1866.

Slabs, s. pl. (1) the outside planks when a tree is sawn into boards.

(2) Thin flags used for making footways, more commonly called 'Yerksheer-flags.'

Slack, a hollow or depression in a road or field; a very small valley.

Slack-trace, a slovenly woman.

Slack-tracely, adv. idly.

Slackwater, (1) still-water in a running stream.

(2) The opposite of *Backwater* (3), q. v.

Slacker, a shuttle or stopgate to hinder the passage of water.

Slag, refuse from iron works, used for mending roads.

Slain, pp. killed. 'My poor bairn 'at was *slain* wi' a hoss.' Those ears of wheat are said to be *slain* which are beaten down before the grains have come to maturity, and have, as a consequence, little corn in them. Not 'smuttet or mildewet corn,' as in the *Craven Glossary*.

Slake, (1) to smear. 'Liza Ann 's *slak'd* th' table-cloth all ower wi' treacle.'

(2) To dry crockery or glass badly, so that dirty marks remain upon it.

Slammock, general untidiness.

Slammock, v. (1) to be untidy.

(2) To move awkwardly.

Slap, (1) a blow with the open hand.

(2) The mark of fluid spilt on the ground.

(3) The act of going with great speed or violence. 'When they heard on it they all run full *slap*.'

Slap, adv. quite, entirely. 'She wod go into my room an' use

- my reightlin comb, o' Sunda's when I was at chappil, an' I should niver hev fun' her out, but one day she brok' it *slap* i' two.'
- Slap**, v. (1) to strike with the open hand.
(2) To spill.
- Slape**, adj. (1) slippery.
(2) Deceitful, wily, sly, crafty. 'Th' owd man hed nobbut two sons, an' one was as blunt as a hatchet, an' t'other *slape* as oil.'
(3) Soft and sweet, mellow; applied to beer.
- Slape-shod**, adj. smooth-shod; said of horses whose shoes are not roughened for frost.
- Slare**, (1) a scratch on ice made by some one having slipped upon it.
(2) A smear.
(3) A sarcasm.
- Slare**, v. (1) to make a noise by rubbing the boot-soles on an uncarpeted floor.
(2) Crockery-ware, when washed in dirty water, or dried badly so as to leave marks thereupon, is said to be *slared*. See *Slake*.
- Slate**, v. to rebuke. 'Only think how he went away like a *slated* dog—rated I should have said—when you only just spoke to him.'—*Mabel Heron*, i. 80.
- Slates**. A person sent to Kirton jail was commonly said to be 'putten under th' *slates*,' that having been one of the first slated buildings in North Lincolnshire.
- Slatter**, v. to scatter.
- Slattering**, adj. (1) wasteful.
(2) Rainy. 'It's a strange *slattering* time for hay and clover, mester!'
- Slattery**, adj. slovenly.
- Slattery harvest**, a rainy harvest, when, as a consequence, much corn is slattered about and wasted.
- Slaver**, (1) spittle.
(2) Wild, foolish, flattering, or indecent talk.
- Slaver**, v. to talk foolishly. 'Let's have no *slaverin'* talk like that.'—*Rulf Skirlaugh*, i. 192.
- Slavering-bib**, **Slaver-bib**, a pin-afore, a small piece of linen worn by infants on the breast while being fed.
- Slaw** [slau], adj. slow.
- Slawk**, slimy weeds found in drains.
- Sleck**, **Slack**, (1) small coal, as distinguished from Roundy coal, q. v. The small coal used by blacksmiths is called *blacksmiths' sleck*.
(2) Fluid to drink. 'Tea's strange good *sleck* for harvest.'
- Sleck**, v. (1) to extinguish a fire.
(2) To quench thirst.
- Sleck-trough**, the trough in which a blacksmith quenches his iron.
- Sled-roof**, a sledge-roof.
- Sleed**, **Sled**, a sledge.
- Sleeper**, a piece of timber buried in the ground, used as a support to any superstructure.
- Slew** [sleu], v. (1) to swerve, to twist. 'Slew this end ower these trees.'—4 April, 1868.
(2) To equivocate. 'Hedacker'd an' *slew'd* about, an' so I knew he was liein'.'—Dec. 1871.
- Slew'd** [sleud], drunk.
- Slights**, **The**, land in the parish of Messingham, 1815.
- Sling**, v. to move along quickly.
- Slip**, v. to miscarry; used of the lower animals only. 'Cattle feeding upon ergotised grass are apt to *slip* their young.'—*Academy*, 14 Aug. 1875, 173.
- Slip**, (1) a small piece of earth

which overhangs, or has partially slipped into, a ditch. 'I'm not reg'lar cleanin' her out, squire; I'm nobut takin' a few *slips* fra th' sides.'—*Yaddlethorpe*, 4 Oct. 1876.

(2) A child's pinafore.

Slip off, Slipe off, v. to go away secretly. 'He *slipped off* to 'Merica wi'out onny body knawin'.'

Slip on, v. to put on clothes hastily.

Slip side, somewhat to the side of. 'Caisthrup's o' th' *slip side* o' Brigg.'

Slipe, the flat sheet of iron on the land or left side of a plough.

Slipe [sleip], v. to slice off. 'He *sliped* a nice piece off'n his thumb-end, wi' that new knife.'

Slither, (1) a slide. 'Th' magistrates has been finin' some bairns for cuttin' *slithers* i' th' toon street.'

(2) A sneer, an impudent suggestion. 'They threw out all sorts of foul *slithers* at me.'—*Burringham*, 6 Nov. 1864. 'I expect it is a bit of a *slither*.'—*Gainsburgh News*, 25 Sep. 1875.

Slither, v. (1) to slide.

(2) To slip. 'A heavier lurch and crash sent me *slithering* right across the saloon.'—*South Sea Bubbles, by the Earl and the Doctor*, 1872, 235. A chimney-sweep, who was a Town Councillor of a Yorkshire borough, after entertaining Arthur Orton, whom he believed to be a Baronet, said to his wife, 'Eh, Sally, my lass, we are *slitherin'* into Society noo!' '*Slithering* on his haunches.'—*Wolf Hunting in Brittany*, 210.

Slive [sleiv], v. to slink about. 'Jim's alus *slivein'* about th' hoose efter Mary Jane.'

Sliverly [sleiv'urli], adj. slinking. 'A *sliverly* fellow, vir subdolos,

vafer, dissimulator, veterator.'—Ray, E. D. S. B. 15, p. 64. 'He's a real down *sliverly* chap, I would n't hev nowt to do wi' him if I was you.'

Slobber, v. to slaver. 'Get yer meat clean, lad; don't *slobber* like a bairn.'

'Nor bryng us in no dokes flesche, for thei *slober* in the mer.'

Songs and Carols of 15 cent. (Percy Soc.), p. 63.

Slockened, pp. soaked. 'Th' land is that *slocken'd* wi' watter it'll tak' a month o' dry weather to reightle it.'

Slop, (1) a pinafore.

(2) A wide apron of coarse material, used by women when engaged in dirty labour.

(3) A short smock reaching only to the waist.

Slosh way on, adj. awry, askew. 'The first time I seed anything about it his cart and hoss was *slosh way on* o' th' road.'—*Nor-thorpe*, 18 Sep. 1875.

Slot, (1) a juggle-pin, q. v.

(2) A bolt or bar.

(3) *Slots*, pl. the upright bars of wood which support the boards of which the sides of a cart or waggon are formed.

(4) *Slots*, the thin pieces of wood in harrows which hold the 'bulls' together.

(5) The place in the mouth of a bag or a woman's dress in which a string works.

Slot, v. to bolt. 'Slot th' door, Mary, here's parson comin', an' I want none on him.'

Slot off, to go away quickly. 'I'm a quiet chap, and when there's owt like that goin' on, alust *slots off*.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii. 284.

Slot up, v. to turn up a cart by the removal of the juggle-pin.

Slotting-needle, a bodkin.

Slouch, a broad-brimmed hat of unstiffened felt.

Slubber, (1) to kiss in a loud manner. 'You *slubber* th' bairn as if you'd niver seen it for a twel'-month.'

(2) To throw food about, or break it up in a wasteful or disgusting manner. 'How vncleanly they bee . . . how they will *slubber* & sosse vp brown bread in pottage.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 160.

Sludge, soft mud.

Sludge, v. To *sludge* a drain is to throw out the soft mud.

Sluff, a wooden spade used by bankers (q. v.) for casting earth. 'This muck's that clam it weant slip off'n th' *sluff* when ye dig it.'

Slug, a horse whose paces are very slow. 'She's a good mare to look at, but a real *slug*.'

Sluies [sleu'iz], s. pl. sloes.

Slush, watery mud.

Sluther, watery mud.

Sluther, v. to slip. *Sluther* expresses more intense action than *slither*. If one person slips, he *slithers*; if two or three fall over him, they all *sluther*.

Smack, like, very quickly. 'I seed him drivin' *like smack* along th' ramper not ower an hour sin'.'

Smack-smooth, very smooth. 'He says we han't mawn this gress well. Why, it's as *smack-smooth* as a gress-plat.'

Small-seeds, grass and clover seeds.

Smart-money, (1) a fine.

(2) Money paid on a *rue-bargain*, q. v.

Smay-thorns, a place in the parish of Messingham, 1825.

Smell, v. to seem, to appear. 'It *smells* as if there was summats

wrong when lab'ours can't get their wage at sattlin' neet.' 'It *smells* of a lie.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 18.

Smell a rat, phr. to suspect.

Smengs, land in the parish of Flixborough.

Smithers, Smitherins, Smither-eens, s. pl. fragments. 'She brok' my best secin'-glass all to *smithers*.'

Smittle, Smit, v. to infect.

Smittle, adj. infectious or contagious.

Smittling, infection.

Smittling, adj. infectious. A man had a servant who was very ill of *delirium tremens*. The master was himself shortly after taken ill, and asked the doctor whether his servant's 'complaint was *smittling*.'

Smock-faced, adj. pale, sickly-looking.

Smock-frock, a long loose frock, made of unbleached linen, worn by farming men and shepherds in lambing-time.

Smock-mill, a wind-mill built of masonry, as distinguished from a wooden or post-mill.

Smoke-pennies, Smoke and reek, chimney rent, q. v.

Smoke-reeked, adj. smelling or tasting of smoke. 'Them broth's strange an' *smoke-reek'd*.'

Smook [smook], smoke.

Smoor, (1) to smother. 'They do say that in old days they used to *smoor* folks that hed gotten theirselves bitten by mad dogs, but I don't know how true it is.'

(2) To cover up plucked fruit to make it ripen faster.

Smooth, v. to iron clothes.

Smooting, Smoochin, (1) a narrow passage between houses.

(2) The run of a hare or rabbit through a hedge.

- Smudgy**, adj. damp, hot; used regarding the weather.
- Smuice** [smeus], the run of a hare or rabbit through a hedge. 'I fun' this here hare snared in a *smuice* i' th' sixteen acre agean Midmoor drean.' 'Traps in the paths of woods, coppices, . . . and in the *muishes* of hedges.'—*Gentleman's Mag.* 1756, 180.
- Smut**, (1) a disease in wheat, in consequence of which the flour of the grain is turned to a black powder.
(2) Obscene talk.
- Smuts**, s. pl. small particles of soot which float in the atmosphere; 'blacks.'
- Smythland**. In 1616 there was an oxgang of land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, the tenant of which was bound to furnish the iron work for four of the lord's ploughs.—Norden's *Survey*, 9.
- Snacks**, s. pl. shares, halves; in the phrase 'to go *snacks*,' 'Bill an' me used to go *snacks* at th' apples we stole.'
- Snaggy**, adj. (1) rough.
(2) Bad-tempered, irritable. 'I could n't live wi' a *snaggy* man like him if I was paid for it.'
- Snake-stone**, an ammonite. 'They say 'at they 're *snäukes* ton'd to *stoane*, but I niver seed noan wi' hëads to 'em mysen.'
- Snap-dog**, a half-bred greyhound.
- Snare**, v. to lop trees. 'George Emerson went an' *snared* Mr Soresby's trees wi'out so much as ivver axin' leave.'
- Snaw** [snau], v. n. to snow.
- Snaw-reek**, a snow-drift.
- Sneck**, (1) a latch or catch; e. g. a door-*sneck*.
(2) A corner or bend; e. g. a *sneck* in a hedge.
- Sneel**, a snail. There was in the sixteenth century a sewer in or near Scotton called *Snealewood*.—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, p. 8.
- Sneel-gallop**, a very slow pace.
- Sneel-gated**, **Sneel-shelly**, adj. Trees are thus spoken of when they are preyed upon by the larvæ of the *Cossus Ligniperda*. In this neighbourhood the attacks of this insect are nearly confined to the ash, but the elm, the poplar, the willow, and the oak, sometimes suffer. Cf. Westwood's *British Moths*, i. 48. Trees thus affected are called bee-sucken in the neighbourhood of Pontefract.
- Sneer**, the snort of a horse.
- Sneet**, v. to sneer.
- Snew** [sneu], pt. t. snowed.
- Snickersneeze**, **Snickers**, meaningless words used to frighten children. 'If you rem'le ony o' them things agean I'll *snicker-sneeze* you; th' *snickers* is all ready hingiu' up i' th' passage.'
'Give it o'er, ye dull sots! let the dull-pated boors *Snic* or *snee* at their punch-bowl, or slash for their whores.'
Tho. Brown's *Works*, iv. 17.
- [This word had a sense once. A *snicker-snee* was a large knife. To *snick* is to snip or cut pieces out of or off a thing. A *sneed* means provincially, a scythe; from the verb *snādan*, to cut. Cf. *snare*, to top. *Snickers* are snippers, i. e. shears.—W. W. S.] The old family of Sneyd of Keel, co. Stafford, bear for arms, 'Argent, a scythe, the blade in chief, the *sneed* and handle on bend sinister sable, on the fess point a fleur-de-lis of the second.'—E. P. Shirley, *Noble and Gentle men of England*, 1859, p. 225.
- Snickle**, a running noose; a snare made of wire, used for catching hares and rabbits, also pike.

Snickle, v. (1) to snare.

(2) To pucker or wrinkle.
‘That dog ’ll bito yer if you don’t mind; he’s *snickling* up his nose.’

Snick-Snarls, s. pl. hitches, loops, twists, or knots. ‘That skein o’ wusted’s all *snick-snarls*.’ ‘I’d cramp so bad that th’ cauves o’ my legs was all *snick-snarls*.’

Sniff, v. to snuff.

Sniffle, v. to snuffle, q. v.

Snig, v. to haul or drag timber along the ground, by means of a chain or rope.

Snigger, v. to laugh in a half-suppressed manner. ‘Thoo silly yawntax, thoo’s alust *sniggerin*’ at summat.’

Snip, Snipping, a very small piece of anything.

Snizy [snei’zi], adj. looking cross.

Snob, Snobby, sometimes used as a term of insult to tailors. (Query, modern slang.) ‘Thomas Smith, the husband of complainant, deposed that defendant began to swear and use tantalizing language towards him, calling him *snobby*. — Cross-examined: They often call tailors *snobbies*. I expect it’s a bit of a “slither.”’ — *Gainsburgh News*, Sep. 25, 1875.

Snoodle, the same as *snuzzle*, q. v.

Snot, the mucus of the nose.

Snot-hopper, a pocket-handkerchief.

Snotter, v. (1) to permit mucus to run from the nose.

(2) To weep violently.

Snow-ball, the Guelder rose; *Viburnum opulus*.

Snowler [snoul’u’r], something very large, strong, or powerful. ‘Well, this is a *snowler*.’

Snuffings, refuse flax.

Snuffle, Snuffle, v. to speak through the nose, as one having a cold in the head.

Snug, adj. close. ‘It’s *snug* agean th’ bean-stack.’ ‘Go when you will, he’s alus *snug* at his work.’

(2) Secret. ‘Doctors an’ lawyers is beholden to keep things *snug*, folks tells ’em.’

Snurl, v. to snarl.

Snuzzle [snuz’l], to caress, as babies do their mothers; to hold the face to the mother’s bosom, as children do.

Snyde [sneid], adj. cold, cutting; said of the weather. ‘It’s a strange *snyde* mornin’, sir.’ — *Burton Stather*.

Snyte [sneit], to blow the nose by means of the finger and thumb, without a handkerchief. ‘He *snyted* his nose at me.’

Soa, Soe [soa], a tub; commonly used for a brewing-tub only, but sometimes for a large tub in which clothes are steeped before washing.

‘He kam to the welle, water up-drow,
And filde ther a michel so.’
Havelok, 932.

‘A lead, a mashefatt, a gylfatt with a *sooe* xv.’ — *Inventory of Roland Stuveley of Gainsburgh*, 1551. Cf. Dan. *saa*, a pail; Icel. *sár*, a cask.

Soak, water which percolates through the soil, not a true spring.

Soak-dyke, Sok-dyke, a ditch beside a large drain or canal for the purpose of receiving the water which percolates through the banks.

Soaked, pp. a term applied to bread or cakes, when the dough has not been thoroughly baked.

'Them cääkes isn't half *soaked*.'

Soaker, one who drinks much without becoming drunk.

Sock [sok], a 'soak,' q. v.

Sod. When a horse or an ox has any ailment in the feet or legs, the first *sod* on which the animal puts his feet in the morning should be dug up and turned over. If this be done it is believed that the animal will certainly get well.

Soft, adj. (1) moist, wet.

(2) Foolish.

Soft-water, rain-water, as distinguished from spring-water.

Sogger [sog'u'r], something very heavy.

Sok-dyke. See *Soak-dyke*.

Soke nook. A point where the *soke* of Kirton-in-Lindsey joins the parishes of Appleby and Roxby. It is marked by a large, flat boundary stone.

Sole, (1) the hearth.

(2) The bottom of an oven. Bread baked on the *sole* is bread baked on the hearth or on the oven floor, not in a tin.

(3) *Soles*, pl. the wooden bars that support the bottom of a cart or waggon.

(4) The bottom of a furrow.

(5) The seat of a window.

Sole-tree, a piece of wood used for sustaining something fixed to the ground. 'There'll hev to be a new *sole-tree* to th' crewyard pump.' 'For a peice of wood to make a *soale-tree* for the scates iij* iijj^d.' — *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1632.

Solid, adj. (1) grave, serious, sad. 'Noo mind what I say, I'm in *solidearnest*.' 'He looked strange an' *solid*.'

(2) adv. Very, extremely. 'A *solid* hard job.' 'A *solid* hot day.' 'A *solid* great lie.'

(3) Larger than common. 'It's a *solid*'un, that is;' said of a large turnip.

Some, a large quantity. 'There's *some* stitchin' in these boots.' 'There's *some* beer drunk at Frodingham o' pay neets.'

Somergangs, a place in the parish of Gainsburgh. — Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.* 187.

Sommuts [sum'uts], something. 'Give us *sommuts* to eat, mother.'

Soot [soot] (the *oo* as in *boot*), soot.

Soppy, adj. saturated with moisture.

Sore, adj. very; always used relating to something bad. '*Sore* poor talk, George, *sore* poor talk!' was the only reply of a farmer to an ignorant person who had spent much time in endeavouring to instruct him.

Sorry, adj. awkward, unaccommodating. 'He's a *sorry* poor tool to dig wi';' *i. e.* a very awkward person to have to get on with.

Sort, v. to associate with, to consort with. 'I don't *sort* my sen wi' drunken fools.' '*Sort* with such as are able to do or receive good.' — Sam. Clarke, *Lives of Eng. Divines*, 1677, p. 337.

So-so! interj. hush!

Soss [sos], (1) the noise made by a heavy body falling into water. Misterton *Soss*, an outfall of a large drain where there are some pumping engines, may perhaps be so called from the noise of the falling water.

(2) adv. Noisily and heavily. 'I trod on a bit o' glib snaw, and I came *sooss* o' my back.' 'If that stee breaks, thoo'll come down *sooss*.'

Soss, v. (1) to throw anything violently into water. 'Tak' that ramil an' *sooss* it into th' Trent.'

(2) To prepare or eat food in a dirty manner. 'How they will slabber & *sosse* vp brown bread in pottage.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 160. 'Don't *so* it about so,' said by a nurse to a child in reference to pudding, 1840.

Soughing [sourcing], the noise the wind makes among the branches of trees.

Soule. See *Saul*.

Sour, adj. green; said of hay and clover. 'Th' grass is ower *sour* to lead yet.' See *Lead*.

Souse, the feet and ears of a pig made into jelly; it is eaten with vinegar.

Souse, v. to throw water upon any one, or to plunge a person or thing into water. 'So shamefullye *soused* in the myre.'—Sir Tho. More, *English Workes*, 513.

'He well could prate in Church and House,

Could rayse Dissentions many;
Therefore his Corps in tears we
souse,

For like him ne'r was any.'

Hist. of Sir Simon Synod and of his Sonne Sir John Presbyter, 1647.

Souter-hole, Slaughter-hole, a curve in the river Eau, in the parish of Northorpe, which in former days was a deep pit.

Sow. 'As happy as a *sow* i' muck,' or 'in a muck-hill;' a phrase setting forth the contented state of those who live for sensual pleasure.

Sow, Sow-beetle, Armadillo wood-louse, *Armadillo vulgaris*, which shuts itself up into a little black ball like a pill. When the author's father was a little boy, he had these creatures alive, administered to him as pills for whooping-cough. They are still taken for the same purpose.

Sow-dingle, sow-thistle. *Sonchus oleraceus*, and other plants not much dissimilar in appearance.

Sow-drunk, very drunk. 'As drunk as David's *sow*' is a simile conveying the idea of the deepest state of intoxication.

Sowle [soul], v. to attack fiercely; commonly used with regard to dogs driving pigs. 'Noo then, Nell, *sowle* into 'em.'

Spang, v. (1) to throw down violently. 'She was mad, an' *spang'd* it doon upo' th' table.'

(2) 'She *spang'd* th' door too so hard she brok' th' pane o' glass that was in it.'

Spank, v. to beat with the open hand.

Spanking, a beating with the open hand.

Spanking, adj. tall, powerful. 'That 's a *spankin'* mare thoo 's gotten.'

Spare-rib, the ribs of a pig taken out, with little flesh on them, roasted and eaten with dried sage-leaves and apple-sauce.

Sparrow-grass (often contracted to *grass*), asparagus. 'Oh do, Mr A., . . . let me give you a little more *grass*.'—*Burringham*, 1856. [I have met with the following charade:

'My first about the garden hops,
My second comes with summer crops,

My whole you eat with mutton chops.'—W. W. S.]

Speak, lit. a speech, a saying, a proverb. A woman, on being remonstrated with for telling one of her children she would skin him alive, said, 'Oh, sir, I don't mean no harm by th' bairn, it's nobbut a *speak* we hev.'

Speched, pt. t. spoke to, addressed. 'I've seen him, but I

- nivver *speech'd* him in my life.'
- Spell**, (1) a job of work, or rather the time it takes in doing. 'I've hed a good *spell* at *suffin*, I've been three months at it wi'out a break.'
- (2) The trap used in the game of trap-ball.
- (3) A piece of folded paper used for lighting candles.
- (4) The transverse bars of a chair.
- (5) One of the steps of a ladder.
- (6) A thin shiver of wood.
- (7) A small wooden peg or pin.
- Spelk**. See *Spell* (3).
- Spelt**, v. to split.
- Spend up**, v. to brace up the hames of harness.
- Sperrit**, a spirit.
- Sperrits**, ardent spirits.
- Spice**, sweetmeats.
- Spice-broth**, frumerty.
- 'All Plums the Prophets' sons de-
fie,
And *spice-broths* are too hot;
Treason's in a December Pye,
And Death within the Pot.'
Marchmont Needham, *Hist. of
Eng. Rebellion*, p. 55.
- Spice-cake**, plum-cake.
- Spice-shop**, a shop where sweet-
meats are sold.
- Spick and span new**, adj. quite
new, quite fresh. 'He'd a pair
o' *spick an' span new* breeches on.'
- Spicket**, the inner part of a
wooden tap. See *Faucet*. 'My
nose runs like a *spicket*.'
- Spider**. Spiders are a common
remedy for whooping-cough. A
living *spider* is put into a bag
and worn round the neck of the
patient. As it dies and 'cainges'
away, the cough departs also.
- Spidling**, earthing up potato
rows.—*Isle of Axholme*.
- Spile, Spile-peg** [speil], the vent-
peg of a cask.
- Spile-hole**, the vent-hole of a
cask.
- Spindle**, a round step of a ladder.
- Spindle**, v. (1) to shoot up into
a stalk. 'Wheat's *spin'lin'* fast
t' year.' 'In the spring time
was the passover holden, when
first the corn began to *spindle*,
or turn into ears.'—*Bullinger's
Decades*, iii. 163 (Parker Soc.).
- (2) Corn is said to *spindle* when
it grows into a tall straw instead
of developing ears.
- Spindle whorl**. The distaff and
spindle were in common use in
this country during the sixteenth
century, and probably to a much
later period. Among the church
furniture destroyed at Wroot, in
the Isle of Axholme, co. Lincoln,
A.D. 1566, was one 'erwet . . .
whearof was made *wharles* for
spindels.'—*English Church Fur-
niture*, &c., p. 170.
- Spinner**, a spider.
- Spinner-web**, a spider's web.
- Spinney**, a small wood. 'King
Sithric fleeing, tried to conceal
himself amongst the bushes in a
spinney.'—Sir F. Palgrave, *Hist.
of Normandy and Eng.*, vol. ii. p.
353.
- Spires**, s. pl. the horns of barley.
- Spiry**, adj. sharp, hard, coarse;
applied to grass.
- Spit**, (1) the depth a spade goes
in digging. 'That dyke's four
spit deep.'
- (2) A spadeful.
- Spit**, v. It was formerly the
habit, when stock was sold at a
market or fair, for the vendor to
spit in confirmation of the bar-
gain. The practice, though going
out, is not obsolete.
- Spite of his heart, Spite of his
teeth**, emphatic forms of, in

- spite of. 'He toke syr Issembart . . . in hys armes, and cast hym downe to the earth in the *spyte of his herte*.'—*Arthur of Little Britain*, ed. 1814, p. 87. 'Now I haue my place in the *spyte of thy tethe*.'—*Star-Chamber Pro. temp. Hen. VIII.*, in *Pro. Soc. Ant.* II. S. iv. 321. 'When you are twenty-one you can marry in *spite of their teeth*.'—*Stamford Mercury*, 1 Oct. 1875.
- Spitewood, Spitwood**, a wood near Brumby Hall, so called in 1508, 1558.
- Spittle**, v. to cut weeds, especially thistles, with a spittle-staff. 1544. 'To John Stokes for spettylyn about the *cherche walles*.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*
- Spittle-staff**, an implement for cutting weeds, especially thistles; otherwise called a *brod* or a *spud*.
- Splash**, v. to plash, q. v.
- Splather**, (1) a splash.
(2) Noisy talk.
- Splats, Splatterdashes**, s. pl. gaiters.
- Splauder**, v. to spread out the arms or legs.
- Splauders, Tho**, weakness in the legs of young ducks, which causes them to go out sideways.
- Splaw**, a hand or foot. 'I did n't move a *splaw*.'
- Splet**, s. and v. split.
- Split**, a quarrel.
- Split**, v. (1) to quarrel.
(2) To reveal a secret. 'Jane may trust me, I'll niver *split* on her.'
- Splore** [sploar'], a jest, a trick, a practical joke. 'He's to be hanged in a day or two for some little *splore* he did when th' gentle-folks was all a feightin' years sin'.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, iii. 63.
- Spluther**, v. to splutter.
- Spole, Spool** [spool, spool], a reel on which cotton is wound.
- Spoot**, a spout.
- Spootin's**, the same as *Hinderends*, q. v.
- Sprag**, a bar of wood about three feet long, tapering towards the ends, used for locking the wheels of railway trucks.
- Sprawl** [spraul], v. to fall down awkwardly, with legs and arms extended; to walk in a similar manner. 'He *sprawls* about in his walk as if his legs an' arms was sails o' mills.'
- 'Senseless he *sprawld*, all notch with gaping wounds.'
Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, Part I. Act 1.
- Spræd** [sprih'd], v. to grow fatter; lit. to spread.
- Spreckled**, adj. spotted, speckled.
- Spretch**, v. (1) A chicken is said to be *spretched* when the egg-shell is partly broken but the bird has not yet made its way out.
(2) To severely injure another, to do for him; probably a metaphorical allusion to the cracking of the egg-shell. 'You'd better keep off; if you come one foot nearer, I'll *spretch* yer.'
- Sprig**, a small headless nail.
- Spring**, a young wood. 'Keep from biting, treading underfoot or damage of beasts . . . where-by mischief may be done to the *springs* during the time limited by the Statute for such kind of wood.'—*Brumby Lease*, 1716.
- Spring wind**, an equinoctial gale, whether in spring or autumn.—26 Aug. 1876.
- Sprink, Sprint**, v. to sprinkle with very small drops of water.
- Spud**, an implement for cutting up weeds; a *brod*, a spittle-staff, q. v.

- Spurn**, an offset to a post used for the sake of steadying it.
- Spurring**, the publication of banns of marriage. When a person has been once 'asked in church' the friends say, 'Why, thoo's gotten one spur on thee;' when twice asked, it is called 'a pair of spurs.' [This is a pun. The word really means *an asking*; from the verb to *spur*, or *speer*.—W. W. S.]
- Spurring-penny**, the fee for the publication of banns.
- Squaitched** [skwaicht], adj. crooked, twisted.
- Squall**, a sudden shower of rain, hail, or snow, not necessarily accompanied by wind. 'There was no weat to speak on, nobbut little bits o' *squalls*.'
- Squander**, v. to run away. 'When they seed Squire an' missis comin' they did *squander*.'
- Square**, adj. upright, honest. 'He's a real *square* man, up an' doon.'
- Square, Square about**, v. to assume a fighting attitude.
- Square up**, to settle accounts.
- Squaring about**, pres. pt. fussing about in a strutting, conceited fashion.
- Squash** [skwosh], adj. weak or poor; applied to drink of any kind. 'This is strange *squash* tea; th' tea-pot an' kettle made it by their sens when th' caddy was out a visitin'.'
- Squat** [skwot], adj. (1) silent. 'I should hev kep' that very *squat* if I'd been him.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1867.
(2) Broad, low, thick-set. 'What a *squat* little stack that is.'
- Squaumish** [skwau'mish], adj. sickly; over-nice; over-particular; lit. *squeamish*.
- Squæal** [skwi'h'l], v. to cry out loudly and shrilly.
- Squib**, v. to run away.
- Squitherigo, Squitters**, the diarrhoea.
- Squoze, Squozened** [skwoaz, skwoaz'nd], squeezed.
- Srimps**, s. pl. shrimps. See *Simps*.
- Stab thee, Stab thy vitals**, forms of imprecation.
- Staddle**. See *Stedlle*.
- Staff**, a measure of walling or digging. Quarter of a floor, *i. e.* 100 cubic feet.
- Stag**, (1) a colt.
(2) A young cock.
- Staggarth**, a stack-garth, a stack-yard.
- Stairch** [stairch], starch.
- Staithe** [staidh], a landing-place. Now used to denote a portion of the foreshore of a river that is kept up by means of faggots or kids, or by timber or stone-work.
- Stakeboot**, the right to take wood for stakes. (Obsolete.) 'To have, perceive and take, in and upon the aforesaid premises sufficient Houseboot, Hedgeboot, . . . and *Stakeboot* yearly.'—*Brumby Lease*, 1716.
- Stale** [stail], a live duck used to entice others within gun-shot. (Obsolete.)
- Stale**, v. to empty the bladder; said of horses.
- Stale** [stail], pret. of *steal*. 'Somebody's *stale* th' well-bucket, mother.' See *Staled*.
- Stalking-horse**, an artificial horse employed by sportsmen as a means of concealment in shooting wild-fowl. The use of them has only been discontinued here during this century.—See Gervase Markham's *Hunger's Prevention*, p. 47. Sometimes a living horse was trained for the

purpose, which was called a 'live *stalking-horse*.'

Stall [staul], v. to tire, to surfeit. 'I'm *stall'd* to dead o' hearin' tho talk about what was done to thee when tho was i' sarvis.' 'It's a very *stallin'* thing is suet dumplin'.'

Stampers, the shins of beef.

Stan [stan], stone.

Stan' [stan], v. to stand.

Stan' need, stand in need of, ought. 'Should owt,' q. v. 'Are you goin' to give Bessy your plated tea-pot when she's gotten wed?' 'Noa, I don't *stan' need*.'

Stanch, Stank, a shuttle or stop-gate for hindering the passage of water.

Stanchions, s. pl. upright iron bars fastened in windows.

Standard, a young tree left in a felled wood to grow into a large one. 'After such felling or cutting thereof shall leave sufficient Storers and *Standards* in every acre of the said woodland.' — *Brumby Lease*, 1716.

Stang, Stong, (1) a measure of land; a rood. (Obsolescent.) 1652. '32 acres and three *stonge* of beanes and pease.' — *Inventory of Tho. Teaby of Barton-on-Humber*, in *Gent. Mag.* 1861, ii. 507. In 1672 William Pinches surrendered, on behalf of himself and Anne his wife, certain lands in the manor of Scotter called 'Nether Barlands' and a 'broad land' called a '*stong*.' — *Manor Records*. *Stang* or *Stangs* is sometimes used as part of a name, as *Thimblestangs*, or *Fimblestangs*, in the township of Ashby.

(2) Riding the *stang* is a form of public censure still sometimes practised when a man beats his wife. The farming lads of the village assemble with tongs, old kettles, pans, and horns, by aid

of which they make as much noise as possible; one of them is placed astride on a pole, or sometimes on a ladder, and thus they go in procession to the door of the unlucky couple. The man who rides the *stang* then sings some verses. These vary in different places. The first here given is from Sir Charles Anderson's *Lincoln Pocket Guide*, p. 17. The second from Peck's *Axholme*, p. 280. In both cases the concluding lines have been left out, as too coarse for publication.

'He banged her wi' stick,
He banged her wi' stëan,
He teeak op his neef,
An' he knocked her doon.

With a ran tan tan, &c.'

'With a ran a dan-dan, at the sign
of the old tin can,

For neither your case nor my
case do I ride the *stange*,

Soft Billy Chareoal has been
banging his wife Ann;

He bang'd her, he bang'd her,
he bang'd her indeed,

He bang'd her, poor creature, be-
fore she stood in need.'

Peck states that in the Isle of Axholme it was the custom, after reciting the above verses at the delinquent's house, to go round the town repeating the verses at the street-corners, and that this ceremony was commonly gone through for three successive days. Cf. Marshall's *East Yorks. Words*, E. D. S. i. 39.

(3) An eel-spear.

Stang, a sudden spasm of pain.

Stannin' (1) a standing for horses in a stable.

(2) Conduct, behaviour. 'He'll get into his reight *stannin'* in a piece, he does n't know his sen yet.'

Stare [stair], a starling. 'An infinite company of birds like unto *stares*.' — Walt. Yonge's *Diary*, 1621, p. 45.

- Stark**, adj. (1) stiff. 'This smock's strange an' *stark*, I can't wear it till it's wesh'd.'
(2) Hard to do, difficult. 'A strange *stark* job it was an' all.'
- Starnil**, a starling. 'To Brion Dickons & John Bransby for killing the *starnills* witch did much anoy the church 10^s 0^d.'—*Louth Church-warden's Accounts*, 1641.
- Star-shot**, a kind of white jelly often found in pastures, which is believed to have fallen from the stars; *Tremella Nostoc*.
- Star-stones**, s. pl. small fossils, joints of pentacrinites—'Kessels and Possels,' q. v.
- Star-thack**, a coarse grass which grows on sandy soil. 'The habitations of the poorer people were covered with ling, turf, or *star-thack*.'—Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, MS. 2.
- 'He bar the turues, he bar the *star*.'—*Havelok*, 939.
Cf. Icel. *störr*, bent-grass.
- Start**, a straight handle, as the shaft of a fire-shovel, or the handle of a saucepan or old-fashioned porringer. 'One other plain sawcer, gilt within, having two *sterts* like unto trey-foyls; of the which *sterts*, one is broken off.'—1536, *Linc. Cath. Inventory*, in *Mon. Angl.* viii. p. 128. 1468. 'Unam ollam enniam (*sic*) *stertydd*.'—*Ripon Act Book* (Surtees Soc.), 137.
- Starve**, v. to chill. 'It was so cowl I was omust *starved* to dead.'
- Stather**, a landing-place; *e. g.* Burton *Stather*, Flixborough *Stather*. A hill in the parish of Messingham, down which the road to Butterwick ferry runs, is called *Stather Hill*. See *Staithe*.
- Stattis**, **Stattus**, one of the statute-fairs held for hiring servants about May-day and Martinmas.
- Stattusin'**, anything bought at a 'stattus.'
- Statute**, a statue.
- Staver**, (1) a step of a ladder.
(2) One of the bars of a hay-rack.
- Stay**, (1) a short prop.
(2) A small frame like a ladder for plants to climb up.
- Stealed**, pt. t. stole. 'Th' last thing he *steal'd* was a oven.' 1517. 'A gold nobill solde to William Goldsmyth wich said prest *steled* out of said huch.'—*Louth Ch. Acc.* i. 294. See *Stale*.
- Steddle**, **Staddle**, (1) the foundation or seat of a stack. 'He stands askew on his *steddle*' is equivalent to saying that he is out of balance, in mind, body, or estate.
(2) The root of a tree which has been felled. 'Reserving all timber trees . . . and also sufficient *staddles* in every acre of the said woodlands.'—*Brumby Lease*, 1733.
- Stee**, a ladder of any kind. 'Two rooms below, two above, gained by steep little *stees*.'—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 42. 1623. 'To John Pickerin for a *stee*.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*
- Steel**, a stile. 1601. 'That Thomas Lacies shall make a sufficient *steel* and footway for passengers to go through his yeard in wynter.'—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, in *Stark's Hist.* 92.
- Steeping**, adj. soaking. 'Well, this hes been a *steepin'* rain.' Dec. 5, 1876.
- Steer**, a young ox.
- Steer**, adj. steep. 'That brig's so *steer*, you can nobbut just get owern it.' [On asking my way

- up the western side of Ingleborough, I was told I should find it 'a *steer* clim.' It was so.—W. W. S.]
- Steerage**, a disturbance. 'There was a strange *steerage* when th' sodgers com' to Butterwick.'
- Stegg**, a gander (obsolete). 'Item vj gees with one *stegg*.'—*Inventory of Thomas Robinson of Appleby*, 1542. Cf. *Stag*.
- Stem**, v. to soak a bucket or other wooden vessel, to cause it to hold water.
- Step**, pret. of, to steep.
- Stepper**. A horse is called a good or a bad *stepper* when his action in walking and trotting is pleasing or unpleasing. 'Mare, 4 years old, by Pride of the Isle, a very fine *stepper*.'—*Stamford Mercury*, 20 Sep. 1867.
- Steppings**, the footprints of horses on unstoned roads.
- Stew**, (1) a bustle, a fidget. 'He's in a strange *stew* aboot th' school-maaster.'
(2) A small pond in which fish were kept to be immediately ready for the table. (Obsolete.)
- Stick and stour**, (1) stud and mud, q. v.
(2) Often used to signify all a person's goods and chattles. 'They've sell'd him up, *stick an' stour*.'
- Stick-licking**, a beating.
- Stiddy**, a stithy; a blacksmith's anvil.
- Stikeleder**, a kind of leather. (Obsolete.) 'One deker of *stikeleder*.'—*Inventory of Roland Staveley of Gainsburgh*, 1551.
- Still**, adj. quiet, reserved. 'She's a strange *still* woman, niver says nowt about other folks.'
- Stilt**, v. A stocking is said to be *stilted* when the worn-out foot is cut off, and a new foot is knitted to the old leg.
- Sting-bee**, a bee, as distinguished from various sorts of flies which are not unlike bees. See *Tame bee*.
- Stinging-cold**, extremely cold.
- Stingy** [stinj-i], piercing cold. 'It's been strange *stingy* weather this Christmas time.'
- Stink**. A very proud man is said to '*stink* wi' pride,' a very rich one to '*stink* o' brass.'
- Stinking**, adj. bad, abominable, but not necessarily having any relation to the sense of smell. 'It's a *stinkin'* shame that sarvants should n't be let to get their dinners i' peace.'
- Stint**, an allotment of work. 'Hev you done your day's *stint*?'
- Stint**, v. to deprive of a just share of anything. 'I niver *stint* my bairns, they'll hev plenty o' *stintin'* an' parin' when they're growd up.' Cf. Wallington, *Hist. Notices*, i. 201.
- Stinted**. (1) A common is *stinted* when the manor court has put a limit to the number of cattle which may be depastured thereon by each common-right holder.
(2) An animal is said to be *stinted* when its growth has been arrested by ill-health, cold, or bad food.
- Stirk**, a young bullock.
- Stitch**, a pain in the side.
- 'O no, O no, my noble Queen!
Think no such thing to be;
'Twas but a *stitch* into my side,
And sair it troubles me.'
The Queens Marie, Border Min.
ed. 1861, iii. 300.
- Stitch up**, v. to plough as deeply as possible.
- Stoan** [stoa'h'n], a stone.
- Stocken**, v. to check the growth of anything. 'If ye rem'el big

- trees like them, you *stocken* 'em for years.'
- Stocken'd** [stok'nd], pp. (1) having had its growth arrested. 'That cauf was *stocken'd* by bein' pin'd i' th' winter, an' ll nivver get over it as long as it lives.' (2) Choked with food or drink. 'Oh, Doctor, th' poor bairn was a'must *stocken'd*.'
- Stockin' - feetings**, the feet of stockings. A person who has taken his shoes off is said to be in his *stockin' - feetings*.
- Stock-lock**, a lock fastened upon a door by aid of nails or screws only, as distinguished from a padlock or a mortice-lock.
- Stodge** [stoj], v. to cram with food.
- Ston**, (1) stone. 'That *ston* cost me three shillin' a yard diggin'.' 1535. 'Payd for bred & alle at Trent syde when I & my neburs did dige vp *stons* v^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* (2) A stone weight.
- Stoned-horse**, a stallion. 1671. 'Three *stoned horses*, 24l.'—Inv. of Sir John Anderson of Broughton, in [Sir C. H. J. Anderson's] *Lea with Lea wood*, 25.
- Stoned-horse man**, a man who leads about a stallion from place to place to serve mares. See *Cleg*.
- Stone-thack**, large flat stones used for covering buildings in lieu of slates or tiles. Usually thin Yorkshire flags, but occasionally formed of thin stones found in the neighbourhood. (Obsolescent.) 'Molly Keal used to say that your old Hall was covered wi' *stone-thack*.' Cf. *Archaeologia*, 42, 404.
- Stong**. See *Stang*.
- Stooks**, s. pl. sheaves of corn, commonly ten, set with their heads together in a slanting position, for the purpose of drying preparatory to their being stacked. 'They [whin-chats] may then be seen in small family parties, half a dozen together, perched on the *stooks* of corn.'—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 30. 'All kind of corn did grow in *stook*.'—Walt. Yonge's *Diary*, 1609, p. 19.
- Stool**, the surface of the root of a felled tree. 'You mun cut th' *stools* o' them eshes level, an' mind an' not hack 'em, or they ll not grow no more.'
- Stopgate**, a shuttle, q. v.
- Storer**, a tree; probably nearly the same as *standard*, q. v. (Obsolete.) 'Shall preserve and maintain the same *Storers* and *Standards*.'—*Brumby Lease*, 1716.
- Storm**, long-continued frost or snow, even if unaccompanied by wind.
- Storm-breeder**, a mild day before rain, cold, or frost.
- Story**, (1) the 'genteel' word for lie. (2) A *story-teller*. 'Oh, you wicked *story*, you.'
- Story-teller, Storiier**, a liar. The terms *Story-teller*, *Storiier*, and *Liar*, express the three degrees of comparison, *Liar* being the worst.
- Stot**. (1) *Stots* are iron bars used to hinder wood from rolling off cutts, q. v. (2) A steer. It has been suggested that this word has been introduced here in modern days by North-country drovers, but this is certainly not the case, for in the *Inventory of Richard Allde of Scalthorpe*, in the parish of Scotter, taken in 1551, we find 'viiij yong *stottes* & quyees & a old cowe iiijⁿ.'
- Stour and daub**, stud and mud, q. v.
- Stower**, (1) a boat-hook. (2) A pole used for pushing boats along.

Stowp [stoup], a post. 'As they digged deep, to set down a *stowp* for a yate.'—Abr. de la Pryme, *Diary* (Surtees Soc.), 79. '10 *stowps* for stack yard at 2.'—*Bill of William White of Scotter*, 1821.

Stowp-miln, a post-mill; *i. e.* a wooden mill erected on posts, as distinguished from a smock-mill, q. v.

Stowps and rails, mortice posts and rails. 'To fly like *stowps an' rails*,' is a proverb for any widely extended 'smash.'

Straddle, Stradlings, astride.

Straight up and down, honest, upright.

Strange, adj. very, exceeding. 'It's *strange* cowl weather.' 'He's a *strange* big chap.' In extremely common use before all kinds of adjectives.

Stranger, (1) a small knot on the wick of a candle, which, when burned, becomes enlarged and red. It is a sign that a *stranger* will come to - morrow. See *Shroud*.

(2) A small bit of tea-leaf or stick which floats on the surface of tea. If you stir the tea and it sinks, it counts for nothing; but if it swims, it is a certain sign that a *stranger* will arrive.

Stranny, adj. excited, wild. 'Don't go on i' that how, bairn, folks 'all think you *stranny*.'

Strap, an iron plate which goes the length of the arm of an axle. It has a shoulder upon it for the wheel to abut upon, and is used instead of an otter, q. v.

Strapping, a beating.

Strapping, adj. fine, large, muscular. 'She's a fine, *strappin'* wench, an' no mistake. I'd raahter hev her for a wife, if she has no edication, then one o' your sickly fine ladies that gets a

cowl i' her head if she hears it rain up' th' winder.'

Strawing, covering heaps of potatoes with straw preparatory to the earth being put on to shield them from frost.

Straw-jack, a straw-elevator; *i. e.* a machine affixed to a steam threshing-machine by which the straw is carried to the top of the stack.

Straws. Straws laid in the form of a cross on the path which a witch has to travel, are held to hinder witchcraft.

Stray Garth, the name of a small pasture in Kirton-in-Lindsey in 1787. Probably it had its name from being the enclosure where the strays (q. v.) were kept.

Stray of rabbits, the right claimed by certain owners of rabbit-warrens for their rabbits to stray and feed on lands not their own.

Strays, cattle that have strayed, and for whom no owner can be discovered. 'All the *Strays* upon the Soke-land in this parish [Winterton] belong to the Prince, the others to the lords of the Barony Lands.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787. It was an immemorial custom in the parish of Appleby, that all *strays* 'were seized, and on the succeeding Sunday, a man with a bell proclaimed the same to the public; this he did on three barrows, lying opposite to Thornholme; if they were not redeemed within twelve months and a day they were disposed of by public auction. These barrows are now levelled, and the ancient right has never been in force since the ground inclosure took place.'—W. Andrew, *Hist. of Winterton*, 1836, 39.

Strækings, stroppings, q. v.

Strean, v. to strain.

Stretcher, (1) the chain which connects the horsetree with the harrows.

(2) A brick placed lengthwise in a wall.

Strewing, rushes, hay, or straw used for strewing the floors of churches. (Obsolete.) 'Formowing *strewinge* for the Church at midsomer vi^a.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Church Accounts*, 1622. 'Clee, Lincolnshire. The parish possesses a right of cutting rushes from a piece of land, the property of Richard Thorold, Esq., called "Bescars," for the purpose of *strewing* the floor of the church every Trinity Sunday. A small quantity of grass is annually cut to preserve this right.'—H. Edwards, *Collection of Old English Customs from the Charity Reports*, 1842, p. 217.

Streightle, v. to make straight. 'Get thee hair *streightled*, lass, it looks for all th' warld like a cotted fliece.'

Strickle, the instrument with which a scythe is sharpened. See Marshall's *East Yorks. Words*, E. D. S. i. 39. 'When I was a young man there was no *strickles* as we have them now. A *strickle* was then nobbut a plain flat piece of wood, and when a man went to maw he alus took wi' him a horn of greas' and a bag of sand. When he wanted to sharpen his scythe he fust daubed the *strickle* with greas' and then dusted some sand ower it.'—*John Marcham, Bottesford*, 27 Aug. 1867. The *strickle* at present in use is a kind of wooden strop, with coarse emery on one side and fine on the other. A dry whetstone is often used instead of a *strickle*.

Stridden, adj. said of wheels of carts and carriages when they

get too wide apart by running in the ruts.

Strike, a bushel, *i. e.* eight pecks. 'Thre *strikes* of lyme for drawinge the church steple xviiij^a.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1638.

Strike-skep, a bushel measure. The *strike-skep* should be furnished with a roller or 'rolling-pin' for the purpose of removing the superfluous corn. 'Two horse drags, gig lamps, hand cut box, turnip cutter, *strike* and roller, wheel - barrow, two salting boards, swing plough, three horse drags.'—*Gainsburgh News*, 23 March, 1867.

Striker, the man who wields the heavy hammer in a blacksmith's shop. 'Wanted . . . a few *strickers*.'—*Lincolnshire Chronicle*, 4 Dec. 1874.

Strine, Strind, s. and v. stride.

Strinkle, to sprinkle; to scatter. 'They've gotten a strange good cart at Brigg to *strinkle* watter about to lay th' dust.' 'Strinkle a bit o' Indian corn for them pigeons.'

Stroa [stroa], straw.

Stroke of, Strike of. 'It's just on th' *stroke of* nine,' *i. e.* it is just nine o'clock.

Strop, a church bell-rope.

Strop, v. to draw the last milk from the teats of a cow.

Stroppings, Streakings, the last milk that comes before a cow's udder is empty. 'Mind an' get all th' *stroppin's* that 's where th' cream comes fra, Sarah Ann.'

Struck, pp. used to children distorting their faces. 'You mon't do i' that how, Ted; who knaws but you mud be *struck* so?' *i. e.* fixed suddenly and unalterably in that grimace.

Struck by a horse, kicked.

Struck ower, given to the ad-

miration of, under the influence of. 'She's that *struck* ower Mr East, she'd ton papist ony day if he tell'd her.'

Strum, a wickerwork basket somewhat like a bottle, used in brewing to put before the bung-hole of a mash-tub when the liquor is drawn off, to hinder the hops from coming through. A wisp of straw is sometimes used for this purpose. 'What ivver's th' matter wi' this beer, Aunt, it's strange an' nasty?' 'Why, you see Henry hed lost *strum* when he was agate o' brewin', an' used a han'ful o' hay i'stead, an' it's made it täaste a bit.'

Strunchion [strun'shun], a long, involved story. 'He tell'd me a strange long *strunchion* summats about Midmoor drean, an' Squire Healey, an' Ran-dyke, but I could mak' nowt on it.' 'We hev'n't heard much o' that By-watter *strunchion* lately.'

Strung, pp. as adj. in difficulty, overpowered. 'He's fairly *strung* wi' that job.'

Strunt, (1) the denuded tail of a quadruped or bird. Cf. Marshall's *Yorks. Words*, E. D. S. i. 39.

Strunt, adj. rough, foul; applied to the weather.

Strunt, v. to dock the tails of horses.

Strut, a prop or stay in a roof. '*Strut* . . . any piece [of timber] that keeps two others from approaching, and is therefore itself in a state of compression, in contradistinction to a tie which keeps the two points of the frame to which its extremities are attached from receding, and therefore in a state of tension.'—*Gloss. of Architecture*, 1850, i. 449.

Stub, (1) a horse-shoe nail.

(2) A splinter which has run into the flesh.

Stub, v. (1) to grub up roots of trees, thistles, &c. 'But a roads wonn sarmin a wecäk, an' I 'a *stubb'd* Thornaby waäste.'—Tennyson, *N. Farmer*, vii.

(2) To wound the flesh with a splinter of wood.

Stub-dig, an instrument used in grubbing up old hedges, roots of trees, &c.

Stubble-goose, a goose fed on stubbles.

Stud, an upright bar of wood to which laths are nailed in making a lath and plaster partition-wall.

Stud and mud walling, building without bricks or stones, with posts and wattles, or laths daubed over with road-mud. Almost all the cottages built before the present century have *stud and mud walls*.

Study, thought, anxiety. 'All his *study* is, how to get in other folks' way.'

Studying, thinking.

Stuff, (1) to cram with food.

(2) To impose upon. 'Don't *stuff* th' bairn head full o' tales about boggarts an' ghosts; if ta does, she we'nt dar' to go to th' well-trough by her sen.'

Stuffed-chine, the salted and dried *chine* of a pig, in which slits are made which are stuffed with various herbs. It is then boiled and eaten cold.

Stump, v. to kick. 'He call'd me a thief, an' my missis a whore; so I *stump'd* his arse.'

Stump and rump, adv. totally, entirely. 'Th' bailiffs hes cleand him out *stump and rump*.'

Stump Cross Dale, a place in the North field, Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.

Stumps, s. pl. the legs.

- 'For when his legs were smitten off,
He fought upon his *stumps*.'
Chevy Chase.
- 'Whitford and Mitford, ply your pumps,
You Clutterbuck, come, stir your *stumps*,
Why are you in such doleful dumps?
A fireman, and afraid of bumps!'
Rejected Addresses, 1847, p. 72.
- Stumpy**, adj. short, thick-set.
- Stun** [stun], a stone.
- Stunner**, something very extraordinary, whether good or bad.
- Stunt**, adj. (1) obstinate, impassive, sullen. 'As *stunt* as a hammer.' 'As *stunt* as a dead worm.'
(2) Cut off abruptly. 'That there three top's ta'en off clean *stunt*.'
- Stunt**, v. to be *stunt*; pret. *stunt*.
'Master Robad, O how he *stunt*.'
- Stupid**, adj. obstinate, not dull of comprehension. 'It's no use toin' *stupid*, I shall hev it done.'
- Sturgeon**. (1) This fish when caught in the Trent, whosoever may be the captor, is the property of the lord of the Manor in whose jurisdiction it is taken. The customary fee for bringing a *sturgeon* is 6s. 8d.
(2) A short, stiffly-built man.
- Sturm** (1) a storm.
(2) A blast, *i. e.* the period of time during which frost and snow lasts.
- Sturrupe**, (1) a stirrup.
(2) The endless band by which a shoemaker fastens his work to his knee.
- Sturrupe oil**, oil of strap, *q. v.*
- Sturm-cock**, the storm-cock, *i. e.* the missel-thrush.
- Stye**, **Styne** [stei, stein], an inflamed spot on the eye-lid. 'My
- dowter M . . . once hed a *styne* in her eye as big as a good-sized nut, an' I'd a little 'un upo' mine like a pin-head, but mine pained me three times as much as hers did her.'
- Sub** [sub], a shrub. Compare *Simps*.
- Such'n a**. 'I nivver seed *such'n a* storier as you are i' all my life.'
- Suck**, **Suck-in**, an imposition, a disappointment.
- Suck in**, v. to cheat, to impose upon. 'He was nicely *suckt in* by her; he thowt she 'd three thousand pund i' th' bank, and there was nowt at all, as he fun' out when they 'd gotten wedded.'
- Sudden call**, death. 'He'd a *sudden call*, well at dinner-time an' dead afore tea.'
- Suff** [suf], an underdrain. This word is pronounced 'sough' in the West Riding of Yorkshire. 'Th' land at Sawcliff's i' rig and fur, and th' men 'at put in th' *suff*s hes follow'd th' level o' th' top of th' land, so they're not to a bit o' use.' A school inspector some years ago asked a child at Wil-loughton, 'what is the name of that which carries water away from buildings?' The boy replied, 'a *suff*.' The inspector did not understand what the lad meant, and asked for an interpretation from the clergyman's wife, who was standing by. She was, however, a lady from southern parts, and therefore unable to tell him.
- Suffing**, the act of putting in underdrains.
- Sugg**, v. to deceive.
- Suky**, a child's name for a teakettle.
- Summer-eat**, v. to use land for summer pasture.
- Summer-tilled**, adj. summer-fal-

lowed, ploughed in summer; said of land.

Summerings, s. pl. a kind of apple which is ripe early.

Summuts [sum'uts], something. 'Gi'e me *summuts* to drink, I'm omust clamm'd.'

Sun. A person who is intoxicated is said to have been 'in the *sun*.'

Sunday. In making a bed you must be careful not to turn over the bed or mattress on *Sunday*, as is done at other times; you will have bad luck all the week if you do. If you sew on a *Sunday* you will prick your finger and die of the wound.

Sunday, to look both ways for. It is common to address a person who is not attending to what is being said, or who is staring vacantly about, 'What are you standing there for, *looking all ways for Sunday?*' This probably alludes to a belief which is prevalent elsewhere, but not here, so far as the compiler is aware, that a child born on Thursday 'is sure to squint, because it must *look both ways for Sunday*.'—*Monthly Packet*, Jan. 1875, p. 10. Cf. *Craven Gloss*. ii. 180.

Sun-dogs, false suns. 'I think we shall have more rain, I've been seeing *sun-dogs* all day.'—*Bottesford*, Feb. 3, 1868.

Sundown, sunset.

Sup, a small quantity of liquid. 'Mother's very poorly, an' hes sent to see if you'll give her a little deary *sup* of brandy.'

Sup, v. to drink, to swallow liquid with a spoon. '*Sup* that broth up, an' then I'll gi'e you some puddin'.'

Supper up, v. to give horses or cattle their evening fodder. 'On Saturday night when I was *suppering up* my pony.'—*Stamford Mercury*, 20 Oct. 1876.

Sureness, certainty. 'I believe it was him, but I really could n't say for *sureness*.'

Suspicion, v. 'My father alus *suspicion'd* him o' stealin' his bacon.'

Swab, (1) a drunkard.

(2) A vulgar person.

(3) A mop.

Swad, Swod [swod], (1) a pod. 'When you've hull'd them beans, thraw th' *swads* to th' pigs.'

(2) The swarth or skin of bacon.

(3) Grass. 'At Haxey in Axholm they often sow it [flax] upon *swad* land.'—Arth. Young, *Lincol. Agric.* 1799, 163.

Swag, (1) money or valuables.

(2) Plunder. 'They brok' into th' bank an' got off wi' th' *swag* afore onybody was aware on'em.'

'Swage, v. to assuage. 'I gev him a drop o' ledlum to *'swage* his pain.'

Swap [swop], v. to exchange. 'A jury at the quarter sessions at Kirton, who had one refractory member, after being told several times that they must consult till they were all agreed, the foreman suddenly rose . . . and addressing the chairman, said, in the broadest vernacular, "If you please, sir, could n't we *swap* him?"' meaning exchange him for a more pliable material.'—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., *Lincoln Pocket Guide*, 15.

Swape [swaip], (1) the sweep of the scythe.

(2) The right of mowing grass for hay. See Cowel, *Law Dict.* sub voc. *Swepage*. *Swatha*, Coke's *Institutes*, i. 4 b. ed. 1684. 'It is agreed that the Prior and Convent of Malton . . . shall have *swape* of certain meadows.'—*Agreement betw. prior of Malton and par. of Winterton*, 1456; *Archaeologia*, xl. 238.

(3) A lever.

(4) A kind of large oar used for propelling keels or barges in a calm.

(5) The pole by which post-mills are turned to the wind. Hence such mills are called sometimes *swape*-mills.

Swape-well, a well from which water is raised by aid of a loaded lever. The lever itself is called a *swape*. These wells were once common here. Wells of this kind existed at Roxby, Scunthorpe, and Saxby, till recently. And there is (or was a very few years ago) an example remaining at North Kelsey. A drawing of such a well as this occurs in an English 12th-cent. MS. in the British Museum (Cotton Nero, c. iv. fol. 17). An engraving of it is given in *Old England*, i. 73. They are called whip-wells in Australia. — Warburton's *Journey across the interior of Australia*, 124. The Rev. E. J. Davis saw similar wells near Colossæ. 'The apparatus for raising the water is like the Egyptian "shadoof." Two upright posts support upon a pivot a long pole, to the extremity of which a brass chain and bucket are attached. The lower end of the transverse pole, being heavy, serves to draw up the water-bucket when full.' — *Anatolica*, 124. There were wells of this kind at Yarmouth till about 1850. — Palmer's *Perlust. Yarmouth*, iii. 84. An engraving of an Egyptian *swape-well* may be seen in Lane's *Modern Egyptians*, 5th ed. 327. They are also used in Ceylon. See Tennent's *Ceylon*, ii. 533.

Swarm, v. to climb.

Swarmer, (1) one that climbs.

(2) A climbing plant.

Swarth, **Swath**, **Sward**, **Swad**, grass-land.

Swarve [swarv], v. to swerve.

'He *swarv'd* round and chuck'd th' cart ower into th' dyke.'

'What conspiracy is this, that all women should alike have affection to the selfe-same things, and that they will not doe all things commanded by their husbands, neither can you finde any that have *swarued* any thing from the naturall disposition of others.' — Bernard's *Terence*, 324.

Swath, *swarth*, q. v.

Swathe, (1) the width covered by a scythe in mowing.

(2) The row of grass or corn left by a mower.

(3) A measure of grass-land in an open pasture or field. Commonly such a piece is 6½ feet wide. 'There were likewise 7 *swathes* of meadow in a place called Waddingham Carr.' — Norden's *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 22 b. 'All the grass lands in the Ings are laid out in Gads or *swaths*.' — *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Swathe-balk, the ridge left by the scythe between one *swathe* and another.

Swathe-rake, a wooden rake with wooden teeth and a long head. It is pulled by both hands, and is used in hay-making. 'Two yron *swath rakes*' occur in the Inventory of Thomas Teanby of Barton-on-Humber, 1652.

Swéal, v. to melt, as a candle does when it burns irregularly. Icel. *svæla*, to singe.

Swearer, a speck of foreign matter in the grease of a candle which causes it to *swéal*.

Sweat, v. to melt away. 'That rock-salt I put out for th' sheep hes *swsated* itsen all away.'

Sweetheart, a piece of thorn or briar which becomes attached to a woman's dress and drags along after her.

Sweeting, a kind of apple.

Sweet-liquor, the wort in brewing before the hops are added.

Sweet tooth, a fondness for sweets.

Sweety, a sweetmeat.

Swedes, swede-turnips. 'Them isn't turnips, sir, they 're swedes.'

Sweigh, v. to lean heavily upon. 'Sweigh upo' my shouther, sir, I shan't fall.'—12 Sep. 1876.

Sweltered, pp. overpowered by heat. 'I was strange an' swelter'd yesterday.'—Aug. 16, 1875. 'It's swelterin' hot.'

Swig, a drink. 'Give us a swig o' thy bottle, Joe.'

Swill, hog-wash. 'With what do they feed you?—Generally with husks, *swill* draft, malt, grains.'—Porson, *Catechism for the Swinish Multitude*.

Swill, **Swaul**, v. to throw water on a pavement for the purpose of washing it.

Swill, v. to drink inordinately. 'He came puffing and blowing to my house in the evening . . . well *swilled* with wine.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 361.

Swill-tub, a tub, usually standing near the farm-house kitchen door, in which refuse food, milk, &c., is put to be given to the pigs.

Swine - cote, a pig-sty. 'That euery man shall haue a sufficient *Swynne cote* and vse it with his swynne accordyng as it ought to be vpon payne of euery defalte iii' iiiij^d.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1557.

Swinge, v. to singe.

Swingeing [swin'jin], adj. large, heavy, fine. 'Them's *swingein'* big taties.' 'I've hitten my sen a *swingein'* nawp ower th' head.'

Swing-gate, a gate which catches on a fastener within the post,

and, consequently, opens either way.

Swingle-tree, the piece of wood to which the horses are attached when yoked to harrows.

Swinze, v. to thaw by artificial means. 'If taties gets well froz you can't *swinze* it off on 'em agean.'

Swipes, thin, poor beer.

Swipple, **Swivel**, that part of a flail which strikes the corn.

Swirl, the irregular way in which water rushes down a brook in flood-time.

Switch, (1) a twig.

(2) A light whip.

Switcher, something very excellent.

Switching, adj. very quick. 'He went at a *switchin'* pace thrif Corringham toon street.'

Swivel-eye, a squint.

Swizzened, adj. shrivelled, wrinkled.

Swizzle, (1) any sort of strong drink.

(2) A contemptuous term for unwholesome or weak drink.

Swod, (1) *Swad*, q. v.

(2) A sword.

Sword-grass, the name of several kinds of grass and flags which grow in or near to water.

'On the oat-grass and the *sword-grass*, and the bulrush in the pool.'

Alf. Tennyson, *New-year's Eve*.

Sylum, an asylum.

Ta! thank you. (A child's word.)

Ta, pron. thou. 'Are *ta* goin' to be wed soon, William?'

Tab, a tag; the metal end of a boot-lace. The pieces of leather on shoes to which buckles were fastened.

Tabby-cat, a grey-cat, a cat brindled or diversified in colour, but with only dull tints in its coat.

Tabernacle, a canopy. 1566. 'Belton in the Isle of Axholme . . . one rood loft with a *tabernacle* whearin imageis stood.'—*Linc. Ch. Goods*, 44. 'Wrought, in the Isle of Axholme . . . the *tabernacles* whearin the xij apostles stode with other popish, papisticall and supersticious idols.'—*Ibid.* 170.

Table-case. (Obsolete.) 1565. 'For *table-case*, the beame & bordes of the rood loft.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

Table of images, probably images worked in relief; perhaps a shelf or canopy in which images stood. (Obsolete.) 1566. 'Belton in the Isle of Axholme . . . an other *table of imageis*.'—*Linc. Ch. Goods*, 44.

Tackman, a manorial officer whose duty it was to collect the rents and fines due to the lord.

Tadger, the centre marble in a game of marbles.

Ta'en, pp. (1) taken. 'He's *ta'en* to market a three samples of wheat.'

(2) Taken prisoner. 'They've *ta'en* him somewhere i' Yerk-sheer.'

(3) Taken ill. 'It's a month sin' I was *ta'en*, an' I've niver been out o' bed sin'.'

Ta'en it to do, taken to a thing in earnest. (1) When a person makes a series of blunders, or several misfortunes happen to him in succession, he is said to have *ta'en it to do*. 'Well, if you'll believe me, when I comed in fra th' barn George hed tum'led doon granry steps, Sarah Hann hed cutten her sen, an' there was Polly, she'd fall'd doon wi' her hëad agean fender, an' I

says, Well really, Sarah Hann, says I, I think all on ye must hev *ta'en it to do*.'

(2) To throw great energy into an undertaking. 'He's strange an' fierce ower the job, he's real *ta'en it to do*.'

Ta'en-job, Ta'en-work, a piece of work on a farm, done by contract, as distinguished from being done by day.

Taffle, v. to entangle.

Taffings, s. pl. the bits of thread which come off any woven fabric when it is cut.

Tag, a small portion of the mane of a draught-horse which is gathered together and pleated into a cord. The will of John Sleyght of Santon, in the parish of Appleby, made in 1551, contains a bequest of 'one blak *tagged kowe*.' The animal had probably some of its long hair pleated into *tags*.

Tail, (1) the hinder part of a cart. 'If th' magistrates did what was reight they'd hev such an a man flogged at a cart-*tail*.'

(2) A following. 'When . . . comes to a parish meetin' he alus brings a long *tail* ahint him.'

Tail, Tail-water, the water which has run over the wheel of a water-mill. 'It works immersed in the *tail-water*, so that no part of the fall is lost.'—*Leeds Mercury*, 1 Oct. 1875.

Tail-band, a crupper.

Tailings, Tail-ends, s. pl. hinder-ends; *i. e.* refuse corn which is blown to the far end, or tail of the heap, in the process of dressing.

Tail ower end, over and over; over head and heels. 'He tum'l'd *tail ower end* doon th' stee.'

Tail-slough, the outer skin of the tail of any animal.

Tak', (1) a *take*; *i. e.* so much

- work taken to do by contract.
- (2) The lease of a farm or the *take* of it from year to year.
- Tak'**, v. to take.
- Tak' away upo' th' stack**, to take the sheaves from the wagoner and give them to the man who builds the stack.
- Tak' efter**, v. resemble. 'That bairn *tak's efter* it mother wonderful; I'm jealous it's noan of it faathers.'
- Tak' hold o' th' land**, to exhaust the soil. 'I alus reckon line *taks hold o' th' land* more then owt else we graw.'
- Tak' on**, v. to be excited by either sorrow or anger. 'He *tuk on* when his wife deed, an' niver look'd up no more.' 'She'll *tak' on* tremendous if ivvery thing is n't just done to suit her.'
- Take off**, (1) to mimic or make fun of.
- (2) To '*take off* lambs' is to separate them from their mothers.
- Take-rents**, s. pl. rents received by a manorial tackman. (Obsolete.)
- Tak' th' lanes**, phr. to rent the right of grazing the highways and by-lanes of the surveyors of the highways.
- Takenaback**, pp. taken unawares.
- Taking**, in a, in a state of great anger, sorrow, or strong determination.
- Talk over**, v. to wander, as people do in delirium.
- Tallow-craps**, s. pl. scraps of fat which remain after tallow has been extracted by boiling for making candles. The *tallow-craps* are pressed into cakes and used as food for dogs.
- Tame bee**, several kinds of flies not much unlike bees. They are called *tame bees* because they do not sting. See *Sting bee*.
- Tame-flyer**, a tame duck which has been attracted from a farm-yard by wild ducks, and has joined them in a decoy pond.
- Tallygraft**, s. and v. telegraph.
- Tan**, v. to beat. 'I'll *tan* yer hide for you, you liein' varment.' 'Pleas', sir, I'm comed for a summons agean . . . , he's been a *tannin'* o' our Jim.'
- 'T' Andra' Fair**, the fair held at Kirton-in-Lindsey on the feast of Saint Andrew, old style. The parish church is dedicated to Saint Andrew, but by an error which I have been unable to trace further back than Browne Willis, it has been described in most of the popular books of reference as the church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul.
- Tang**, (1) the tongue of a buckle.
- (2) The tongue of a snake, with which people believe it has the power of stinging.
- (3) The sting of an insect. 'So her offer [*i. e.* that of Mary Magdalen] would have been in some more respective manner, her touch no Easter-day touch; her *tangere* had a *tang* in it.'—Bishop Lancelot Andrewes, *Sermon of the Resurrection*.
- Tang**, v. to sting. 'My bitch was *tang'd* wi' a hetherd among th' brackens i' Brumby wood.'
- Tan Moor Pits**, a black peaty swamp in the parish of Lea.
- Tantling job**, something very small or trifling.
- Tantrum**, anger, bad temper. 'What a *tantrum* thy bairn was in all about nowt!' 'She's a bonny woman, but subject to *tantrums* when things does n't please her.'
- Tape-needle**, a bodkin.
- Tar-marl, Tar-marline**, cord steeped in tar, used for binding the thatch on stacks. 'Netts

mending and *tar marle* 1^s 7^a.—*Northorpe Accounts*, 1782. 'He got some *tar-marline* and tied the horse's mouth, and pulled its head about, but the *tar-marline* broke and let him down, and the cart went over him.'—*Stamford Mercury*, 27 Sep. 1861.

Tarrier [tarr'i-ur], a terrier dog.

Tarry, terrier; *i. e.* catalogue of lands. 'Th' Vicar's been to ask me what's becomed o' th' owd *tarry*.' 'For giuinge in a *tarrye* of the vickarage land iii^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Accounts*, 1638.

Tars [taaz], *s. pl.* tares.

Tartar, (1) a passionate person. 'He's a real *tartar*; there is no such thing as speakin' to him.'
(2) The name of a dog.

Task, a lesson. 'Have you got them *tasks* ready, boys?'

Task-work, taken-work.

Ta-ta, good-bye. (A child's word.)

Tatched end, a cord made of hemp having a hog's bristle at the end, and stiffened with shoemakers' wax; used for stitching leather.

Tatie [tait'i], a potato.

Tatie-demnick, the potato disease (or *epidemic*). The late Reverend James Aspinall, rector of Althorpe in the Isle of Axholme, was talking some years ago to several Isle farmers on some exciting political question of the hour, and, in support of some statement he made, quoted the *Spectator* newspaper. 'Well, really me!' exclaimed one of his auditors, 'what queer names them Lunnun chaps do give to their newspapers now-a-days! Why, I lay they've called that paper th' parson's talkin' on th' Speckt *tater* all upo' account o' us hev'in' th' *tatie-demnick*!'

Tatie-happing, straw used for

covering potatoes. When potatoes are picked they are first gathered into small heaps on the land and 'happed down' with straw. When all the potatoes in a field are picked they are then made into a large heap or 'pie.' This pie is first 'batted' down with a thick coat of straw and then covered with earth.

Tatie-time, potato harvest.

Tatie-tops, a term of abuse. 'Be off wi' ye, you owd *tatie-tops*.'

Tatie-trap, the mouth.

Taunt, *v.* to toss the head.

Tave, *v.* to storm, to rage.

Taving about, restless, violent, fidgetty. '*Tewing and taving about*' is the restless condition of one in fever.

Taw [tau], a boy's marble.

Tawdered up, pp. dressed in vulgar finery.

Tazzle [taz'l], a tease.

Tazzle, *v.* to entangle.

Teached, *pt. t.* taught. 'I've *teach'd* school at Butterwick afore you was born!'

Teakle-powles [teek'l-poulz], a machine for raising heavy weights, formed of three poles meeting at the top, with a pulley at their junction.

Team, (1) a draught of horses or oxen.

(2) Harness for a draught of horses or oxen. 'iij wanes, iij dong carts, vj *teames*, iiij pare of great laynes, ij pare of horse laynes, ij horse *teames*, ploughe yokks, iij nepe yokks w' all tyars therto bilongyng, ij ploughes, iij cotters & ij shares liijⁱⁱ iiijⁱⁱ.'—*Inventory of John Nevell of Faldingworth*, 1553. 'Eight oxen with yoakes and *teames*, xxxijⁱⁱ.'—*Inventory of Thomas Teanby of Barton-upon-Humber*, 1652.

Team [teem], *v.* (1) to pour out.

- 'I was sittin' be th' fireside i' me stockin' feetins, an' th' soft thing *team'd* a lot o' watter out o' th' tea-kettle upo' me.'
(2) To unload a cart or waggon.
- Team down** wi' rain, to rain very fast.
- Teamer**, one who unloads carts or waggons.
- Teamful**, adj. teeming, brimful.
- Tearing**, adj. boisterous. 'What a *tearin'* bairn thoo art.' 'There's been a strange *tearin'* wind.'
- Teathy, Teachy** [teedh'i, teechi], adj. tetchy, peevish; said of infants.
- Teck** [tek], v. to take.
- Teld**, pt. t. and pp. told.
- Tell** [tel], tidings. 'We tally-graphed to Doncaster, but can hear no *tell* on him.'
- Tell**, v. to recognize. 'I could *tell* her among a thousand folks onnywhere.'
- Tell a tale**. When anything answers well it is said 'to *tell a tale*.' 'I guänner'd some o' my swedes, an' gev th' others nowt but manner, an', my wod! th' guänner does *tell a tale!* you may see where it's goan, to an inch.'
- Tell-clat, Tell-tale-tit**, a tale-bearer.
'*Tell-tale-tit*, your tongue shall be slit,
And every little dog i' town shall have a little bit.'
- Tem**, pt. t. and pp. *Team*, q. v.
- Templet**, a model of anything.
A wooden centre for turning an arch.
- Tems** [tems'], a brewer's sieve.
- Tenner**, a tenon.
- Tent**, v. (1) to hinder. 'Does he say he sweethearts our Jane? If he comes near hand her I'll *tent* him.'
(2) To scare birds from corn.
(3) To take care of cattle in lanes, etc.
- Tenter, Tenting-lad**, a boy who scares birds from corn. See *Tent*.
- Tereckly** [terek'li], adv. directly, immediately.
- Tetters**, the ring-worm. 'For a *teter* or ringe worme, stampe chelendine and apply it to the grife and it will quickly cure you.'—*MS. Note-book of Anne Nevill of Ashby, circa 1680.*
- Tew** [teu], v. (1) to shake, to toss about, to keep in motion. 'That hay wants *tewin'* ower.' 'Hes that motter been well *tew'd?*'
(2) To trouble, to vex. 'Meger's strange an' *tew'd* 'cos his parshill fra Lunnun hes n't comed.'—18 Aug. 1875.
(3) To tire. 'I alust feel strange an' *tew'd* efter a day's dyke-mawin'.'
- Tew about**, v. to be in constant motion, to fidget. 'Deary me, bairn, do sit still. I niver seed nobody *tew about* as thoo does in all my life.'
- Thack**, (1) thatch.
(2) Coarse grass growing on moors. 'No man shall fell any fures . . . nor mowe any brakens nor *thacke* vppon the comons of Bottesford & Yaddlethorpe without the consent of the Lord vppon payne of euery such offence, x'.'—*Bottesford Manor Records, 1621.* In or about the year 1815 the late Edward Shaw Peacock was shooting at Bottesford, and called at a cottage on the common, called Lightfoot House, to get some refreshment. The old woman who lived there entered into conversation with him, and among other things told him that 'We've so many snakes and hetherds we're forced to set th' *thack* a fire to get shut

on 'em.' Mr Peacock returned home and told his father that there were so many snakes and adders at Lightfoot House, that the thatch of the dwelling had to be burnt periodically to drive them away. The *thack* the old woman meant, was the rough grass growing around.

Thack, v. to thatch.

Thack-hole, a place in the parish of Winterton, 1456.—*Archaeologia*, xl. 238.

Thack-preg, a thatch-peg.

Thacker, a thatcher.

Tharm, the colon or large bowel. A.S. *þearm*; cf. G. and Du. *darm*. 'Tharm, guts washed for making hog's puddings; *Lincoln*.'—Bailey's *Dict*.

That, s. (an expletive). 'He's a quiet man, but a rare 'un at owt.' 'Yes, he is *that*.'

That there. See *This here*.

Thatch. If you are bewitched, and steal some *thatch* off the roof of the house of the person who bewitches you, it is almost certain that his or her power will cease from that moment.

Theaker, s. a thatcher. 1643. 'For a day to a *theaker*, x^d.' *Kirton - in - Lindsey Ch. Acc*. *Theaker* is a surname in the district.

Théater [theeai'tur], a theatre.

Thee, the thigh.

Then, conj. than. 'It's the better a great deale *then* the greene woman he brought hither thorow the streete.'—Bernard's *Terence*, 305. 'Better one corrupt and putrifid member be cut off, *then* that the whole bodie thereby should be infected.'—Lilburn, *Fried and Cast*, 1653, p. 32. 'It is more fine *then* brandewino.'—*Sack for my money*, in *Festive Songs* (Percy Soc.), 51. 'Shallow brooks run with a fiercer current,

and make a greater noise *then* deeper rivers do.'—Robert Sanderson, Bp. of Lincoln, *Sermons*, 1657, preface ii.

Think, v. to thank. When the author was a child, his nursemaid was wont to say to him, 'You should say "*thank* you," not "thank you," Master Edward; it's more genteel.'

Thereabouts, adv. about. 'Scotlers *thereabouts* two mile fra Messingham.'

There aways, **There aways on**, adv. thereabouts, in that direction. 'I don't know reightly where he lives noo, but it's ather at Spittle or somewhere *there aways on*.'

Thew, pt. t. thawed. [There is a story of a rustic who described a winter's day by—'fust it blew, and then it snow, and then it friz, and then it *thew*; and, arter that, it friz 'orrid.'—W. W. S.]

Thick, adj. (1) intimate. 'As *thick* as thack;' 'as *thick* as three in a bed;' 'as *thick* as inkle-weavers;' 'as *thick* as thieves,' are similes indicative of great intimacy.

(2) Persons are said to be 'ower *thick* wi' one another' who carry on an intrigue.

(3) A '*thick* day' is a foggy day.

(4) 'They'll bite a bit quicker An' run a bit *thicker*;'

said of well-bred sheep in contrast with those of base pedigree, and meaning that the well-born ones will eat a little more, and that the same land will be able to sustain a greater number.

Thick and thin, to 'into it,' or 'go at it *thick and thin*,' is to throw all your energies into it.

Thick end, the greater part. 'I've gotten th' *thick end* o' th' job finished wi'.'

Thick-wet, adj. saturated with water; said of clothes.

Thill-harness, harness for horses placed between shafts. (Mid. E. *thill*, a shaft of a cart.) 'Numerous sets of *thill* and other harness.'—*Stamford Mercury*, Sep. 20, 1867.

Thimble-pie, a tap on the head delivered by a finger with a thimble on it. (Common.)

Thin-furring, very shallow ploughing.

Thing, a person; commonly used as a term of contempt or pity. See *Team*.

Things, s. pl. (1) living, as distinguished from dead farming stock. 'Noo then, hes ta' fodder'd *things*?'

(2) Used redundantly. 'How does Hooker get his living?' 'Oh, he sells writing-paper, pens, hymn-books, and *things*.'

Think, a thing. (Probably a modern vulgarism.)

Think me on, remind me.

Think on, v. (1) to remember. 'I didn't *think on* to shaw it you when you was here.'

(2) To remind. 'Mind you *think me on* about it, and don't let me forget till you are gone.'—12 Dec. 1876.

Think to, think of. 'What do you *think to* our new gig?' 'I don't *think much to* . . . as a preacher, but he reads strange an' well.'

Thinks he will, *i. e.* when he has made up his mind; when he likes.

Thin land, land having very shallow soil.

Third-foot land, grass land in which the ownership of the soil is vested in one person, and the right to the hay grown therein in another. Land held by this

tenure occurs at Appleby, and several other places within the level of the river Ancholme.

This-a ways, this way. 'Thoo should do it i' *this-a ways*, sitha, not i' that how.'

This here, an emphatic form of this, commonly followed by *that there*. 'Put *this here* into th' pantry, an' fling *that there* into th' swill-bucket.'

Thod [thod], third.

Thoff [dhof], conj. though. 'Thoo wraps thee son up, lass, as *thoff* it was snaw-time.'

Thoft, athwart; the transverse seat in an open boat. Icel. *þópta* or *þopta* (pronounced *þopta*), a rowing-bench.

Thorn-drains, s. pl. Before draining-tiles became common, it was the custom among farmers to drain their land by digging trenches and burying sticks, commonly thorns in them; these were called *thorn-drains*, and the process *thorn-draining*.

Thoroughfare, (1) a highway.

(2) A private right of way over another man's land. 'I've a right o' *thoroughfare* thrif his gardin; and though I don't want to use it, I'm not goin' to part fra it at nowt.'

Thorow, prep. through. 'I observed, Cousin Edward, that I shot the hare as she run *thorow* the smoochin.' 'Thorow the streete.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 305.

Thorow-gate, highway, thoroughfare. (Obsolete.) 'That corner is no *thorow-gate*.'—Bernard, *Terence*, 282.

Thorpe, a hamlet; obsolete as a separate word, but the termination of the names of many villages. 'It is layd in payne that no cotager in the town nor in the *thorpe* shal kepe no catil vpon the lordes comunes after the lordes

officer haue gyuen him warning.'
—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1579.

The town meant in the above entry is Bottesford, the *thorpe* Yaddlethorp, which is a part of the manor and parish.

Thow [thou], s. and v. thaw.

Thrallage, perplexity.

Thrave, a certain quantity of straw, threshed or unthreshed. Defined by Jamieson as 'twenty-four sheaves of corn, including two shocks.'

'A daimen-icker in a *thrave*.'

Burns, *To a Mouse*, st. 3.

Thraw [thrau], a turning-lathe. A.S. *þrāwan*, (1) to turn; (2) to throw; cf. Lat. *torqueo*.

Threap, **Threap down**, v. to argue, to asseverate, to insist upon. 'He's alus *threapiu*' about sum-mats.' 'She *threap'd* me down Sam was dead, but I seed him last Setterda.' 'I wen't be *threp* by a bairn like thoo.'

Three-bob-square, **Three-square**, adj. triangular. 'vi. iij square stools ijs.'—*Inventory of Roger Grene, mercer of Grantham*, 1542. 'It was a thing *three-bob-square*, like th' end on a roof.'—*West Butterwick*, 1876.

Three-thrums. See *Thrum*.

Threp [threp], pt. t. of *Threap*, q. v.

Thresh, v. to thrash.

Thresher, a thrasher.

Thressel [thres-1], a threshold.

Threstle [thres-1], a trestle.

Thrif, prep. (1) through. 'Th' rain came *thrif* chamber-roof so bad last neet that me an' my owd woman hed to hev a wesh-hand bason i' th' bed atween us to catch th' watter.'—18 July, 1875.

(2) On account of. 'She lost her place all *thrif* his lies.' 'All sorts o' croppin's backerd this year *thrif* th' rain.'—1875.

Throddy, adj. active, able to get

through much work. 'She's a strange *throddy* woman, never know'd a better for gettin' a wesh out o' th' way.' Cf. *Leel. þrōask*, to grow, thrive.

Throng, a crowd. 'There was a strange *throng* o' folks at th' Agricultur' Show.'

Throng, adj. busy. 'I can't talk noo; I'm ower *throng* wi' gettin' th' pig out o' th' road.' 'I was so *throng* I hed n't time to scat mysen when I itched.' A woman at . . . , who had an infant eleven months old, was confined of twins. She said to the clergyman who went to baptize them, 'Harvest's a comin' on, sir, an' we shall be strange an' *throng*. I really don't know what we mun do, for sewer eniff they boath look like livin'.'

'The people all seemed very *throng*, And had such smiling faces, And well they might, for I heard them say,

"To-morrow's Redburn-races."'
Robert Readhead's *Country Rumble in the neighbourhood of Brigg*, 6.

Throng, v. to crowd. 'I niver was so *throng'd* i' my life as I was th' day Prince Albert com to Lincoln.' 1677. 'At the Glass-house Lecture, forenoon, though it was *thronged* could hear little.'—*Thoresby's Diary*, i. 4.

Throng as Throp's wife. A person who is very busy is said to be 'as *throng* as *Throp's wife*.' Cf. Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 73.

Thropple, the windpipe.

Thropple, v. to throttle.

Throstle [thros-1], the song-thrush; *Turdus Musicus*.

Throw up, v. (1) to vomit.

(2) To repudiate a bargain or an engagement.

Thruff [thruf], prep. through. See *Thrif*.

Thruff stone, a large stone which goes through a wall. Not, as in some places, a grave-cover.

Thrum, Three-thrums, Thrumming, the purring of a cat.

Thrum, (1) a small utensil of wicker-work affixed to the pole in a mash-tub, in brewing, to hinder the malt from escaping when the wort is run off.

(2) The tufted part, beyond the tie, at the end of the warp in weaving.

(3) Mopyarn, q. v.

Thrup, the termination *thorpe*, as *Nothrup*, i. e. Northorpe; *Scunthrup*, i. e. Scunthorpe.

Thrussen, pp. thrust.

Thud, a dull, heavy blow. [A.S. *þoden*, the same; cf. Sanskr. *tud*, to strike; Lat. *tundo*. Not a 'modern word,' as some have called it.—W. W. S.]

Thumb. Of a very awkward person it is said, 'His fingers are all *thumbs*.'

Thumping, adj. large, fine. 'A *thumpin'* bairn.' 'A *thumpin'* lie.'

Thundering, adj. very large. 'What *thunderin'* apples them is o' Thomas Lockwood's!'

Thunner, s. and v. thunder. [A.S. *þunor*.] 'It's been *thunnerin'* hard all th' mornin.'—9 Aug. 1875.

Thunner-bolt, a belemnite. It is still the common opinion that these fossils have fallen from the heavens during thunder.

Thurn [thurn], a thorn.

Thurnedale-meade, a meadow in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1616.

Thusker, one who does a thing with great energy or spirit. 'George Thorpe was a *thusker* at eatin'.'

Thusking, adj. anything very big or fine. 'I nivver seed such *thuskin'* tonups anywhere as

they graw upo' th' wouds [wolds].'

Thwacking, a beating.

Thyme. It is a common custom to drop *thyme* upon the coffins of the dead at funerals. 'Messingham.—On Sunday last, the body of Thos. Tyson was interred in the parish church at Messingham. Being a member of the Old Fellows' lodge, all the members that could possibly attend, did so . . . and on leaving the grave pieces of *thyme* were dropped upon the coffin, representing that time between them was over.'—*Gainsburgh News*, 28 Sep. 1867.

Tice, v. to entice.

Tickle, adj. nervous, shy, fearful, liable to take offence. Fish, when they bite very shyly, are said to be 'strange an' *tickle*.' 'I'd a *ticklish* job under way; I'd to mak' him willin' to live i' th' hoose wi' her an' not to say nowt to mak' her mad naather.'

Ticky-touch-wood; a game played by children, who must touch something *wooden* to hinder their being caught.

Tidy, a child's pinafore.

Tidy, adj. in good condition. 'Them beas' looks *tidy*. They'll soon be ready for th' butcher.'

Tidy-basket, a basket in which odds and ends of thread and cuttings are put by women to save them for the rag-bag.

Tied, pp. obliged, compelled. 'Farmers is *tied* by their landlords not to sell stroa.' 'He's *tied* to be here soon, for he sweethearts our lass.' 'A few days ago I was talking with a gipsy from the North of Northumberland. . . . My friend repeatedly exclaimed, "Oh! you're *tied* to know him, sir."—*Notes and Queries*, 5 S. vol. ii. p. 326. 'Our commissions *tying* us only to observe your orders.'—Letter of Sir Henry Cholmley in *The*

- Moderate; Impartially communicating Martial Affaires*, Oct. 31. —Nov. 7, 1648.
- Tiff**, a slight quarrel.
- Tiff**, adj. tough. *
- Tiffen**, v. to make tough. 'The land is the better for it; it *tiffeus* it, and binds it together.'—Th. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.* 1800, 318.
- Tight** [teit], adj. neat, tidy. ;
- Til**, prep. to.
- Tillage**, manure; commonly used of bought manures, such as guano, or bones, not manure made in the fold-yard.
- Tilt**, (1) the hood of a covered cart or waggon.
(2) Driving, impetuosity. 'He was runnin' along full *tilt*, an' fell down all his length.'
- Time**, the duration of an apprenticeship, or of a contract for service.
- Timmersome**, adj. timorous.
- Timothy-grass**, meadow cat-tail grass; *Phleum pratense*. It was brought to England from Virginia by a Mr Wych, and 'was called *Timothy* because it was brought from New York to Carolina by one Timothy Hanson.'—*Annual Register*, 1765, 143. Cf. Geo. Sinclair's *Hort. Gramin. Woburnensis*, 196.
- Tine** [tein], (1) a prong, of a fork, harrow, or any similar instrument; a branch of a deer's horn.
(2) A forfeit or fine in a game. [From different roots; cf. (1) Icel. *teinn*, a twig, sprout; (2) Icel. *tjua*, to lose.—W. W. S.]
- Tingtang**, a small church-bell, sometimes an ancient sanctus-bell, more frequently a 17th or 18th century one about the same size, now often used as a *Sermon-bell*, q. v.
- Tip, tap, toe**, a child's game. A square is drawn having nine smaller squares or houses within it. Two persons play. They alternately make the one a square and the other a cross in any one of the houses. He that first gets three in a line wins the game. (Called *tit-tat-toe* in London.)
- Tip, Tippy**, the peak of a boy's or man's cap.
- Tippe**, v. to overturn. See *Tipple*.
- Tipped headland**, land in the parish of Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.
- Tipple** [tip'l], strong drink.
- Tipple**, to overturn; a diminutive of *tipe*. You *tipe* up a barrel, but *tipple* over a tea-cup.
- Tit**, a hackney.
'Now academics pump their wits,
And lash in vain their lazy *tits*.'
Weekly Mag. 1762, vol. ii. p. 108.
- Titter-totter**, adj. in a state of wavering or hesitation.
- Tittivate** [tit'ivait], v. to clean, to polish, to dress up, to restore. 'Hev you seen Ketton Church sin' it was *tittivated* up?'
- Tittling**, tickling.
- Titty-puss**, a pet name for a cat.
- To**, this; in the phrases '*to-year*,' '*to-week*,' '*to-day*,' '*to-neet*.'
- To**, prep. (1) with. 'I alus tak' sugar to my coffee, but none to my tea.'
(2) For. 'It's good *to* nowt at all.'
- To-do**, sb. a quarrel, a row, a fidget. 'What a *to-do* you are makin' all about nowt.'
- To-morra't_neet**, to-morrow at night.
- To-morrer** [tu-morr'u], to-morrow.
- Toäd** [toa'h'd]. A vulgar woman

in fine clothes is said to be like a 'toöd drest in muslin.'

Toad-gender, toad-spawn.

Toad-pipe, horse-tail; *Equisetum limosum*.

Tod, (1) a fox. (Obsolete.) There is a sandhill in Yaddlethorpe called *Todhoc*.

(2) Dung.

(3) Two stones of wool.

Tod, v. to weigh; only used with regard to wool. 'Them sheep 'ull *tod* threes,' *i. e.* it will take threo of their fleeces to weigh a *tod*. 'Mr Wetherel of Hackington informed me, that of what was called Lincoln sheep, he *todded* all threes.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 311.

Toddle, v. sometimes used half humorously for to walk when there is no weakness implied. 'Well, I mun be *toddlin'*' is a common expression used by one who has stayed talking longer than he ought to have done.

Toff [tof], adj. tough.

Toft, **Toft-stead**, a piece of land on which a cottage, having a common-right, stands or has stood. 'There are four *tofts* or cottages upon this estate, but the houses are all down. The lands belonging to them are called *Toftsteads* each of which . . . has an unlimited right of common upon the moor.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

Tofter, the owner of a toft. 'All those who are inrolled in the Lord of the Manor's ansient burrough rent roll, . . . are Burghers and *Tofters*, and have right of common.'—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, in Stark's *Hist.* 188.

Together [togidh'ur], adv. together.

Tollman, a collector of tolls. 'He

himself, secretly sent information of it to the *tollman*.'—Stark, *Hist. Gainsburgh*, 547.

Tom-boy, **Tom-lad**, a romping girl.

Tom-noddy, a fool.

Tom-tawdry, vulgar finery.

Tom Taylor, a crane-fly.

Ton, **Tonin'** [ton, ton'in], a turn, turning. 'There used to be a goast to see at neets at th' *ton* agean Mr Barley's barn, where them boans was dug up.' 'Fost *tonin'* ye come to leads straight doon to th' Trent.'

Ton [ton], v. to turn.

T' one and t' other, the one and the other. 'T' *one* on 'em turned on to Ketton an' t' *other* Ranthrup way.' 'The *tone* by longe succession from his ancestrie, the *tother* by his office.'—Sir Thomas More's *Workes*, 1557, 40, h. [Well ascertained to be corruptions of *that one* and *that other*.—W. W. S.]

Toner [tun'ur], the one or the other. 'They're Methadisses or Ranters, *toner*.' 'He's *toner* eat-in' one, or hes gotten him into a corner an' durst na' face him;' said of a ferret.

Tongue, a long and narrow piece of cloth torn out of a dress.

Tongue [tung'], v. to pronounce. 'It's one o' them long Latin wods, I can't *tongue* it.'

Tongue-tied, (1) dumb.

(2) Compelled to be silent. 'She could hev clear'd up th' whole mess; but then, you see, her son was in it, so she was *tongue-tied* like.'

Tonup [ton'up], a turnip.

Tonup lantern, a turnip lantern, *i. e.* a large turnip hollowed out; with mouth, eyes, and nose made in it to imitate the human face. A candle is then put in-

side, and it is used by silly persons for the purpose of affrighting people simpler than themselves.

Tooken, pp. taken. After he'd *tooken* th' place he sent his fasten-penny by agean.'—*Burringham*, 4 Dec. 1874.

Tool, (1) a hollow wooden spade shod with iron, used on the Trent side for digging warp, and other soil that has no stones in it. Sometimes called a *hollow-tool*.

(2) A term of contempt. 'He is a poor, or pitiful, *tool*; Homo est misellus, abjectus et vilis.'—Rob. Ainsworth, *Lat. Dict.* 1783.

Tool, v. (1) to level the sides of a newly-cut drain, or newly-raised embankment.

(2) To dress stone.

Tooth. Tooth-ache is believed to be caused by a worm gnawing at the root of the tooth; the author has met with many persons who profess to² have seen one or more of these worms.

Tooth and nail, with the utmost earnestness.

Tooth-houd, material for biting, used of pastures. (*Houd* = hold.) 'Th' Beaucliffe close is strange an' bare, there's no *tooth-houd* for nowt.'

Tootle, v. to blow a horn.

Toozle, v. to touzle; pull about in rough play.

Top, the ceiling, as 'th' room-top,' 'th' kitchen-top.'

Top-boot. These were the common dress of the old race of farmers. Now they are hardly ever seen except in the hunting-field. The yellow or white top represents the light-coloured lining of the old jack-boot, the upper part of which was made of soft leather and was worn turned down when the wearer

was not on horseback. In the last century jack-boots were worn on horseback; at other times stockings and shoes. The date of the introduction of the *top-boot* into the hunting-field is in some measure fixed by the following: 'A modern fox-hunter, stepping out of his carriage by a covert side, looks more like as though he were going a-courting than fox-hunting. Those of the old school thought this was carried too far. The late Mr Forrester of Willy Hall in Shropshire, who hunted that country many years, gave his coverts, when far advanced in life, to a pack of fox-hounds, set up in his neighbourhood by some farmers. Having ridden out one day to see them, he was asked how he liked them? "Very much indeed," replied the veteran; "there was not one damned fellow in a *white-topped boot* among them.'"—*Nimrod, On the Condition of Hunters*, 1831, p. 29.

Top-dressing, a sprinkling of manure laid on the top of the land. 'Only a thin *top-dressing* of education laid upon the natural soil.'—Mrs Oliphant, *Agnes*, i. 8.

Top-full, quite full. 'That lad's *top-full* o' mischief.' 'He's as *top-full* o' jarnin' as he can stick.'

Top-land, land on the hills, as distinguished from that in the valleys of the Trent and Ancholme.

Toploftical, Topknotical, adj. very excellent. (Query, slang.)

Topper, some person or thing that is very excellent. Often used in irony. (Slang.)

Toppin, (1) a ball, fish, bird, or other ornament put on the top of a stack.

(2) The top-knot of feathers on the head of a bird.

Topping, adj. surpassing, excellent. (Slang.)

Top-sawyer, one who is very expert or clever in any particular kind of work or play. 'He's a *top sawyer* at owt o' this sort.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, iii. p. 231.

Top up, v. to finish; said of a stack, and hence, by analogy, of other things. 'I shall send her to school for another quarter; then she'll be *topped up*.' 'Them four fat beas' 'all be *topped up* in another fortnit.'

Torn-down, adj. riotous, disorderly; said of a child. 'Oh, Betsy Jane, what a *torn-down* gell thoo is. It wad mak' a toäd sick to hev to be i' th' hoose wi' thee a day thrif.'

Torrable [torr'ubl], adj. terrible.

Toss-pot, a great drinker. 'Thus became Tom *Tosse-pot* rich.'—Urquhart's trans. of Rabelais' *Gargantua*, book i. chap. 5.

Tot, a small quantity of beer, less than a gill.

Tot up, v. to add up.

T'other, the other. See *T'one*.

Tow in, v. To have a person or thing 'i' tow' is to have him or it under your influence, direction, or guidance. 'I think I've gotten these dreäns i' *tow noo*.'

Towd [toud], pp. told.

Towel, v. to beat.

Towelin, a baby's napkin.

Towil, a tiresome boy.

Town, a village. See *Thorpe*.

Towt [tout], pp. taught.

Towze [touz], v. to tease, to card wool.

Toy, v. to card wool.

To-year, this year.

Trace, v. to wander about aimlessly. 'Do sit thee doon, bairn, thoo's alus *tracin'* in an' out.'

[*'Trace and turn, boys.'*—*Two Noble Kinsmen*, ed. Skeat, III. v. 21; and see the note.—W. W. S.]

Traffic, v. (1) to walk about without settled purpose.

(2) To trespass upon other people's land.

Trailing, Traily, adj. sickly, nervous, weary. 'Mrs is alus strange an' *trailin'*, but it's my opinion if she'd tak' summats fra th' Crowle druggisters that I could get for her, an' leave off whitterin her sen about other folk's religious consarns, she'd be so well in a week she could walk to Gainsb'r an' by agean wi'out batein'.'

Trail-tripes, a slovenly woman.

Trammel-net, a net used by poachers for netting partridges. See Gervase Markham, *Hunger's Prevention*, p. 97.

Trammock, v. (1) to walk about without settled purpose.

(2) To trespass upon other people's land. See *Traffic*.

Tramp, v. to trudge over. 'I've *tramp'd* this road five an' twenty year;' said by a walking postman.

Tramper, (1) a tramp.

(2) A wanderer in search of work. 'Because fewer foreign *trampers* resort to Axholme.'—Th. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.* 1800, 303.

Translate, v. to change; usually applied to transforming one kind of garment into another. 'Our parson gev th' owd communion-table-cloth to th' clerk, an' he's *translated* it into a great-coat agean winter-time.'—*Willough-ton*. 'Bottom, thou art *translated*.'—*Mid. Nt. Dream*, III. i. 122.

Trapass, v. to wander about aimlessly. 'When ivver it's mucky, both you an' th' dogs is sewer to begin *trapassin'* in an' out o' th'

- hoose.' 'That there *trapesing* chap Drake had fetched off poor Fanny in his van.'—*Monthly Packet*, Jan. 1876, p. 19.
- Trapes** [traips], (1) a slovenly woman.
(2) An uncomfortable walk among mud, stones, or other impediments. 'I'd a strange *trapes* fra Corringham and Kexby, th' road was omust knee deep.' 'It's such a toil and a *trapes* up them two pair of stairs.'—Mrs Henry Wood, *The Channings*, 1866, p. 471.
- Trash-bags**, a worthless person.
- Trashle** [trash'l], a tiresome child.
- Trashment**, trash, rubbish.
- Traun**, v. to play; to play *truant*.
- Tray**, (1) a hurdle. '40 *tray* heads for stack yard at 9^d.'—*Bill of William White of Scotter*, 1821.
(2) A wash-tub.
- Treacle-foot**, the sediment at the bottom of a treacle-can.
- Tread the shoes straight**, to conduct oneself circumspectly. 'I've hed cause enif to *tread my shoes very straight* while I've been livin' doon at th' Warp-land.'—*Messingham*, 1843. 'They mun *tread their shoes very straight* or there'll be a row with our Squire.'—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 112.
- Tree**, a window-plant.
- Tree-pot**, a flower-pot.
- Treg**, a worthless person. 'I nobbut tell'd him 'at he was a lame owd *treg*.'—*Waddingham*.
- Trem**, pret. of *trim*. 'Yes, it's a beautiful tree. Two or three weeks sin' I went up to Ann's, an' I says, "You're killin' that there tree wi' cownness, I'll hev it hoam wi' me;" an' so I browt it hoam, an' I potter'd about th' roots, an' I *trem* it, an' I gev it a sup o' warm tea an' a few tea-leaves, an' now you see!'—*Winterton*.
- Trembles**, **Trem'ls** [trem'lz],
ague, palsy.
- Tremmle** [trem'l], v. to tremble.
- Trent**, the river so called.
'Well is the man
Atwixt *Trent* and Witham.'
- Trent-fall**, the point where the river Trent falls into the Humber.
'Between *Trent-falls* and Wittenness
Many are made widdows and
fatherless.'
Diary of Abr. de la Pryme, p. 139.
- Tressemen land**, certain land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, the tenants of which held it by the tenure of keeping prisoners in the stocks, and gathering rods for hurdles 'for the Lords folde,' and making his 'hay in a Reeke.'—Norden's *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, 9.
- Tressle** [tres'l], (1) a carpenter's stool on which wood is rested.
(2) The stools on which coffins are placed.
- Trick**, concern, business, traffic. 'He's a shack-bag, I'll hev no *trick* wi' him.'
- Trig**, adj. tight. 'Thoo mont shove no more into that bag, it's ower *trig* no.' 'Trig as a drum.' Cf. *The Antiquary*, chap. 24.
- Trinity-mass**, the feast of the Holy Trinity. (Obsolete.) 'That all the bankes aboute the Inges be maynteyned sufficiently to the iudgement of the overscers before *Trinity-mas* in paine of enery defalte iii^s. iiiiii^d.'—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1630.
- Triplinghoes**, certain sand-hills at Messingham. A farm-house has been built there in recent days; and the name is assuming the vulgar and senseless form of Triplingham.
- Trod** [trod], a footpath.

- Trollop**, v. to beat.
- Trollops**, a dirty, sluttish woman.
- Trolly** [trol-i], a low cart used for delivering goods.
- Trot**, (1) an old woman; a term of contempt. 'See how earnest the old *trot* is to haue her here, and all because shee is a drunken gossip of hers.'—Bernard, *Terrence*, 19.
(2) A little child.
- Trottles**, s. pl. the dung of sheep, lambs, or rabbits. 'Lamb-trottle tea ta'en in'ardly is a very fine thing for the whoopin'-cough.'
- Trovs** [trovz], s. pl. troughs.
- Trunlle** [trun-l], the wheel of a barrow.
- T tak' 'em all**, a teetotum.
- Tub-thumper**, a cooper. 'My dear! the *tub-thumper* who lives beside the "Unicorn" has been thrashing his wife.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1854.
- Tuffle** [tuf-l], v. to bind flax. 'Tuffle it; i. e. that is making it into a loose sheaf, open at bottom.'—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 164.
- Tuk**, pt. t. took.
- Tul**, prep. to. See *Til*.
- Tumble - dung**, a large black beetle which lives in dung.
- Tumble ower their heads**. Cattle are said to *tumble ower their heads* when they make on selling double what they have cost.
- Tumbril, Tumril**, a square frame for holding fodder in fold-yards. '12 *tumprill* posts at 1^s 3^d.'—*Bill of William White of Scotter*, 1821. This word seems to have meant a dung-cart in Essex in 1643. 'Meriton insolently replied that he would provide his *Tumbril*, that is, his dung-cart, to carry her and her children from constable to constable.'—Walker, *Sufferings of Clergy*, ii. 397.
- Tumma**, to me.
- Tumple** [tum-l], v. to tumble.
- Tunder, tinder**.
'Matches an' *tunder*;
When a man's married, he's fust to knock under.'
- Tunder-box**, a tinder-box.
- Tuneable**, adj. (1) able to sing.
(2) In tune. On a bell at Binstead, Hants., is 'Doctor Nicholas gave five pound to help cast this peal *tuneable* and sound.'—Lukis, *Ch. Bells*, 77. The word is of constant occurrence in bell-founders' contracts.
'More *tuneable* than lark to shepherd's ear.'
Mid. Nt. Dream, I. i. 184.
- Tunnel** [tun-l], a funnel.
- Tap**, (1) a ram.
(2) The falling weight of a pile-engine.
- Turbary**, a place where turves are dug.
- Turf-pit**, a pit whence turves have been taken.
- Turk**, a bad-hearted or violent man. A man whose bad language is considered not to exaggerate his real designs.
- Turkey-eggs**, s. pl. freckles.
- Turky nab hill**, a place in the parish of Messingham, 1825.
- Turment** [tur-ment, turment'], s. and v. torment. 'What a *turment* you are, bairn! I'd raather ride bare backside to Linco'n up'n a fur busk then be wi'in a mile o' thee.' 'If you *turment* them wasps, they'll tang thee.'
- Turn**, the act of curdling.
- Turn again**, money returned on payment for stock. At whatever price cattle are sold, a small sum is always given back to the purchaser, for luck.
- Turn the brain**, to make insane.

- ‘My boy’s strange and fond of reading. He’ll study for howers over Walker’s geography book, but I’ve taken it from him for fear it should *turn his brain*.’—*Bottesford*, 1840.
- Turn the house out of the windows**, to make a disturbance, a great noise, or a riot. ‘No, he will now *throw the house out of the windows*.’—James Harrington, *The Prerogative of Popular Government*, I. vii.
- Turn-trencher**, a game, played with a trencher at Christmas-tide.
- Turn up**, v. to ‘rough;’ *i. e.* to put projections on a horse’s shoes to enable it to keep its foothold in frost-time.
- Turnil**, the hasp or catch of an old-fashioned window-casement. ‘He brake a quarry to get in his hand to turn the *turnil*.’—*Church-book Clayworth*, co. Notts., 1696.
- Turnip**, v. (1) Turnip plants are said to begin to *turnip* when they begin to form bulbs.
(2) To put sheep upon *turnips*. ‘Shearling wethers; *turniped* by many, and sold in the wool.’—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 320.
- Turves** [turvz], s. pl. peat cut for fuel. See *Bags*. In the inventory of the goods of Edward Dixon of Keadby, 1684, occurs ‘*Turfes* black & white, 3*l.* 10*s.*’
- Tush, Tushipeg**, a child’s name for a tooth.
- Tussock**, a ‘hassock,’ q. v.
- Tuzzle**, a tussle; a struggle.
- Twang**, (1) savour, flavour. ‘This tea’s gotten th’ *twang* o’ summats it should n’t hev.’
(2) Mode of speech, accent, dialect. ‘She speaks wi’ a South-country *twang*.’
- Twanger**, a barefaced lie.
- Twank**, s. and v. beat.
- Twattle-peg**, an earwig.
- Twel’month**, a twelvemonth.
- Twicer** [twis’ur], a thing worth two of something else.
- Twig**, v. to understand.
‘Biggy made a blunder, An’ that was very big; Biggy made a blunder, Acos he could n’t *twig*.’
- Twill**, the spool of a spinning-wheel.
- Twilt**, a bed-quilt.
- Twilt**, v. (1) to quilt.
(2) To beat. ‘I’ll *twelt* thy mucky bastard bairn aboon a bit th’ fust time I clam oyd on it.’—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1855.
- Twilting-frame**, a quilting-frame; a frame in which bed-quilts are made.
- Twine**, v. to twist. ‘I’ll *twine* thy neck round for tha.’
- Twink**, a twinkling.
- Twinty**, a two-year old colt. (From *two-winter*.—W. W. S.)
- Twitch**, (1) couch-grass. ‘A continued mat of triticum repens, or what is commonly called couch or *twitch-grass*.’—Tho. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.* 1800, 318.
(2) A stick with a cord attached, used to hold horses by the upper lip.
- Twitch**, v. (1) to tie tightly.
(2) To castrate by means of a cord.
- Twichel** [twich’l], a narrow lane, an entry.
- Twitching**, gathering twitch. Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 398.
- Twitter**, a state of nervousness or fear. ‘He’s in a strange *twitter* aboot his hoose-buildin’.’
- Twizzle**, v. to twirl, to twist.
- Tyke** [teik], (1) a dog.

(2) A tiresome boy.

Type [teip], a place with artificial burrows, called angles, therein furnished with stops, used for taking rabbits in warrens.

Type, Type up [teip], v. to tip up, to overturn. See *Tipple*.

Typpet, land in the parish of Winterton, 1456.—*Archaeologia*, xl. 238.

Ugly-mouthed, foul-mouthed, given to bad language. 'She's the *ugly-mouthedest* woman I ever heard speak.'—1870.

Un-, used at times for the Latin negative prefix *in-* or *im-*; as 'impossible,' 'inconvenient.'

Unbethink, v. to recollect. (Mid. E. *unbethinken*; A.S. *ymb-pencan*.)

'And *unbethought* him of a while, How he might that wilde bore beguile.'

Sir Lionel, in *Percy Folio*, i. 76.

'Now William the Conqueror haveing the whole nation at command begun to *unbethink* himself, how he might gratify his favourites.'—De la Pryme's *Hist. of Winterton in Archaeologia*, xl. 234.

Uncle. The people very rarely say nephew or niece. They almost always speak of the senior as uncle or aunt to the junior. 'She's a child her husband was *uncle* to.'—*Mabel Heron*, i. 137. 'That young woman I'm *uncle* to.'—*Mabel Heron*, ii. 120.

Uncomeatable, [un-kumat-ubl], adj. unattainable.

Uncomed, pp. not come. The author heard the following conversation at the Kirton-in-Lindsey post-office about twenty years ago:

Old woman, tapping at post-office window—'Noo then, Mr Frow, hes that letter *comed*?'

Mr Frow (the post-master)—'Noa, it hes n't.'

Old woman—'Well, noo, Mr Frow, do you think yersen this is th' reight way to use a woman? here hev I been ivvery day, ivvery day for a week clartin' aboot efter ye to ax for my awn letter, an' it's *uncom'd* yet. Will it be here to-morrer?'

Unconscionable, adj. unreasonable. 'What an *unconscionable* time i' th' mornin' this is to come. You owt to ha' been upo' the job by six, an' it's just upo' th' strike o' eight an' not a handstir done.' 1641. 'Petition of Thomas and Richard Heming for relief against Henry Brackenhead, by whose *unconscionable* practises they have been deprived of the chauntry house in Rowney.'—*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iv. app. 112.

Uncunning, adj. ignorant, stupid. See *Mon. Ang.* iii. 554.

Undecent, adj. indecent.

Undercomestand, v. to understand.

Under-come-stumble, v. to flounder in speech. 'He *under-come-stumbled* about so I could get th' reight end o' nowt.' (Oddly enough, *undercomestumble* is used in London in place of *understand*.)

Under-drawing, a plaster ceiling.

Underfind, v. to find out, discover something secret. 'He was here last neet, I *underfind*, though they didn't want me to know.'

Underhanded, adj. (1) underhand. 'It was just like him, a strange *underhanded* trick.'

(2) Not having a sufficient number of hands, *i. e.* work-people. 'We're alus strange an' *underhanded* on threshin' days; catch-workmen is n't to be gotten noo at no rate.'

Underlout, (1) a lazy servant-boy.
(2) The least boy on a farm.
(3) The weakest beast in a herd.

Undermind, v. to undermine.

Undernean, (1) underneath.
(2) adj. deceitful.

Underpin, v. to put a foundation under a wall. 'Until then the Anglican Establishment was girded and *underpinned* by its exclusive social and political privileges.'—*Essays on Relig. and Lit.*, vol. i. p. 36.

Undersuffing, underdraining.

Under the roof, in the house.

Ungain, adj. inconvenient. 'It's a strange *ungain* place; all th' rooms oppen one thirif another.'

Ungear, v. to take the harness off a horse.

Ungone, pp. not gone. 'He comed two hours sin', an' th' idle feller's *ungone* yet.' See *Uncomed*.

Unheppen, adj. unskilful (see *Heppen*). 'He's the *hun'eppenest* bein' at 'andlin' a tool 'at iver I seed.'

Unkind, adj. (1) crooked, twisted; lit. unnatural. 'Them ashes graws strange an' *unkind*.'
(2) Heavy, sad; said of land.

Unknown land. Where lands are unenclosed, if a person has a right to a certain number of acres, but has not any merestone or other mark to show where they are, his property is called *unknown land*, and he is required by the manorial or parochial authorities to take his crop, from year to year, in such part of the field as is allotted to him.

Unliverable, adj. not fit for delivery; said of potatoes. See *Liverable*.

Unlowse, **Unloose**, v. to loose.

Unmenseful, adj. indecent, disorderly.

Unnaturable, adj. unnatural.

Unpossibility, an impossibility. 'It's an *unpossibility* to farm warp-land to any sense if it can't be kept clear o' watter.' 'Wherin semeth to be so many *unpossybylytees*.'—Lord Berners, *Arthur of Little Britain*, ed. 1814. *Prolog*.

Unpossible, adj. impossible. 'It's *unpossible* to live wi' a woman like her wi'out fallin' out.' 'It is *unpossible* almost for two young folks, equall in years to live together, and not be in love, especially in great houses.'—Rob. Burton, *Anat. Mel.* 1652, p. 481.

Unsatisfied, adj. dissatisfied.

Until, (1) prep. unto. See *Til*. I've been *until* him scores o' times, but could get no sattlement.'

'I trust in God, how dare ye then Say thus my soule *untill*?'
Psaln xi., Sternhold and Hopkings, ed. 1628.

(2) Into. 'Chuck some more stoäns *until* her, she'll carry iver so much more yet;' said of loading a cart, 1858.

Up, used with many verbs to intensify their meaning, as to clean *up*, to repair *up*, to reightle *up*.

Uphoud [upoud-], v. to uphold, to support. 'I'll *uphoud* it' is a common expression used to indicate complete certainty. A man told the author some little time since that he had met with a person who denied the everlastingness of future torment; but he added, 'when he comes to be dead he'll find out different, I'll *uphoud* it.' 'Your gard'ner's made his sen into a gent, then, noo, I'll *uphoud* it, for I send him mysen nobut yesterday

- walkin' wi' a carpet-bag in his hand.—*Keadby*, 1876.
- Up nor down**, anywhere. 'I've been lookin' for th' offil oud thing all th' mornin', an' can't find it naather *up nor down* nowhere.'
- Upon heaps**, in confusion. 'She alus hes her hoose *upon heaps*.'
- Uppanend**, same as 'on end,' q. v.
- Upping-steps**, **Upping-stones**, horsing-steps, q. v. Cf. *Notes and Queries*, 5 Series, iv. 18, 275.
- Uppish**, adj. haughty.
- Uprise**, a rising in social position. 'The *uprise o'* that family was th' inclosures.'
- Uprising**, getting up in a morning. 'It was time for *uprising* afore ony of us was i' bed.'
- Uprising an' down setting**. To know the *uprising and down-setting* of a person or a family means to know all about their private concerns. See *Ps.* cxxxix. 1 (Prayer-Book).
- Upshot**, result, consequence, outcome. 'Th' *upshot* 'all be, if thoo does n't tak' care, that thoo 'll get a month or two i' prison.'
- Upsteer**, disturbance, confusion. 'There was such an *upsteer* as you nivver seed.'
- Upstroke**, result, conclusion. 'Th' *upstroke* on it all was that they ton'd him oot o' his farm.'
- Upsydaisy** [uopsidai'zi], an expression used when lifting an infant.
- Uptak**, (1) the taking up or entering upon anything. 'It's to be hoped his brass 'all be ready when th' *uptak* comes.' 'Uptak day for land hereabouts is Lady-day.' 'Th' *uptak o'* th' wool 'all be next Wednesday.' 'Mr Tompson for the *uptak* money £1 10^s.'—*Northorpe Acc.* 1782.
(2) A deposit paid on the purchase of timber, &c.
- Up to**, equal to any undertaking. 'He's *up to* entering on a farm of four or five hundred acre.' 'He's six sons, but they're non on 'em *up to* nowt.'
- Us**, frequently used for the singular, me. 'Mammy, give *us* some bread an' butter.' 'Lend *us* yer hand-saw, will ye?'
- 'Usban** [uz'ban], husband.
- Use**, interest for money.
- Used to could**, used to be able. 'I doan't know whether I could find th' road noo, but I *used to could*.'
- Used to would**, would. 'He nivver went to check at that time o' day, 'cos he did n't *use to would*.'
- Vails**, s. pl. presents to servants.
- Valance-stick**, a thin, flat rod, which runs in a slot in the top of a bed-valance, which is used for keeping it in its place.
- Vallidom**, value. 'It's not the *vallidom* of six pence.'
- Valuate**, v. to value. 'When all things is *valuated*, it will come out he owes me money.' 'It will be important to *valuate* the influence of this extraordinary man.'—*London Society*, Feb. 1873, p. 140.
- Value**, space of time. 'I waited for him, maybe the *value* of ten minutes.'
- Vardit, Vardy**, (1) verdict.
(2) Opinion. 'I think we shall hev snaw; what's your *vardit*?'
'Hod thoo thee noise, thoo's alus pokin' in thy *vardit*.'
- Varment** [var'ment], (1) vermin.
(2) A term of abuse.
- Varra** [var'r'u], adv. very.
- Vartiwell**, the eye of a gate in which the crook works. 'March 30th [1763] Crookes *vartuails* & bands 1^s 8^d.'—*Northorpe Acc.*

- Vast**, adj. great, numerous; used as sb. for a large quantity. 'There used to be a *vast* o' rabbits at Holme.' 'There's a *vast* o' pears t' year.'
- Velvet-tongue**, a smooth-spoken, deceitful person.
- Vemon**, venom.
- Vertwood**, a wood in the parish of Brumby. 'All that Springe of Wood or coppice commonly called Prince Wood alias *Vertwood* lyeing and being in Broomby in the county of Lincoln.'—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1649.
- Very deal**, very much. 'My missis is a *very deal* better this mornin'.'
- Very not well**, very unwell. 'Well, John, how's your missis?' 'Thank you, she's *very not well* this mornin'.'
- Vesses** [ves'ez], s. pl. verses. 'I'm goin' to chapil to hear th' bairns say their *verses*.'
- Vet**, a veterinary surgeon.
- Vice**, part of a spinning-wheel fitted with wire hooks, for conducting the thread to the spool, which is put upon it.
- Viewly**, adj. pleasant to the eye. 'Butchers blaws meat to mak' it look *viewly*.' 'That calica looks *viewly*, but why what's it doctor'd up wi'?'—chalk an' glazin', an' when it's wesh'd it's as thin as a bit o' muslin.'
- Volantine**, a 'valentine.'
- Wabble** [wob'l], v. to tremble, to reel about, to sway from side to side as a duck does in walking.
- Wacken, Wakensome**, adj. wakeful, sharp, quick-witted. 'As *wacken* as a witterick.'
- Wad**, a mark in shooting, ploughing, land-measuring, &c.
- Wad**, v. would.
- Wad-staff, Wad-stick**, a tall white wand, or a wand painted in alternate rims of various colours, used as a mark for ploughmen in setting out furrows.
- Wade**, v. to ford. 'I've *waded* ivvery dreän an' beck there is atween Flixborough Stather and Mo'ton.'—*R. L.*, 1849.
- Waff** (that is, *waft*), odour, scent. 'There's a strange *waff* o' new paint about.'—17 Aug. 1875.
- Waffle**, the bark of a little dog.
- Waffle-bags**, a foolish person who talks much, and foolishly. 'He's such an a *waffle-bags*; ivverybody i' th' toon 's staul'd to dead wi' listenin' to him.'
- Waffy**, adj. silly, weak in mind or body.
- Waft**, a wind, a breeze, a blast. 'There was thunner i' th' air, an' he could n't get a *waft* o' wind.' 'The *wafte* [of a cannon-shot] tooke my breath from me for that present.'—1642, *Autobiog. of Alice Thornton* (Surtees Soc.), 33.
- Wage**, wages.
- Waggon and horses**, *Ursa major*, the great bear.
- Waggoner**, the head-man among a farmer's yearly servants.
- Wain**, a waggon.
- Wain**, v. to wean.
- Wait**, the act of waiting. 'I'd a strange long *wait* for him afore he comed fra th' club.'—11 Dec. 1876.
- Wake** [waik], adj. weak. 'Th' poor bairn 's strange an' *wake* yet.'
- Walker earth**, Fuller's earth. (Obsolescent.)
- Walking-fish**, a small silvery insect.
- Walks**, an avenue. There was,

- until about a quarter of a century ago, a long avenue of elms to the south of the village of Burringham, called Burringham *walks*. They are shewn in the Ordnance Map.
- Waller**, adj. watery, said of food. 'That rice-pudding tastes so blue and *waller*.'
- Wall-eyed**, adj. A horse is said to be *wall-eyed* when the iris of his eye is white. Skinner absurdly says it is so called 'à similitudine oculorum Balanæ.' [Rather compare Icel. *vagl*, a cross-beam, roost; *vagl á auga*, a beam in the eye (a name given to a disease of the eye); Swedish *vagel*, a perch for fowls; also, a sty (or disease) in the eye.—W. W. S.]
- Wall-plate**, a beam of timber placed on the top of a wall, to which the roof is attached.
- Wall-roots**, (1) a foundation.
(2) The bottom part of the wall in a room. The part usually covered by the skirting-board. 'Old Billy Keal salted his pig i' our parlour, an' th' *wall-roots* hes been damp agean rain ivver sin.'
- Wallop**, a resounding blow.
- Wallop**, v. a. to beat, to thrash. 'If he doesn't behave his sen I'll *wallop* his hide for him.'
- Wallopper** [wol'upur], anything very large or fine. 'That sow o' thine is a *wallopper*.'
- Wanded chair**, a chair made of wicker-work.
- Wang-teeth**, s. pl. the molar teeth. (A.S. *wang-tóð*.)
- Wankle**, adj. weak. 'I'm gettin' better fast, but I feel strange an' *wankle* yet.' (A.S. *wancol*.)
- Wankling**, (1) a weakly child, or lower animal.
(2) The least pig in a litter, the 'recklin,' q. v.
- Want**, a deficiency. A deficient place in stone or timber is called a *want*. A person of deficient intellect is said to have 'a *want* somewhere.'
- Wap** [wop], (1) a blow.
(2) Trembling, palpitation.
- Wap** [wop], v. to beat.
- Wap-fly**, an oval piece of leather attached to a stick used by butchers for killing flies.
- Wappe** (meaning uncertain; obsolete). 1630. 'To Thomas Hurd for a *wappe* of iron, xij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*
- Waps**, (1) the fan of a machine for dressing corn.
(2) A child's name for a wasp. (A.S. *wæps*.)
- War**, adj. (1) aware. 'He run'd at me afore I was *war* on him.'
'Havelok was *war* that Grimswank sore.'—*Havelok*, 788.
(2) Worse. 'I get *war* an' *war* day by day.'
(3) adv. where. '*War* was ye when I holler'd.'
- War** [wor], pt. t. was.
- Warbles**, s. pl. maggots under the skin of living cattle.
- 'Ward**, an enclosure award.
- Wardle-days**, s. pl. work-days.
- Ware**, v. to spend. 1463. 'Wyll no thyng *ware* up on hym.'—*Paston Letters*, Ed. 1874, ii. 139.
- Wark**, work.
- Wark**, v. (1) to work.
(2) 'He *works* bad' is said of the deep or rapid breathing of any animal in pain.
(3) To purge.
- Wark-folks**, s. pl. labouring people.
- Warkman**, a workman.
- Warkmanly**, adj. workman-like. 'All manner of *warkmanship* nedefull to be doon by carpenters

in the foreseid werk well and *warkmanly* doon set up and finessed.—*Indent. for Carpentry*, 1484, in *Chandler's Life of Wainflete*, 370.

Warkmanship, workmanship.

Warld, world.

Warm [waum], v. to beat. 'I'll *warm* thee.' 'Her brother said he would tell her father, and he would *warm* her.'—*Leeds Merc.*, 8 Dec. 1876.

Warn, v. to give notice of a parish meeting.

Warner, a church-warden. Perhaps *warner* is not a corruption of warden, but a churchwarden became so called because he was wont to give notice of parish matters in church. The following is the text of a warning of this kind: 'Pléas to tak' nōatis, 'at Tom Rogers the pinder, 'll start o' pindiu' pigs o' Tuesday mornin', an' ony pigs 'ats caught runnin' i' th' toon-street 'll be putten i' th' pinfowd.'—*Owmy, ur. Spital*, cir. 1820.

Warning, (1) a notice to quit.

(2) A portent, dream, ghostly appearance, or other reputed supernatural visitation.

Warn't [wornt], was not. 'I *warn't* a goin' to do as he said, you need n't think.'

Warnot land. Certain lands within the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey were anciently called *warnot land*. 'Northorpe . . . there is certaine *warnot Lande* which is commonlie helde at the will of the prince, likewise conceiled of the yearlie rent of iij. iiij^d.—*Norden's Survey of Kirton Soke*, MS. Pub. Lib. Camb. Ff. 4. 30, fol. 48 b. Cf. 25 b., 49 b., 64 b., 66 b.

Warp, the mud of the Trent, Ouse, and Humber.

Warped up, pp. said of a person

who is silently stupid. 'He's clear *warp'd up*, nivver does nowt but smook bacca an' think about his bairn.'

Warping, the process of raising and enriching land by causing the rivers Trent, Ouse, or Humber to deposit warp upon it. 'Turning the River Trent over Land is called *warping* the Land. The quantity of Mud deposited by the River, and its richness are really astonishing. Those who have low and marshy, or barren lands so situated as to be overflowed by the Tide; or if they can obtain leave to make a cut, sluice, &c., are sure to have them first raised considerably higher, and then made excellent meadow or pasture. The mud is brought up every Tide from the Sea, so that the River seems always muddy.'—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787. Cf. J. A. Clark, *Farming of Lincolnshire*, 1852, p. 118. Stonehouse's *Isle of Axholme*, p. 38.

Warrant, a warrant.

Warrant-money, earnest-money. (Obsolete.) 1635. 'The church wardens . . . did sell vnto James Dales the church eadlandes of barley and the common pease for which he is to pay vnto the said church wardens the some of ten pounds *warrant money* vpon easter Munday next.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

Warrender, a warrener. 'My father was *warrender* at Thor-ganby when I was born.'—*Yad-dlethorp*, 19 Dec. 1876.

Warse [wars], worse.

Wartday, workday. (Obsolete.) 'To Henry Elles all my *wartday* rayment.'—*Will of William Rannard of Appleby*, 1542.

Warts. 'The best o' all cures for *warts* is to get a black snecel

an' rub th' warts wi' it, an' then to stick th' sneel on a black-thorn twig in a hedge, an' as th' sneel dees an' rots away, so will th' warts.'—*Joseph Jackson, Yaddletorpe*, 1850. If at the time you have your stockings on you rub your warts against them, they will go away.—*Althorpe*. If you sell them to some one it has a like effect.—*Henry Richard, Northorpe*. If you steal a piece of raw meat or a bit of bread, rub your warts with it and then bury it; as the meat or bread decays, so will the warts go away.—*Bottesford*, 1875. If you rub warts with the soft white matter within the pod of a broad bean, they will go away.—*Scauby*, 1865. If you count the warts and put an equal number of stones in a bag and bury it, the warts will go away.—*Lea*.

Washley Moor, a place in the parish of Messingham, 1825.

Waster, (1) any small object in a candle which causes it to burn unevenly or to gutter.

(2) A wasteful person.

'Fro wastoures and fro wykked men.'—*Piers Plowm.* B. vi. 29.

Wast heart, interj. an exclamation indicating deep grief.

Water-blast, an eruption.

Waterbrash, **Watersprings**, **Watertaums**, a sickness; *Pyrosis*.—*Quincy's Lexicon Medicum*, 1811.

Water-carts, s. pl. rain-clouds.

Water-doctor, **Water-caster**, a charlatan who professes to be able to discover and prescribe for the ailments of people from inspecting their urine only. It is still a common custom for persons who are ill to send bottles of their urine to be inspected by the *water-doctor* and to take with full faith the medicines he sends back, when all the while the

'medical practitioner' has never seen the patient. In the expenses of Hugh Grantham of York, mason, 10 April, 1410, occurs, 'Cuidam medico pro labore suo iij' iij^d. Eidem pro inspectione urinarum ejusdem defuncti, per vices, xvij^d.'—*Test Ebor.* iii. 52. In consequence of this superstition the urinal became a sign of the medical profession. Saints Cosmas and Damian, the patrons of medicine and surgery, are frequently represented, the one holding a urinal and the other a salve-pot. In Holbein's 'Dance of Death' a skeleton is represented holding up an urinal at which a physician is intently gazing. The motto is 'Medico cura te ipsum.' It is probable that sensible people, even in the days when the science of medicine was almost unknown, laughed at this imposture. On a corbel in York Minster there is a representation of an owl peering into an urinal, with a most grotesque expression in his face. The inventory of the goods of the Guild of the B. V. Mary of Boston, taken in 1534, mentions 'a masar with a sengle band with a prynt in the bothom of the passion of saynt Thomas the martyr & a plate of syluer & gilte with an Ape lokyng in an vrynal written with these woordes "this water is perlows" weyng xv vnces di.'—*Linc. Church Furniture*, 195. In the seventeenth century the following sarcastic jingles were popular:

'Stercus et urina

Medicorum fercula prima.'

Van Helmont, *Opera*, 1667, ii. 38.

'Excrementitious dung and urine-piss

Are of physicians the most dainty dish.'—*John Chandler*, 1662, 875.

As an illustration of a dangerous and disgusting popular supersti-

tion, the following narrative of what took place quite recently in a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is not out of place. The editor quotes from the letter of a friend who knows all the circumstances of the case. 'Quite lately there lived at . . . an old man who enjoyed a great reputation as a *water-caster*. Next to his consulting-room he had a waiting-room, in which he would often keep his patients waiting a very long time, partly to impress them with a sense of the difficulty there was in seeing a man whose time was so fully occupied, partly in order that he might listen and watch through a private communication to their complaints, which patients thus shut up in a room together never fail to pour into one another's ears. One day a woman, on being at length shown into his presence, produced a bottle of urine, telling the wise man it was that of her child, and she wanted to know what was the matter with him. The doctor held it up between his eyes and the light, looked at it intently, and at last said, "Why, woman, your child has had a fall down some stairs!" "By gows!" said the woman, petrified with astonishment, "it's true an' all!" but, nevertheless, with a tinge of scepticism even yet remaining. "Naw can ye tell me, Doctor, how monny steps as ther wor t' bairn fell daan?" The doctor held up the urine, this time more thoughtfully and carefully than before, and it was not until some little time had elapsed that at last he said confidently, "I can — there was seven." "Yer wrong this time, doctor," exclaimed the woman triumphantly; "ther wor eleven on 'em." But the doctor, with undisturbed face, was still gazing intently at the urine, and

asked, "Did you happen to bring me all, woman?" "No," says she, "ther wor near as much agëan." "Just so," says the doctor, "that makes it all right; the other steps was in that you did n't bring."

Water-dogs, s. pl. small clouds below large ones, said to presage rain.

Water-drill, a drill by which the seed is sown, accompanied by water.

Water-furrow, a furrow ploughed out with a level bottom, for drainage purposes.

Watergang, a watercourse. 'If thoo does n't get that *watergang* o' thine feighed oot, and quick, I'll see what th' commissioners [of Sewers] will say to thee.' 'Your *water-gangs*, or your common water courses of all sorts.' —*Instruc. for jury-men on the Com. of Sewers*, 1664, p. 10. Cf. Hay, *Hist. of Arbroath*, 120.

Water-jury, a jury consisting of eighteen persons, employed by the commissioner of Sewers to determine rights of drainage.

Waterlot, the portion of a drain which one person has to keep in order. 'That all men make ther *waterlottes* within the Towne as ofte as neede requires.' —*Scotter Manor Records*, 1578.

Water-slain, adj. Corn which has been killed by being flooded is said to have been *water-slain*.

Water-spout, the rays of the sun falling through a cloud and seeming to touch the ground.

Watersprings, *Waterbrash*, q. v.
Water-stone, a thin stone found in the Isle of Axholme in beds of clay. —Will. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, 14.

Waters, the sea-side or an inland spa. 'That bairn o' thine looks badly; I'd tak' him to Clea-

thorpes, to th' *waters* a bit, if I was thoo.' 'Mrs . . . wanted to go to the *waters*, but she dar n't go far fra home, so she went an' lodged at th' "Dog an' Gun" at East Butterwick by th' Trent side.'

Wath, Wath-stead, a ford. (A.S. *wað*, Lat. *uadum*.) 'They do further present . . . that the township of Burringham in making their *warthes* or fordes over the aforesaid dytches do not cast in more sand then is needful for the passage of their cattell.'—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, 12. 'From thence I went over a *wath*.'—1697, *Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 153.

Watter [wat'ur], water.

Waver, v. to wave. 'Cloas to dry should n't be left *waverin'* aboot by a road-side. They scar' hosses.' 'Standardes & stremers, *waueryng* in the wynde.'—*Arthur of Little Britain*, edit. 1814, p. 77.

Wax, v. to grow.

Wax-work. To 'look like *wax-work*' signifies to look very fair, delicate, or beautiful. 'Ah, dear, m'm, how splendid that fuchsia of yours is; it really looks just like *wax-work* for sartan.' Nurses call babies 'little *wax-works*.'

Way. To be 'in a strange *way*' is to be much troubled, or very angry.

Way-gate, a private right of way over another's property.

Way-going crop, following crop, *i. e.* the right possessed by the tenant on some farms of carrying away the corn grown on a part of the land the harvest after he has quitted the farm.

Ways. To 'go a great *ways*' or 'a little *ways*' means to be of much or little service. 'His

impudence does him no end o' good emong folks here, but when he gets afore th' big men at th' 'sazes it 'll go nobbut a very little *ways*.'

We'ant [wee'h'nt], will not.

Wear [wair], v. to spend. 'I've *wear'd* a sight o' money upo' my bairns' edication. Tuppens a week a-piece.' 'He'll soon *wear* his bit o' brass, he's scar'd it should bon his pocket-boddom out.'

Wearing, (1) a consumption.

(2) Tiresome; said of children. 'Our Jemima Jane is very *wearin'*, she's alust cryin' for summat.'

Weary, adj. very great, exceeding; always used in an unhappy sense. 'It's a *weary* while sin' he's been near me.'

Weather-breeders, s. pl. little clouds below big ones. They are believed to be a certain sign of rain.

Weazen [wee'zun], the weasand, the throat.

Webster, a weaver. (Obsolescent.)

Weddinger [wed'ener], a person who belongs to a wedding-party. 'After the marriage the *weddeners* dyned at William Escam.'—*Proceedings in Divorce*, 1602, in *Autobiog. of Alice Thornton* (Surtees Soc.), 321.

Wee, adj. little. 'From the *weeist* piccaninny to the oldest granny.'—*South Sea Bubbles, by the Earl and the Doctor*, 1872, p. 171.

Weedy, adj. long, lanky; said of animals.

Week. *Come week* is an idiom, meaning a week since on some day yet to come. 'Thursda' *come week* I was at Brigg market.'

Weel [weel], adj. well. 'I'm very *weel*, thank you, how's yer sen?'

Weenie [wee'ni], adj. small.

Weet [weet], adj. wet.

Weet [weet], v. to wet.

Weet as thack, *i. e.* wet as thatch; very wet. The straw with which buildings or stacks is thatched is wetted before it is laid on, to make it 'bed' properly.

Weetsherd [weet'sherd], wetshod.

Weffing, a noise made by a dog, between a bark and a whine.

Weigh-balk, the beam of a pair of scales or a steel-yard.

Weigh-scale, (1) a pair of scales or a steel-yard.

(2) A state of doubt or uncertainty. 'I've been upo' th' *weigh-scale* to know whether I should buy it or leave it alone.'

Welfholme, a place in the parish of Messingham, 1825.

Well, welfare. (Obsolete.) 'As thay thynkythe best for *welle* of my sall.'—*Will of Thomas Robinson of Appleby*, 1542.

Well, v. (1) to spring; said of water, or of blood flowing from a wound.

'He flung the warrior on the ground,
And the blood *wel'd* freshly from the wound.'

Lay of Last Minstrel, iii. 11.

(2) To weld.

Wellaker dyke, a shallow lake which existed on Messingham East common, before the enclosure.

Well-bricks, s. pl. curved bricks used for lining wells.

Well-comed [wel-kumd], adj. come of good ancestors.

Welt, that part of the upper leather of a boot which is turned in to be sewn to the sole.

Welt, v. (1) to thrash.

(2) To wither; when the sun

dries grass cut for hay, it is said to *welt* it.

Weted, Weltered, overthrown; said of sheep.

Welting, a thrashing.

Wen. *Wens* are believed to be cured by being rubbed by the hand of a criminal who has been hanged. 'The execution at Lincoln of the three men who were condemned to death at the late assizes drew an immense concourse of people. . . . Two foolish women came forward to rub the dead men's hands over some *wens* or diseased parts of their bodies, and one of them brought a child for the same purpose. It is to be regretted that Sheriffs do not give orders to prevent the display of such disgusting an imbecility at this time of day. It certainly ought not to have survived the *Royal Touch*, whose virtues have been so long extinct.'—*Stamford Mercury*, March 26, 1830, p. 3.

Wench, a winch.

Wench, a female child, a girl. 'Hes Fanny been browt to bed?' 'Yes, o' a *wench*, last Sunday.' A lady, having attempted to explain the new-birth to a class of lads at a Sunday school, asked one whether he would not like to be born again. 'No,' was the reply. 'Why not, my boy?' inquired the teacher. 'Acos I might be born a *wench*,' answered the boy.

Wench-faced, adj. smooth-faced, not having whiskers.

Wer [wur'], our. 'Noo thoo need n't go for to say it's thine, for it's *wer* awn, an' I hed it afore thoo was born, an' my faather afore me, so noo then!'

Werklands and **Werktoftes**, lands which were held in 1616, of the Lord of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey. The tenants

- wero 'to plowe, sowe, harrowe, weede, reape, carry into the barne, thresh, wynnaw and carry the lordes corn winter and sumer vnto the market and to the Trent side. As also to mowe, make and carreye the lordes haye. They were to cover the Lordes capitall howse and grainge at their own charges.'—*Norden's Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 9.
- Werrit**, v. to tease.
- Wersens** [wer senz'], ourselves.
- Wesh**, v. to wash. 1580. 'For weshinge the sorpless iiiij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*
- Wesh**, a wash, *i. e.* the quantity of clothes washed at one time. 'When I was a gell we'd nobbut a *wesh* once a quarter, and then we alus used to use pig-muck i'stead o' soap.'
- Wesh-dyke**, a pool used for washing sheep.
- West Country**, the West Riding of Yorkshire and the counties beyond.
- West Side**, the name given in the neighbourhood of Barton to the district between the An-cholme and the Trent.
- Wet**, a drink.
- Wet the whistle**, phr. to drink.
- Wether**, a young female sheep.
- Wether-hog**, a young male sheep; also a surname.
- Whack**, s. and v. a blow; to beat.
- Whackin'**, adj. large. 'A *whackin'* bairn.' 'A *whackin'* lee.'
- Whaleing**, boards used to keep the bank of a drain from falling in.—*East Butterwick*, 31 July, 1876.
- Whang**, (1) a blow.
(2) A large slice of anything. 'What a *whang* o' bacon thoo's cutton me!'
- Whang**, v. to throw violently; to wrench, to tear.
- Wharls**, s. pl. the little flanged cylinders from which the several strands of a rope are spun.
- Whase** [wlaaz], whose.
- What**, all, as much as. 'If she knaws Queen Victory's sittin' upo' th' throan o' Hinglan' at this present time it's *what*.'
- What-for**, adv. wherefore. '*What-for* hev you com'd to dinner-table, M., . . . wi'out hev'in' yer hair reightled an' them han's wesh'd?'
- What now, What's up**, phrases indicating wonder. 'I wondered *what now*.' 'I could n't tell *what was up*.'
- Whatsomever**, whatsoever.
- What's what**. To know *what's what* is to be well acquainted with a subject so as not to be ignorant, awkward, or nervous when called upon to act.
- Whattan**, what (sort of a). '*Whattan* a storm we hed last neet!'
- Whaup**, a curlew.
- Wheats**, pl. of wheat (a modern vulgarism).
- Whelk**, force, violence. 'I was sittin' up one neet efter ivvery-body hed gone to bed, an' a ham tum'l'd doon fra th' bacon chamber-roof wi' such an a *whelk*, it ommust scar'd me to dead.'
- Whelking**, adj. very large.
- Whemble, Whem'le**, v. to overturn.
- Whiffing**, uncertain, changeable.
- Whig, whey**. Obsolete in this sense, but commonly used in the saying, 'As sour as *whig*.'
- While**, a time; commonly a long time. 'What a *while* you've been, Mary Ann; I've been litin'

- an eel.' 'He's a strange *wick* bairn, alus runnin' about.'
- (2) Alive. 'I thowt they was dead last back end, but they're *wick* enif noo.'
- Wick**, life. 'I never knew such an a thing afore in all my *wick*.'—*Ashby*, 12 July, 1875.
- Wick-maggots**, maggots, as distinguished from fly-blows.
- Wickspring**, a spring in the bed of a river.—*Scotter*.
- Wicken tree**, the mountain ash, or rowan tree. Small twigs of this tree are carried in the pockets as a charm against witchcraft, are put in stacks and thatched buildings as a charm against fire; and also placed on the top of the churn for the same purpose, when 'th' butter wean't come.'
- Wicking**, picking wicks. See *Wicks*.
- Wicks**, couch-grass. 'She's goan to pick *wicks* i' th' cloasins.'
- Wideness**, width. 'Ran dyke should be nine feet i' *wideness*.'
- Widow**, sometimes, though rarely, used for *widower*. [The termination *-er* is comparatively modern; cf. *A.S. wuduwa*, masc.; *wuduwe*, fem.—*W. W. S.*]
- Wier-pond**, a pool of spring-water at Winterton, filled up about 1865. There is also a pond so called by the side of the highway at the west end of the village of Scunthorpe.
- Wiffy-waffy**, adj. weak, foolish.
- Wig**, a small cake.
- 'Tom, Tom, the baker's son,
Stole a *wig* and away he run;
The *wig* was eat, and Tom was beat,
And Tom run roaring down the street.'
- Wiggle**, v. to wriggle as an eel.
- Will**, v. to bequeath by will. 'It was *will'd* to me, it is n't heired property.'
- Will**, v. frequently used for the present tense. 'How far *will* it be fra Ketton to Notherup?' 'It'll be a matter o' fower mile round by th' road.'
- Willer** [*wil'ur*], a willow.
- Willer-biter**, the blue-tit. See *Willer*.
- Willer-holt**, a small plantation of willows.
- Willerton**, Willoughton.
- Will-o'-th'-wisp**, **Willerby-wisp**, *ignis fatuus*.
- Willoughton Ings**, a piece of grass land in Lea marsh, which, before the secularization of the monastic property, belonged to the Preceptory of the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem at Willoughton. The hay cut thereon belongs to the owner of the land, but the 'eddish' (q. v.) is let to the highest bidder. The rent thus received was formerly expended in buying a pair of boots for the 'neatherd' who looked after the cattle on Lea marshes.
- Wilta** [*wilt'u*], wilt thou? 'Wilta go on wi' us to Messingham?'
- Willy-nilly**, willingly or unwillingly. 'It's no use sayin' no more about it, *willy-nilly* it'll hev to be done.'
- 'What? *will-we*, *nill-we*, are we thrust
Among the Calvinisties:
The covenanted sons of schism,
Rebellious puglisties:
Needs must we then ourselves array
Against these state tormentors:
Hurrah for Church and King we say,
And down with the dissenters.'
Life and Corresp. of Rob. Southey, v. 302.
- Wimble**, a boring-auger.

Wime round, v. to deceive, commonly by flattery.

Wind [weind] (the *i* long), v. (1) to take breath, to pause or rest. 'Stop, lad! while th' owd hoss winds abit.' 'We'll wind a bit till th' rain's ower.'

(2) To enfold a corpse in grave-clothes. 1615. 'Layde out for John Johnstone Windingsheete ij'. vj^d. ffor windinge of him & for his graue [ma]kinge xij^d.'—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 'To hyr that wand her viij^d.'—*Funeral expenses of Eliz. Lofthus*, circa 1500, in *Ripon Act Book* (Surtees Soc.), p. 377.

(3) To fold up the fleeces of wool after they are shorn from the sheep.

Wind. A high wind is a sign of death, especially of the death of some distinguished person. Cf. Pepys' *Diary*, 19 Oct. 1663.

Wind-egg, a small, yolkless egg. It is unlucky to bring *wind-eggs* into the house.

Wind-peg, the vent-peg of a barrel.

Windraw, **Winraw** [win'rau], (1) barley or hay gathered into a row ready for making into cocks.

(2) A swathe of hay or corn as left by the mower. 'A *wind-row*, Graminis secti ordo.'—Adam Littleton's *Lat. Dict.* 1735, *sub voc.*

Wind-shaks, **Wind-shakins**, s. pl.

(1) small cracks in wood caused by drying too rapidly.

(2) Fruit blown down by wind.

Winder [weind'ur], (1) one who winds the dead in grave-clothes.

(2) [wind'ur], a window. (So in *Nich. Nickleby*.)

Winding-sheet, a little projection of wax or tallow which, as a candle burns, gradually lengthens and winds round upon itself. It is a sign of the death

of the person sitting opposite to it.

Windling, drifting; said of snow.

Window-peeper, a surveyor of taxes. (Obsolescent.) So called on account of the odious duty of peeping to discover windows on which the tax had not been paid.

Window-sill, the bottom part of the frame of a window.

Windy, adj. noisy, empty, vacant.

Winking, with great ease, very quickly. 'He's a strange good scholard, he can read French like *winkin*'.

Wintercrack, a small green plum, the fruit of which ripens very late.

Winter-rig, v. to plough land up into ridges so that the soil may be more fully subjected to the winter frosts.

Wipe [weip], (1) a sarcasm.

(2) The lapwing. 'Plover are here called *wipes*, or *pywipes*, great quantities of them resorted in the breeding season, about Hill Dump [in the parish of Messingham] hence it got the name of *Wipe hill dump*.'—MacKinnon, *Account of Messingham*, 1825, 16.

Wippet, **Wippest**, a dwarfish person.

Wire-thorn, the wood of the yew-tree when found buried under the peat.

Wise man, a man who practises astrology, or who is reputed to have magical power, so as to be able to tell where stolen goods are, the paternity or sex of unborn infants, how to make foals suck, and many other such things.

Wishy-washy, adj. weak, foolish.

Wissons [wis'unz], Whitsuntide.

Wit, v. to know. 'There's no *wittin*' what mischief he'll be efter.'

‘He ne shal neuer *wite*, &c.’

Havelok, 625.

Withal, with. (Obsolescent.) ‘A knife for to cut my meal *withal*.’

Within wer sens. People say ‘We live *within wer sens*’ when they live in an enclosed yard, garden, or court through which no one else has a right of way. See *Wer*, and *Wersens*.

Without, conj. unless. ‘I don’t know where he is, *without* he be in Lunnun.’

Witsun-ale, an ale-feast at Whitsuntide.

Witsun-cake, a sweet cake with currants in it, eaten at Whitsuntide.

Wivel-headed, adj. flighty, weak, giddy, foolish.

Wizzen’d, withered, shrunk.

Wod [wod], word.

Wod [wod], v. would.

Woerelles. (Obsolete.) 1577.

‘For iron for *woerelles* & drawiers *vj*’.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

Wold, the world.

Wolf’s teeth. ‘Wolues teeth; these are two little teeth growing in the upper jawe [of a horse] next to the great grinding teeth.’—*The Horseman’s Honour*, 1620, p. 282.

Won, Wun, v. perf. of wind. ‘I mun get a good long piece o’ that band Sarah *won* to tie it up wi.’

Wong, a measure of land. (Obsolete.) At Horncastle there is a piece of common land near the town called The *Wong*.

Wood. ‘Give him some *wood*’; that is, give him a beating. A horsebreaker’s term.

Woodbind, woodbine.

Wooden, adj. dense, awkward, stupid. [So too in Shropshire.—*W. W. S.*]

Woodhall pence, an ancient rent paid for certain lands in Walkerrith and Stockwith.—Norden’s *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, pp. 47 b., 49 b.

Wool-winder, a person who winds wool, *i. e.* folds up the fleeces after they are shorn. This office is now commonly performed by the shepherd or a farm labourer. Formerly the *wool-winder* was an official sworn to perform this duty without deceit.

Working, (1) fermentation.

(2) Breathing with great difficulty, as when a person is suffering from asthma.

Works, the fan inside a churn; also any interior parts, whether of a machine or of an animal body.

Worlamy gate lays, a place in the parish of Messingham, 1825.

Worse-heart, interj. an exclamation of sorrow.

Wos [wos], adj. worse.

W th [woth], adj. worth.

Wots [wots], s. pl. oats. Robert Lockwood, a man who was farm-bailiff to the author’s grandfather, at Bottesford Moors, although unable to read, had acquired sufficient knowledge of land surveying to measure off the work of the labourers in harvest-time. In the account he was accustomed to give in, *wheat* was indicated by a large W, and *oats* by a w.

Wouds [woudz], s. pl. the Wolds; the chalk range of hills which runs down Lincolnshire from north to south. ‘I’ve seen better things then that upo’ th’ *wouds*,’ a sarcastic reply to one who boasts of his own possessions.

Wound, a wound.

Wow, v. to mew as a cat.

- Wranglands Dale**, land in Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.
- Wrate** [rait], pt. t. wrote.
- Wreck**, weeds and other rubbish that float down rivers, streams, or ditches.
- Wright**, a carpenter. 1640. 'Laide out to the *Wrightes* at the Church for Wages the 24 Apr. xx'.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*
- Wroot**, little men of, very small black insects which come in great numbers in hot weather in summer. They are believed to breed in marshes, and to come from Wroot, in the Isle of Axholme. [In Surrey they are called Thunder-bugs.—E. S. W.]
- Wydraught**, a gutter, a sewer. (Obsolete.) 'Slabs, vaults, drains, sinks, gutters, *wydraughts* and all other things usually deemed and reputed to belong to or to be fixed to the said premises'.—*Demise of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1777.
- Wykins**, s. pl. the corners of the mouth, and the adjacent part of the lower jaw. See *Wikes* in E. D. S. Glos. B. 15.
- Wytward**, a bequest for a religious purpose. (Obsolete.) 'Resieved for Will. Briggs bereall & for hys *wytward* vi' viii^d'.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Church Accounts*, 1513. See Stratmann's *Dictionary*, 1873, p. 568.
- Yaal** [yai'h'l], ale. 'Git ma my *yaille*, for I beant a-gooin' to breäk my rule.'—Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, st. 1.
- Yack-yar**, a plant, possibly oak-herb.
- Yaffing**, a noise made by a dog, between a bark and a whine. See *Wefling*.
- Yellow** [yal'oa], adj. yellow.
- Yellowbelly**. A native of South Lincolnshire. 'He 's a real *yellowbelly*, you may tell it by his tongue.'
- Yellows**, the same as *Yellows*, q. v.
- Yammer**, to clamour. 'Dang them bairns! they're allus *yammering* about, till you can hear nowt.' (Cf. G. *jammern*.)
- Yan** [yan], (1) one; (2) an; (3) yonder.
- Yanks**, s. pl. leggings.
- Yardman**, a labourer who attends on stock in a fold-yard. 'Wanted a farm-labourer . . . as *yardman*'.—*Gainsburgh News*, 25 Sep. 1875.
- Yark**, v. to jerk, to pull violently. 'He saw him knocking and *yarking* the horse about and swearing at it'.—*Stanford Mercury*, 27 Sep. 1861.
- Yark-rod**, ragwort; *Senecio*.
- Yarls gate**, a road leading from Winterton to the cliff.
- Yar-nut**, earth-nut; pig-nut; *Bunium flexuosum*.
- Yate** [yait], a gate. 'You may go through this *yate*'.—1695, *Diary of Abr. de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 77.
- Yate-stowp**, a gate-post.
- Yaup**, v. to utter a loud or high note with open mouth, whether in singing or shouting; lit. to yelp.
- Yaw** [yau], you.
- Yawm** [yaum], to move about awkwardly.
- Yawney, Yaunax, Yawnups**, a stupid fellow.
- Year**, (1) years; the old plural form. 'It's twenty *year* sin' I was i' Yerkshcer.'
(2) 'To-year' is used for this year the same as to-day for this day. 'We've hed a deal o' wind to-year.'

Yearth [yerth], earth.

Yellows, a complaint from which lambs suffer. — Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, 377.

Yerksheer, Yorkshire. When anything is done very sharp or clever we say, 'that's real *Yerksheer*,' implying that the natives of that county are, above all others, noted for acuteness.

Yerksheer flags, flat paving-stones of which foot-paths are made. They commonly are brought from the West Riding of Yorkshire, but those which come from other counties are still called *Yerksheer flags*.

Yock [yok], (1) a yoke.

(2) The time spent by horses at one *yoking*. 'We'd done th' mornin' *yock* at plow afore th' thunner comed on.'

(3) A wooden bar, hollowed for the shoulders, from which persons who carry buckets suspend them by chains or cords.

Yon [yon], yonder. 'What's *yon*?' i. e. what is that yonder?

Yourn, yours.

Yow [you], ewe.

Yowl [youl], s. and v. howl.

Yowls, lands in the parishes of Flixborough, Appleby, and West Malton.

Yuck [yuk], v. to jerk.

Yule [yeul], Christmas.

Yule-clog, a log of wood put on the fire on Christmas eve. Some portion of it should be preserved until New-year's day, or evil luck will follow. [My servant tells me, 'Father always saves a great block of wood to put on the fire at Christmas, and, is n't it curious, whatever sort of tree it comes from, he always calls it a *Yew-log*.'—E. S. W.]

Yup, the call in driving sheep. The same word is used precisely in the same manner near Leyden, in the Netherlands.

APPENDIX.

Acre tax, always used for the yearly tax on the Ancholme level, in contradistinction from assessments levied on the same district.

Agmustows, land in the parish of Winteringham.

All-over, adv. everywhere. Cf. *ouer al* in Chaucer, and G. *überall*. 'It's no mander o' use thinkin' about th' smittlin' o' th' fever, for it's *all-over*.'

Bab, a flat-bottomed boat used for removing the mud from drains. See *Babbing*.

Bad-hearted, adj. melancholy, miserable, down-hearted.

Banker. 'Navvies and *bankers* were busy there in shoals under the direction of the great Sir John.'—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, i. 7.

Binge [binj], v. to cause a wooden vessel to swell by filling it with water or by plunging it into water.

Blind-mouse, a shrew-mouse.

Board-cloth, a table-cloth. (Obsoleto.) 'Item *bordcloythes* xiiij' iiiij^d.'—*Inventory of Richard Allele of Scalthorpe*, 1551.

- Boarding**, boards, boarding. Boards are called boards when not in use, but *boarding* when employed. 'We mun hev some *boarding* fixed up atween th' corn-chamber an' th' malt-room.'
- Boggle**, (3) to draw anything into puckers when it is being sewn.
- Brafast, Brakest**, breakfast.
- Brawater**, land in the parish of Winterton.
- Cess**, v. to cast back earth. 'Bill, get a spade an' *cess* that here muck back; we shall be hevin' it i' th' drëan ageän else.'
- Chatter**, v. to shatter, to scatter, to rend in pieces. 'He's ta'en it to school wi' him an' *chatter'd* th' best part o' th' leaves out;' said of a Bible. 'When hoose-thack gets to be rotten like ours, th' sparrows *chatter* it aboot so, there's no keepin' th' door-stoan clean a minnit.'
- Cleg**. There was in 1815 a piece of land in the township of Holme called Little *Cleg*.
- Cool**, a lump or swelling on the human head.
- Costic**, adj. constipated. See *In-fumation* below.
- Crumpins**, s. pl. three or more small apples growing together upon one stalk.
- Cut gilt**, a female pig that has had the ovaries extracted.
- Divil**. 'What's gotten o' th' *divil's* back goes out under his belly.'—*Proverb*.
- Dried up**. A person is *dried up* when he can get no further credit for drink at any of the public-houses in the neighbourhood. 'Our Jack's clean *dried up*, they wen't trust him so much as a pint o' ale at ony one o' th' public-houses i' th' toon.'
- Dunty**, of a dun colour.
- Fiddle Close**, land in the township of Holme, 1815.
- Feightin' it sen**. An infant is said to have been *feightin' it sen* when it has scratched or bruised itself.
- Filly-tails, Greymare-tails**, long clouds which are believed to presage wind. See *Hen-scrattins* below.
- Flecked**, adj. When a bird is blown to bits by a shooter, it is said to be '*flecked* to pieces.'
- Follower**, (3) a thorn which has attached itself to a woman's dress.
- Foul**, adj. (2) angry. 'He was strange an' *foul* wi' me aboot gravel leadin'.'
- Goal**, v. to wash away; said of earth washed out of a hole in a bank by rushing water. 'Th' rats hes made a hole thrif th' bank, an' when . . . taks in a tide, th' watter *goals* it away.'—*Ashby*, 21 Oct. 1876.
- Graft**, a moat. Oliver Cromwell, on 15th Nov. 1648, writing of Pontefract Castle, speaks of 'the depth and steepness of the *graft*,' meaning thereby the moat.—*Curlye, Cromw. i. 331*.
- Greymare-tails**. See *Filly-tails*.
- Grim**, adj. grimy, dirty, dusty.
- Hair of the dog that bit you**. When a dog bites a person, it is still customary to extract some of its hairs and put them in the wound, as a preventative of hydrophobia.
- Harrow-rest**, the plant *Rest-harrow*, q. v.
- Hen-scrattins**, light thin clouds, like torn locks of wool.

'*Hen-scrats* and filly-tails
Mak' lofty ships hug low sails.'

The first line sometimes runs—

'*Hen-scrats* and greymare-tails.'

Horse-leg dumpling, rowly-powly pudding, q. v.

Horses' names. The following are the common names of draught-horses in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham. None are given here which have not been in use for at least forty years. Many of them are, no doubt, very old. Ball, Beauty, Bess, Bessy, Blackbird, Blucher, Bonny, Boxer, Bright, Bute [not Beauty. Perhaps named after the Earl of Bute, prime minister in 1762], Captain, Charley, Daisy, Damsel, Dapple, Darling, Depper, Diamond, Dick, Dobbin, Dragon, Drummer, Duke, Fanny, Farmer, Flower, Gilbert, Jack, Jerry, Jet, Jewel, Jenny, Joe, Jolly, Lady, Lively, Mettle, Mole, Pedler, Pincher, Polly, Pride, Prince, Punch, Rambler, Ranger, Sharper, Short, Shot, Smart, Smiler, Smut, Star, Taffy, Tet, Tinker, Tippler, Turpin, Vanity, Violet, Wasp, White-thorn.

Infamation, inflammation. 'Th' owd hoss deed a' *infamation*, though we fermented him all neet; an' as he was a bit costie, gev him a drink an all.'

Kad-butcher, ket-butcher, q. v.

Lanted, pp. too late. 'I'm

afeer'd we shall be *lanted*, th' tide 'all be ower th' dem i' five minnits.' — *East Butterwick*, 30 Sep. 1876.

Ming-mang, in a, in confusion. 'When I com' in th' bairns hed owersetten th' table an' th' plates an' dishes, an' th' meat an' th' beer was all broken in a *ming-mang* upo' th' hearth-rug.'

Nudge, v. to follow closely after. 'Mr . . . goes his sen to th' shop, if it be but for a penn'o'th o' salt, but he alus hes his sarv-ant lass *nudgin'* ahint him to hug it hoam.'

Onion, any bulb which is in appearance somewhat like an onion; as, a snowdrop, a jonquil, or a hyacinth.

Outbearing, adj. outrageous, outraging common sense, decency, or religion; monstrous. 'It's a strange *outbearin'* thing for anybody to say as they can raise the sperrits of dead folks, or to try to do such an a thing.'

Pepper Close, land in the township of Holme, 1815.

Pigs, the divisions of an orange.

Pingle, The, land in the township of Holme, 1815.

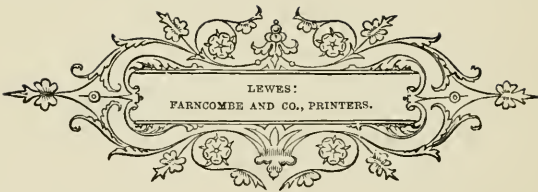
Sate-rod, a twisted rod, commonly of hazel, used by blacksmiths for holding the punches employed for making the holes in horse-shoes.

A DICTIONARY
OF THE
SUSSEX DIALECT
AND
COLLECTION OF PROVINCIALISMS
IN USE IN THE
COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

BY
REV. W. D. PARISH,
VICAR OF SELMESTON, SUSSEX.

LEWES:
FARNCOMBE & CO.

—
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PREFACE.



THE march of education must sooner or later trample down and stamp out anything like distinctive provincial dialect in England; but when this result shall have been effected, much that is really valuable will be lost to our language, unless an effort is promptly made to collect and record words which, together with the ideas which first rendered them necessary, are rapidly falling into disuse.

Although in all such collections there will be a large proportion of words and phrases which are mere curiosities of expression, utterly useless to the science of language, yet there will remain a considerable number well worthy of being retained, and if possible revived.

Every year new words are being imported into the English language and gradually coming into general use amongst us. Too many of these are selected from the ghastly compounds of illiterate advertizers, and many more are of the most offensive type of slang—the sweepings of the music-hall, the leavings of the prize-ring and the worst specimens of Americanisms, selected to the exclusion of many good old English words which are to this day more frequently used in the United States of America than in our own country.

The English Dialect Society, which has lately been formed, will soon become the centre of a very valuable influence, by encouraging and uniting many word-collectors who have been quietly working for some time past in different parts of the country, and by giving a right direction to their labours.

To the Rev. W. W. Skeat, as the representative of that Society, I owe more than I am able to express for the guidance that he has given me, and the pains that he has taken to render this work as free as possible from imperfections. Without his assistance I could never have presented it to the reader in the form it now assumes.

Professor Bosworth also, although busily engaged (in his 87th year) in bringing out a new quarto Anglo-Saxon dictionary, found time to encourage me in my work, and set me in the right track by correcting the first pages of my proof. To him and many others my best thanks are due. Such a work could never have been done single-handed, and volunteers have come forward on all sides to help me.

The Rev. W. de St. Croix, late editor of the Sussex Archæological Society's Collections, has for many years given me valuable assistance. Miss Bessie C. Curteis, of Leasam, near Rye, has contributed at least 200 words, with conversational illustrations and legends from the East Sussex district. The Rev. J. C. Egerton, of Burwash, has also placed at my disposal his collection of upwards of 100 words in use in his section of the county; and when I add that the Rev. C. Swainson has helped me in my folk-lore, and Mr. James Britten, of the British Museum, has corrected my botanical definitions, the reader will understand how much kindly effort has been made to render my work successful, and how little its success (if it shall be attained) is due to myself.

W. D. PARISH.





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BOSHAM MANOR CUSTOMS, AND THE OLD BOOKS OF THE MANOR OF
ARUNDEL (KINDLY LENT BY R. G. RAPER, ESQ.)
VARIOUS INVENTORIES OF FARM AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF THE LAST
THREE CENTURIES.







THE SUSSEX DIALECT.

IN almost every establishment in the country there is to be found some old groom, or gardener, bailiff, or factotum, whose odd expressions and quaint sayings and apparently outlandish words afford a never-failing source of amusement to the older as well as to the younger members of the household, who are not aware that many of the words and expressions which raise the laugh are purer specimens of the English language than the words which are used to tell the story in which they are introduced.

Every schoolboy home for the holidays at Christmas knows that the London cabman who drives him to the Théâtre accentuates the word much more classically than the young gentleman who sits inside, who, if he had the audacity to pronounce Theatron with a short *a* in his next construe at school, would send a shudder through the Form amid which he would soon find himself in a lower place. So it is with our Sussex words; they sound strange to ears that are not accustomed to them; and by some persons they may be supposed to be mere slang expressions, not worthy of attention; but when they are examined, many of them will be found to be derived from the purest sources of our language, and to contain in themselves a clear reflection of the history of the county in which they are used.

Every page of this dictionary will show how distinctly the British, Roman, Saxon and Norman elements are to be traced in the words in every day use among our labouring people, who retain among them many of the oldest forms of old words which

although they have long ago become obsolete among their superiors in education, are nevertheless still worthy of our respect and attention. Like the old coins which he so often turns up with his plough, the words of the Sussex labourer bear a clear stamp of days long past and gone and tell a story of their own.

The fact that I have lived for several years in a village spelt Selmeston and pronounced Simpson; within reach of Bright-helmston, pronounced Brighton, and next to the village of Chalvington, called Charnton, will, I think, be considered sufficient excuse for the direction my studies have taken. My daily intercourse with persons speaking the purest Sussex dialect has enabled me to add from time to time many fresh words to the excellent list published by Mr. Durrant Cooper in his "Glossary" (which must always be the guide book for all who take an interest in the subject); and when I found that I had added as many as a thousand words to those which he had already published, I thought I might venture to take the next step forward in making known the Sussex dialect among Sussex people by the publication of this book. I had called it a dictionary of the Sussex dialect before I was aware that my friend Mr. M. A. Lower had stated in an article published in the *Sussex Archæological Collections* that there is no such thing as a Sussex dialect at all. I should be sorry to appear to set up my opinion in opposition to one whose authority on all matters connected with the antiquities of our county is so generally recognized; but I am sure that he will allow me the use of the word to indicate a form of speech, which in words and pronunciation is strictly defined by geographical boundaries, and frequently proves completely unintelligible to strangers who hear it for the first time.

So far as a distinct collection of words can be called a dialect, it may be said that there are three dialects in use in the County of Sussex, the East Sussex, Mid Sussex and West Sussex; and it will be observed that I have marked this distinction in the following pages by affixing to most of the words the initial of the

district in which they are used. But besides these, there are many words which, as far as I can ascertain, are common to the whole county, and to these no distinctive letter is annexed.

I should (roughly) define the East Sussex district as the part of the county lying east of a line drawn northward from Hastings; the West Sussex district would be bounded by a line running northward from Shoreham; and the Mid Sussex district would, of course, be found between the two. I must request the reader to bear in mind these geographical distinctions, because few persons except word-collectors are acquainted with provincial expressions beyond their own district; and without this explanation it might be supposed that many words which occur in my list are not Sussex words at all.

The sources from which our Sussex words are derived will naturally have a special interest for many of my readers. All who collect or study strange words are anxious to know where they come from; and I confess that I was much surprised when I found that one of the first pieces of advice which was circulated among the members of the English Dialect Society was to abstain from etymology. It seemed to me that to encourage people to collect words, and at the same time to forbid them to attempt to give their derivations, was very like presenting a boy with a pair of skates and then desiring him on no account to go upon the ice. I little knew how treacherous was the element from which this humane society warns us off, till I was myself involved in its dangers, and only just rescued by the untiring efforts of the secretary, Mr. Skeat, from the consequences of rashness which might have been fatal to the success of my work.

Etymology is for many reasons surrounded with dangers and difficulties, not only on account of the prevalence and perpetuation of erroneous derivations already existing, on the authority of persons who knew nothing whatever of the subject, but also because there are so few works published on the subject which are reliable.

Besides this, every amateur etymologist, who fancies he has made a fresh discovery, is led to make a series of wild shots at derivations, forgetting that it is the *history* of a word, and *not the similarity* of it to another in form or sound, which determines the source from which it is derived; so one mistake leads to others, and the confusion becomes every day worse confounded.

Still, I am aware that after all that can be said, word collectors will never be satisfied with merely collecting without deriving, and many of them will be at first inclined to resent any restriction of their liberties; therefore I hope that the English Dialect Society will take an early opportunity of buoying the dangerous channels of etymology, and give a few clear and distinct directions whereby we may be able to steer a safe course within certain defined limits.

The dialect of the Sussex people has been affected by the geographical position and the history of the county. It may be traced chiefly to Anglo-Saxon, Old Dutch, Old Welsh (or British), with a dash of 14th century French, and a little Scandinavian, the latter due to the sea-coast, which has for many generations invited hosts of friendly invaders to our shores, and has twice witnessed the landing of armies destined to influence the history and language of the whole country.

When the Roman legions landed on our coast they left an evidence of their appreciation of the Pevensy shrimps, which remains to this day in the word *pandle*, derived from the Latin *pandalus*, which is in constant use in this part of the county.

The arrival of the Normans, and the foundation of their large monastic establishments marks a very distinct phase in the history of our vocabulary.

But it will be observed that most of our words now in common use, denoting agricultural and domestic implements, are either to be traced to an Anglo-Saxon derivation, or actually retain their original Anglo-Saxon names in all purity of spelling and pronunciation. From this source also nearly all the Sussex surnames

and names of villages and farms (noticed in the Appendix) are derived. Nor must I forget to remark that when the Sussex peasant speaks of the sun as *she*, he uses an expression which clearly asserts his German origin.

As might be expected, many words are due to our proximity to the coast. The Sussex fishermen, in their constant intercourse with their Dutch and French brethren, although finding much difficulty in parleying to their satisfaction, have nevertheless for many generations adapted and introduced so many foreign words into common use among themselves, that their vocabulary is almost worthy of being called a fourth branch of the dialect.

Other circumstances, too, have tended to the increase of the French influence. Between 1562 and 1572 no less than 1,400 refugees from France settled themselves in Sussex, and many of their names may be still traced among our labouring people in the eastern division of the county. Besides this, the establishments of French prisoners in later times, and the custom which still prevails, though not so much as it did, of shopkeepers and townfolk exchanging children with French families in order that each might learn enough of the other's language to be useful in after life, has kept the French element alive amongst us, and accounts for the existence of many words which are not so much derived from as positive corruptions of modern French.

But besides those words in the Sussex dialect which are really valuable as having been derived from authentic sources, there are a great many which are very puzzling to the etymologist, from the fact of their having been either actually invented without any reference to the laws of language, or adapted and corrupted from other words. A Sussex man has a great facility for inventing words. If he has any difficulty in expressing himself, he has no hesitation about forming a word for the occasion. This he does on the phonetic principle (if it can be said to be done on any principle at all), and as he prefers a long word, the result of his invention is generally very

curious indeed; and whether or not the word serves the purpose for which it was intended, it is sure to be caught up by some one else, and, especially if it is a long one, is very soon incorporated among the words available for general use in the village.

There are also many words which are used to convey meanings totally different to their original intention. These may be called words of substitution. They are introduced in this way,—a person hears a word which he does not quite understand; he does not take the trouble to ascertain either the meaning or pronunciation of it, but he uses a word *something like it*. This is specially the case with the names of complaints, such as will be found incidentally mentioned in some of the illustrations which I have given of the use of Sussex words, as, for instance, brown-crisis for bronchitis, and rebellious for bilious, &c. The names of any but the most common trees and shrubs are also strangely perverted. A friend of mine had a gardener who persisted in calling an acacia the Circassian, and after much pains had been taken to point out the mistake, never got nearer than calling it the cash-tree. I have heard chrysanthemums called Christy anthems, and China asters Chaney oysters; but that was by the same man who also once enquired how I made out with “them Scotch-Chaney fowls” of mine.

It is also surprising how little trouble people will take to ascertain correctly even the names of their neighbours, and I know an instance of a man who lost sight of his own name altogether, from having been accustomed for many years to hear it mispronounced. But this in a great measure is to be attributed to the fact that a musical ear is very rarely found among Sussex people, a defect which is remarkably shown not only in the monotonous tunes to which their old songs are sung, but also in the songs themselves, which are almost entirely devoid of rhythm.

The Sussex pronunciation is, generally speaking, broad and rather drawling. It is difficult to say why certain long words are

abbreviated, or why certain short words are expanded. In some names of places every syllable, and even every letter, is made the most of—as Eäst Höädlye for East Hoathly—while others, like the name of my own village, are abruptly curtailed from three syllables to two by the most ruthless excision.

As far as I can reduce the pronunciation of the Sussex people to anything like a system it is this,—

a before double *d* becomes *ar*; whereby ladder and adder are pronounced larder and arder.

a before double *l* is pronounced like *o*; fallow and tallow become foller and toller.

a before *l* is expanded into *ea*; rate, mate, plate, gate, are pronounced rêät, mèät, plèät, gèät.

a before *ct* becomes *e*; as satisfecion for satisfaction.

e before *ct* becomes *a*; and affection, effect and neglect are pronounced affaction, effect and neglact.

Double *e* is pronounced as *i* in such words as sheep, week, called ship and wick; and the sound of double *e* follows the same rule in fild for field.

Having pronounced *ee* as *i*, the Sussex people in the most impartial manner pronounce *i* as *ee*, and thus mice, hive, dive, become meece, heeve and deeve.

i becomes *e* in pet for pit, spet for spit, and similar words.

io and *oi* change places respectively; and violet and violent become voilet and voilent, while boiled and spoiled are bioled and spioled.

o before *n* is expanded into *oa* in such words as pony, dont, bone; which are pronounced pòány, dóánt, and bóàn.

o before *r* is pronounced as *a*; as carn and marning, for corn and morning.

o also becomes *a* in such words as rad, crass, and crap, for rod, cross, and crop.

ou is elongated into *aou* in words like hound, pound and mound; pronounced haound, paound and maound.

The final *ow*, as in many other counties, is pronounced *er*, as foller for fallow.

The peculiarities with regard to the pronunciation of consonants are not so numerous as those of the vowels, but they are very decided and seem to admit of less variation.

Double *t* is always pronounced as *d*; as liddle for little, &c., and the *th* is invariably *d*; thus the becomes *de*; and these, them, theirs—dese, dem and deres.

d in its turn is occasionally changed into *th*; as in fother for fodder.

The final *ps* in such words as wasp, clasp, and hasp are reversed to wapse, clapse and hapse.

Words ending in *st* have the addition of a syllable in the possessive case and the plural, and instead of saying "that some little birds had built their nests near the posts of Mr. West's gate," a Sussex boy would say "the birds had built their nestes near the postes of Mr. Westes' gate."

Thus I have tried as nearly as possible to define the rules of Sussex pronunciation—there are so many exceptions to all the rules that they can scarcely be called rules at all; but with regard to one letter a rule can be given which admits of no exception. The letter *h* is never by any chance used in its right place; and any one who has ever attempted to teach a Sussex child to read, must be convinced that nothing short of a surgical operation could ever introduce a correct pronunciation of the aspirate into his system.

I may here state that I have endeavoured to spell the words in this dictionary as nearly as possible as I have heard them pronounced; but in the examples of Sussex conversation, &c., I have not attempted to follow out the exact pronunciation of the shorter words, because if I had done so, I should probably have rendered them incomprehensible to many of my readers and tiresome to all.

It now remains for me to state the principle upon which I have selected certain words for my dictionary, to the exclusion of others which have been given in the glossaries of Ray, Cooper, Halliwell and Holloway, as Sussex words,

I had to choose from,—

1. Words found only in some parts of Sussex;
2. Words found in Sussex only; and
3. Words found in Sussex, and also in other Counties.

With respect to the first two classes of words there was no question beyond that of identification, and as regards their identity as being actually in use in the county, I may say that I have by myself, or upon the authority of friends on whom I can rely, personally identified almost all of the eighteen hundred words which will be found in this collection. But the reader will easily understand that my chief difficulty has been in dealing with provincialisms unquestionably used in Sussex, but also in such common use elsewhere as apparently to deprive them of a distinctive character. The rule of my selection has been to include any provincial word not likely to have been adopted from a book, which I found in constant use among people who, as far as I could ascertain, had never been out of the county; and lest any of my readers should be inclined to complain of the admission of many words not distinctly belonging to Sussex, I have guarded myself in the title of the book I offer to their perusal, which is not only a dictionary of the Sussex dialect, but also a collection of provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex.

I have also endeavoured to illustrate the use of the words by specimens of conversation, most of which are taken from the life verbatim, and will serve to indicate some phases of character and thought which find frequent expression among our people. When the opportunity has occurred I have added examples of folk lore and proverbial philosophy which are rapidly becoming obsolete, and if not recorded may in another generation be entirely forgotten. Many of them point to superstitions, which are remarkable from the very fact they should exist at all in the presence of our advanced civilization, and many more are connected with old customs already passed away.

I hope that they may at least serve the purpose of inducing some persons to look through the pages of my book, who would otherwise have taken no interest in a mere collection of words; and perhaps when they see how many interesting points may be elicited from closer intercourse with their poorer neighbours, they may be persuaded to become in their turn collectors of old words and stories of the past.

I am convinced that there are many more words yet to be recorded, and I hope that some of my readers will send me materials for a larger dictionary of the Sussex dialect, which I hope some day to be able to complete. I have little doubt of finding many persons ready to help me in this respect, for I have already received much assistance from persons who were strangers to me till they saw my name in connection with this publication; and even up to the last moment, while my work has been in the hands of the printers, several words have been sent me too late to find a place in the alphabetical list. I have, therefore, requested the publishers to add at the end of each volume a few blank pages, so perforated as to be easily detached without injury to the book, in the hope that such persons as are willing to help me, may write down and forward to me any words not hitherto published which may come under their notice; adding always the name of the locality in which they are used, their pronunciation if it seems necessary, and any proverb or anecdote which may add to their interest.

In making this announcement I acknowledge the imperfection of my own work. Such a work must of necessity be tentative and imperfect, but such as it is I offer it to the kind perusal of all who are interested in the old-world ideas and language of our kind-hearted old-fashioned Sussex folk, many of whom I number among my dearest friends.





A DICTIONARY OF THE SUSSEX DIALECT.

NOTE.—The letters *e*, *m*, or *w*, after a word, indicate that it is used in East, Mid or West Sussex. By East is meant the extreme East of the County. The words marked with an asterisk are those which I have not myself been able to identify, but are given on the authority of the glossaries of Durrant Cooper, Halliwell, or Holloway.

A.

A. The prefixed *a-*, as used in the Sussex dialect, generally adds some slight force or intensity, and is retained in such words as *a-dry*, *a-lost*, *a-nigh*, &c.

It is also almost invariably used with the participle; as, “I am *a-going* as soon as I can.”

A-BEAR. [*A-béran*, Ang. Sax.] An old form of bear, in the sense of endure or like. Used in the negative, “I never could *a-bear* that chap.”

A-BED. In bed.

ABIDE. [*Abídan*, Ang. Sax.] To endure. Used with the negative in the same way as *a-bear*.

ABOUTEN, *e*. [*Abútan*, Ang. Sax.] Just on the point of having done anything.

Always used with a past tense; as, “I was *abouten going* out, when Master Noakes he happened along, and he kep’ me.”

The syllable *en* is more frequently omitted in Sussex; as, “My knife wants *sharping*.”

ABROAD, *m*. In all directions; all about.

ABUSEFUL, *m.* Abusive.

ABUSEFULLY, *m.* In an abusive manner.

“As my missus was a-going home a Saddaday night, she met Master Chawbery a-coming out of the Red Lion, and he treated her most abusefully, and threw abroad all her shop-goods. He’s a man as aint no account at all aint Master Chawbery.”

ACCOUNT. Esteem; reputation.

“The Princes both make high account of you.”

—*Richard III.*, Act iii. sc. 2.

ACHE, *e.* To tire. “I am afraid you’ll ache waiting so long.”

To long for anything. “Nancy just will be pleased, she has ached after a dole I don’t know the time when.”

ADIN. [Corruption of Within.]

The initial w is mostly omitted in Sussex; and th is always pronounced as d; thus, the wood becomes de ’ood; and within idin or adin.

ADLE. [Ang. Sax., *adl.*] Pronounced ardle. Stupid.

“He’s an adle-headed fellow.”

ADLE, *e.* Slightly unwell.

“My little girl seemed rather adle this morning, so I kep’ her at home from school.”

ADONE. [Have done.] Leave off.

I am told on good authority that when a Sussex damsel says “Oh! do adone,” she means you to go on; but when she says “Adone-do,” you must leave off immediately.

ADRY. Thirsty.

AFEARD. [*Afbered*, Ang. Sax.] Afraid.

“Hal, art thou not horribly afeared?”

—*I Henry IV.*, Act ii. sc. 4.

AGARVES, *m.* May berries.

AGIN. [*Agen*, Ang. Sax.] Near to; against.

“He lived up agin the Church, and died about forty yeere agoo.”

AGOO. Ago.

AGREEABLE. Acquiescent; consenting.

“They asked me if I’d come in and have a cup o’ tea, and I was quite agreeable;” meaning that he accepted the invitation.

AGWAIN. Going.

ALONG-OF. On account of.

“Along of her it was that we met here so strangely.”

—*Cymbeline*, Act v. sc. 5.

This expression is often expanded into all-along-of, and even, all-through-along-on-account-of; as “Master Piper he lost his life all-through-along-on-account-of drink.”

ALL-ON, *m.* Incessantly.

“He kept all-on making a noise.”

ALL-ONE. All the same; as,

“Well, ’tis all one whether ye do or whether ye dóant.”

ALLOW. To give as an opinion.

“As I was agwaine down the street, I ses to Master Nappet ses I, what d’ye think of this here job down at the blacksmith’s? I ses, and Master Nappet he allowed that it was amost too bad!”

ALLTSINIT, *m.* [All that’s in it.] Merely.

AMENDMENT, *m.* Manure.

“You go down to the ten-acre field, and spread that amendment abroad, and peck up them ammut-castes.”

AMMUTS, *m.* Emmets; ants.

AMMUT-CASTÈS. Emmet-castes; ant-hills.

This form of plural is invariably retained in words ending with *st*, as *postes*, *nestes*. The reduplicated plural is also not unfrequently used; and a Sussex man would see nothing absurd in saying,—

“I saw the ghostesses,
Sitting on the postesses,
Eating of their toastesses,
And fighting with their fistesses.”

AMOST. Almost.

AMPER. A flaw or fault in linen or woollen cloth.

AMPERY, *m.* [*Ampre*, Ang. Sax., a flaw.] Beginning to decay, especially applied to cheese.

AMPERY. Weak; unhealthy.

AMPRE-ANG. A decayed tooth.

ANCLEY, *m.*

ANCLIFF, *e.*

} Ankle.

ANCLIFF-BONE. In East Sussex, I have put out my ancliff-bone, is equivalent to I have sprained my ankle.

ANDIRONS. The ornamental irons on each side of the hearth in old fire-places, before grates were introduced. The andirons were sometimes made of superior metal, or gilt, and of very large dimensions.

“Her andirons (I had forgot them) were two winking cupids of silver.”
—*Cymbeline*, Act ii. sc. 4.

ANEWST.* [*Neawest*, Ang. Sax.] Nigh; almost; near at hand.

ANIGH. Nigh; near.

AN. Of. “If you wants to be rid an him, you *lend* him a six-pence; I lay he’ll never come anigh you no more.”

ANYWHEN. At any time.

APPLETERRE.* [Apple and *terre*, French.] An orchard.

APPLETY, *e*. [Apple, and tye an enclosure.] An apple-loft, where the fruit is kept.

This word is used on the borders of Kent, in which county the word tye means an enclosure, whereas in Sussex it means an open common.

APSE. [*Æpse*, Ang. Sax.] An aspen tree.

ARDER. An adder. In Sussex the letters a and e are often pronounced as in French.

The country people say that an adder can never die till sunset. If it be cut to pieces, the bits will retain their vitality till the sun goes down. They also say that on the adder’s belly will be found the words,—

“If I could hear as well as see,
No man in life could master me.”

ARG, *m*. To argue; to wrangle.

“These chapelfolks always wants to arg.”

ARGIFY, *m*. To signify; to import.

“I do’ant know as it argifies much whether I goos to-day or whether I goos to-morrow.”

ARTER. [Corruption of After.]

ASHEN. Made of the wood of the ash.

ASLEW, *m*. Aslant.

ATWEEN. Between. Also used in the Eastern Counties.

ATWIXT. Betwixt.

AWHILE. For a time.

“We shan’t have no gurt frostes yet awhile—not atwixt now and Christmas, very like.”

AVISED, *e.* [*Aviser*, French.] Aware of. To know for a certainty.

“I’m well avised that John spent all his wages at the Barley-mow.”

AUMRY, *e.* [*Aumoire*, Old French, a cupboard.]

or

AWMRY, *e.* A large chest.

“And when they had eaten, King Arthur made great clerks to come before him that they should chronicle the high adventures of the good knights; and all was made great books and put in almeries at Salisbury.”

—*Sir Thomas Malory’s Morte D’Artur.*

AXEY, *e.* The ague. A complaint which is very prevalent in many parts of Sussex. There is a different name for it in almost every district. In some places it is believed that it may be cured by the following charm, which, to be efficacious, must be written on a three-cornered piece of paper and worn round the neck till it drops off,—

“Ague, ague, I thee defy,
Three days shiver,
Three days shake,
Make me well for Jesus’ sake!”

B.

BACKSTAYS, or BACKSTERS. Wide flat pieces of board, made like snow shoes, which are strapped on the feet and used by the fishermen in walking over the loose beach or soft mud on the seashore.

BACKTURNED, *m.*

and

BACKWENT, *m.* These words, which are evidently of Saxon construction, can only be explained by giving instances of their use. “He was backturned when I saw him,” means “he was standing with his back to me.” “I only saw him backwent,” means “I only saw him as he was going away from me.”

BAIT, *m.* Afternoon refreshment, with which strong beer is given, in the hay and harvest field.

BALDERDASH.* [Probably derived from Ang. Sax., *Baldwyrd*, a saucy jester.] Obscene conversation.

BALLET, *m.* A ballad.

BANNICK, *m.* To beat.

“I’ll give him a good bannicking if I catch him.”

BARLEY-CHAMPER, *w.* An instrument for cutting off the beards of the barley.

BARK. To cough.

“I can’t abear for my master to goo to church; for he keeps up such a barking, that nobody can’t hear naun for him.”

BARTON, *m.* [*Bere-tún*, Ang. Sax., a court-yard.] The demesne lands of a manor. The manor house itself. More frequently the outhouses and yards.

BARWAY, *m.* A field-gate, made of bars or rails so fitted as to draw out from the posts.

BAT. [*Bâton*, French, a stick.] A rough walking-stick.

BATCH. A quantity of bread baked at once without heating the oven afresh.

“How now, thou core of envy?

Thou crusty batch of nature, what’s the news?”

—*Troilus and Cressida*, Act v. sc. 1.

BATFOWLER. One who takes birds at night with a large folding-net on long poles, called a batfowling net.

Gon: “You are gentlemen of brave metal; you would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.”

Seb: “We would so, and then go a batfowling.”

—*Tempest*, Act ii. sc. 1.

BATTER. [*Abattre*, French, to beat down.] A wall which diminishes upwards is said to batter.

BAVINS. Brushwood faggots.

“The skipping king, he ambled up and down,

With shallow jesters and rash bavin wits,

Soon kindled, and soon burnt.”

—*Henry IV.*, Act iii. sc. 2.

BAWL, *e.* To read aloud.

A mother said of a child who did not go to school on account of illness, “I keeps him to his book all the same, and his father likes to hear him bawl a bit in the evening.”

BAY. A pond-head made up to a sufficient height to keep in store water.

BAY. A compartment of a barn. The space between the main beams of the roof: so that a barn crossed twice with beams is a barn of three bays.

“If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I’ll rent the fairest house in it, after three-pence a bay.” —*Measure for Measure*, Act iii. sc. 2.

BE. A common prefix to verbs, generally conveying a reflective and intensive power, as be-smear'd, be-muddled, be-spangled.

BEACH, *m.* Shingle brought from the sea-coast is always called beach, as opposed to the inland gravel.

BEAT THE DEVIL ROUND THE GOOSEBERRY-BUSH, *e.* To tell a long rigmarole story without much point.

An old man at Rye said he did not think the new curate was much of a hand in the pulpit, he did beat the devil round the gooseberry-bush so.

BEAZLED, *m.* Completely tired out.

"He comes home tired of an evening, but not beazled like boys who go to plough."

BECK. [*Becc*, Ang. Sax., a brook.] A rivulet.

BECK, *w.* [*Becca*, Ang. Sax., a pickaxe.] A mattock.

TO BECK, is to use the beck or mattock.

BEDSTEDDLE. A bedstead.

BEEPOT. A beehive.

BEEKSEP, *e.* [*Scep*, Ang. Sax., a basket.] A beehive, or the straw hackle placed over the hive to protect it.

There is a superstition in the county, that if a piece of black crape is not put round the hive after a death in the family, the bees will die.

BEEVES, *m.* A corruption of Bee-hives; the *i* in the word hives being pronounced as in French.

"Well, John, how are you going to make out this winter? Well, I reckon I shall have to make brooms and beeves."

BEEVER, *w.* Eleven o'clock luncheon.

BEGRIDGE, *m.* To grudge.

BEHITHER, *e.* On this side. It answers to beyond.

"The fifty-first milestone stands behither the village, and the fifty-second beyond."

BEING. An abode; a lodging.

"Return he cannot, nor
Continue where he is: to shift his being,
Is to exchange one misery for another."

—*Cymbeline*, Act i. sc. 6.

BELEFT, *m.* Perfect of believe.

"I never should have beleft that he'd have gone on belvering and swearing about as he did."

BELVER, *m.* To make an angry disturbance.

BENCH. A widow's bench is the share of the husband's estate which a woman enjoys besides her jointure.

BEST, *m.* To get the better of anyone; to beat at any game.
"I bested him every time."

BETHERED, *e.* Bed-ridden.

"Poor creature! She was bethered three years before she died."

BETHWINE. The wild clematis.

BETTERMOST. Superior; above the average. Generally qualified by the word rather.

"The new people who have come to live down at the cottage seem rather bettermost sort of folks."

BIBLER-CATCH, *w.* [*Bilboquet*, French.] The game of cup and ball.

BIDE. [*Bidan*, Ang. Sax., to remain.] To wait; remain.

"If ye've got one you can run;
If ye've got two you may goo;
But if ye've got three
You must bide where you be."

—*Sussex Proverbial Advice to a Young Mother.*

BIND-DAYS, *w.* Days on which the tenants of certain manors were bound to work for their lord.

BINE, *m.* The hop stalk which binds round the pole.

BISCUIT. In Sussex the words biscuit and cake interchange their usual meaning. A plum biscuit, or a seed biscuit, means a plain cake made of either of these ingredients.

BISHOP-BARNABY, *e.* The lady-bird.

In some parts of Sussex the lady-bird is called the lady-bug; in others, fly-golding, or God Almighty's cow, by which singular name it is also known in Spanish (*Vaca de Dios*). The children set the insect on their finger, and sing,—

"Bishop Bishop-Barnabee,
Tell me when my wedding shall be;
If it be to-morrow day,
Ope your wings and fly away."

BITTEN, *m.* [*Bitende*, Ang. Sax., biting.] Inclined to bite.
"Mind that dog, he's terrible bitten."

BITTLE, *w.* A wooden milk bowl.

BITTLE-BATTLE. The game of stoolball.

There is a tradition that this game was originally played by the milk-maids with their milking-stools, which they used for bats; but this word makes it more probable that the stool was the wicket, and that it was defended with the bittle, which would be called the bittle-bat; hence the word bittle-battle.

BLACKEYED SUSAN, m. A well pudding, with plums or raisins in it.

BLAME. A common substitute for a worse word.

“Blame ye! ye be always at something; be blamed if I doánt give it yer one of these days.”

BLANKET-PUDDING, m. A long round pudding, made of flour and jam; sometimes called a bolster-pudding.

BLEAT, m. Cold; cutting; applied to the wind.

BLOBTIT, m. A tell-tale.

BLUNDER, m. A noise as of something heavy falling.

“I heard a terrible blunder overhead.”

BLUNDER. To make a noise.

BLUV, or BLIV. [Corruption of Believe.] “I bluv” is often used at the end of an assertion in the sense of “you may take my word for it,” as, “Taint agoing to rain to-day, I bluv.”

BLY, e. [*Bleo*, Ang. Sax., hue.] A resemblance; a general likeness.

“I can see a bly of your father about you.”

BOBBINGNEEDLE, m. A bodkin.

BOCO, e. [*Beaucoup*, French, much.] A large quantity. This word is principally used by the fishermen.

BODGER. [Corruption of Badger.]

BOFFLE. A confusion or mistake.

“If you sends him of a errand he’s purty sure to make a boffle of it.”

BOKE. [*Bealcian*, Ang. Sax.] To nauseate.

BONDLAND, w. [*Bonde-land*, is defined in Bosworth’s Anglo-Saxon Dictionary as land held under restrictions.]

Used in Framford and Mayfield for old cultivated or yardlands, as distinguished from assart-lands, which were parts of forests cleared of wood and put into a state of cultivation, for which rents were paid under the name of assart-rents.

BOOK. The Bible is almost always spoken of by old people as the Book. Not many years ago the family Bible was the only book to be found in the cottages of the poor; now the frequent visits of the book-hawker have introduced a taste for reading into the remotest districts of the county, but still the Bible retains its title of the Book; and I was glad to hear a rough-looking carter boy say the other day, "I always read a bit of my Book before I goos to bed."

BOOT-LEGS, m. Short gaiters, not reaching to the knee.

BOSS. To throw.

BOSTAL, or BORSTAL. A pathway up a hill, generally a very steep one, and on the northern escarpment of the Downs; as the White Bostal near Alciston, the Ditchling Bostal, &c.

With respect to the derivation of this much-disputed word, Professor Bosworth has kindly given me the following:—Burg-stal,-stol, es; *m* [burg, beorg, beorh, a hill, stal a place, seat, dwelling.] A hill-seat, dwelling on a hill; sedes super collem vel clivum, Cot. 209. The name of places built on a hill, as Burstall in Suffolk, Borstall in Kent and Oxfordshire, &c.

Mr. Kemble (*Sussex Archaeological Collection*, vol. ii., p. 292) takes "the first word of the compound to be the Saxon word *beorh*, a hill or mountain, the passing of which into *bor*, is neither unusual nor surprising. The second word is not so easily determined. Were the word ever written *borstill*, Mr. K. should suggest the Saxon *stigel*, a stile or rising path; and *beorh-stigel* would be the hill-path or mountain-path. He does not know whether, in that branch of the West Saxon which prevailed in Sussex, 'steal' did signify a road or way; but it is not without probability that some of the Anglo-Saxon dialects might have justified that use of the term; for 'stealian' or 'stellan' does sometimes seem to be applied in the sense of 'going or leaping.'"

BOTTOM, m. A valley in the Downs.

BOTTOM, w. A reel of cotton.

BOUGE, m. [*Bouge*, French.] A water cask.

The round swelling part of a cask.

BOUGH-HOUSE, m. A private house allowed to be open at fairs for the sale of liquor.

An old person describing the glories of Selmeaton fair, which has now been discontinued many years, said "There was all manner of booths and bough-houses."

In former times putting up boughs upon anything was an indication that it was to be sold, and a bush at the end of a pole was the badge of a country ale house; which gave rise to the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush," *i.e.*, nothing to point out where it is sold.

BOULDER-HEAD. A work against the sea, made up of small wooden stakes.

BOUT. A day's work.

"I shan't do it this bout," means, I shall not finish to-day.

BOZZLER, m. A parish constable; a sheriff's officer.

BRABAGIOUS, e. An adjective of reproach, the exact meaning of which is difficult to define; but it is generally considered available for use in a quarrelsome discussion between females. "You nasty brabagious creature."

It seems to combine the advantages of Mrs. Gamp's two principal epithets, bragian and bage.

BRAKE. The common fern. *Pteris aquilina.*

"I'll run from thee and hide me in the brakes."

—*Mid. Night's Dream*, Act ii. sc. 2.

BRAKE. A kneading trough.

BRANDS, or BRANDIRONS. Irons used for supporting the brands for burning wood in a wood fire.

BRAVE, m. [*Brave*, French.] Well in health.

"How are you, John?" "I'm bravely, thank you."

BRAVE, m. Prosperous.

"I have been making out bravely since you were last here."

BREACHY. Brackish, applied to water.

BREACHY. [*Brèche*, French, a breach.] A word applied to cattle which are wild and liable to break through the fences.

BREAD-AND-BUTTERS, m. [Compare, *Butter-brod*, German.] Pronounced brenbutters; slices of bread buttered; used in the same way as the French word *tartine*.

BREAD-AND-CHEESE-FRIEND, e. A true friend as distinguished from a cupboard-lover.

"He's a regular brencheese friend he is, not like a good many, always after what they can get."

BRICKS, m. The paved walk in front of a cottage, or paved path in a garden.

"I'm always pleased to see him a-coming up my bricks."

BRITT, *m.* [*Brytan*, Ang. Sax., to break.] To shatter like hops from being over-ripe.

BROACH, *w.* [*Broche*, French.] A spit.

“Broached with the steely point of Clifford’s lance.”

—III *Henry VI.*, Act ii. sc. 3.

BRONK, *m.* A disdainful toss of the head.

“She didn’t choose to see me, so she just gave a bronk and passed on.”

BROOK, *m.* A water meadow.

BROOM-DASHER, *m.* BROOMSQUIRE, *w.* A dealer in faggots, brooms, &c.

The word dasher is also combined in haberdasher.

BROOM-CLISHER, *m.* [Clish, a bond.] A broom maker.

BROWN-BIRD, *m.* Thrush.

BRUFF, *e.* Rough; short in manners and speech.

BRUSS, *m.* [Compare French *Brusque*, blunt.] Proud; upstart.

BRUSTLES. [Variation of Bristles.]

BRUTTE, *e.* [*Brouter*, French, to nibble.] To browse or feed upon.

BRUTTLE. Always in Sussex used for brittle.

BUCKING, *m.* [*Buc*, Ang. Sax., a tub.] A washing of clothes.

BUD, *w.* A calf of the first year, so called because the horns then begin to appear or bud.

BUDDY, *w.* Stupid, in the same sense as the word calf is often used for a stupid fellow.

BUDGE, *w.* [*Bouge*, French.] A cask placed on wheels for carrying water. (See Bouge.)

BUDGE, *m.* [*Bouder*, French, to pout.] Grave; solemn.

“He looked very budge when I asked him who stole the apples.”

BUG. Any hard-winged insect.

BULLOCK, *m.* A fat beast of either sex.

I was very much astonished when I first heard a farmer say, “Yes, she’s a purty cow, a very purty cow indeed, and one of these days she’ll make a nice bullock.”

BUMBLESOME, *m.* Hunched up; misfitting.

BUMBOO, *m.* A mysterious compound of spirituous liquors, under the influence of which, Mr. Turner, draper, of Easthoathly,

made the following entry in his diary:—"1756, April 28th. I went down to Jones', where we drank one bowl of punch and two muggs of bumboo, and I came home again in liquor. Oh! with what horrors does it fill my heart to think I should be guilty of doing so, and on a Sunday too! Let me once more endeavour, never, no never, to be guilty of the same again."

BUNCH, *m.* A swelling.

"It came out in bunches all over me."

BUNGER, *m.* To do anything awkwardly.

BUNNY, *w.* A wooden or brick drain laid under a road or gateway to carry off the water; also called a cocker.

BUNT, *e.* To rock a cradle with the foot; to push or butt.

A bunt is described to me as a push with a knock in it, or a knock with a push in it.

"I'll give you a middlin' bunt prensley if you dóant keep still."

BUNTER, *m.* An old-fashioned machine for cleaning corn.

BURGH, *m.* [*Burg*, Ang. Sax.] A rising ground; a hillock. The term is frequently applied to the barrows or tumuli on the Downs.

BURNISH, *e.* To grow fat. The expression, "You burnish nicely," meaning, "You look well," is frequently used in East Sussex, and is meant as a compliment.

BUTTER-MY-WIG, *m.* A strong asseveration.

"No I wunt; butter my wig if I will!"

BY-THE-BYE, *e.* By chance.

"He come along one day by-the-bye, or else he hasn't been a-nigh me for the last ten years."

BYTHEN. By the time that.

"Bythen you've come back 'twill be coager-time."

BYSTE, *m.* A couch made up of two chairs for a child to sleep upon in the day-time.

BYSTE, *m.* To lie down in the day-time.

"I was quite took to (ashamed) to think you should have come in the other day and found me bysted, but I was quite entirely eat up with the rheumatics, and couldn't get about no hows."

C.

CAB.* [*Cabaler*, French, to plot.] A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking.

CADGER. Not only a travelling beggar, but anyone given to begging is called by this name in Sussex.

CALL OUT OF NAME, *m.* To call a person out of his name is not to give him his proper title.

“And then, what d’ye think he says? Why, he says ‘ooman,’ and I aint a-going to be called out of my name by such a fellow as him, I can promise him.”

CALL-OVER, *m.* To abuse.

“He come along here a cadging, and fancy he just did call me over, because I told him as I hadn’t got naun to give him.”

CALLOW, *m.* [*Calo*, Ang. Sax., bald.] Smooth; bare.

The woods are said to be getting callow when they are just beginning to bud out.

CAMBER, *e.* A harbour.

Winchilsea Castle, built to protect Rye harbour, is called Camber Castle.

CAMSTEERY, *e.* A horse is said to be very camsteery when it does not go steadily.

In Northumberland the word means crazy.

CANT. To upset or let fall.

“The cart canted over and he was canted out into the road.”

CANT. A corner of a field.

A haystack is said to be cut across in cants, and a field of wheat is divided into cants when it is partitioned out in slips for the reapers, each of whom takes one or more cants as his share of work.

CARFAX. [*Carrefourgs*, Old French, crossways.] A place where four roads meet, as the Carfax at Horsham.

CARP-PIE.* To eat carp-pie is to submit to another person’s carping at your actions.

CATCH HOT, *e.* To take a fever.

CATCH HURT, *m.* To meet with an accident. An old man once told me that he caught hurt at Chiddingly Church, meaning that he got married there.

CATERCROSS, *w.* Slanting.

CATERING, *m.* From corner to corner.

CATERWISE, *m.* Diagonally.

“If you goos caterwise across the field you’ll find the stile.”

CATS TAILS. The male blossom of hazel or willow.

CATTERNING. To go catterning is to go round begging for apples and beer for a festival on St. Catherine’s Day, and singing,—

“Cattern’ and Clemen’ be here, here, here,
Give us your apples and give us your beer,
One for Peter,
Two for Paul,
Three for him who made us all;
Clemen’ was a good man,
Cattern’ was his mother;
Give us your best,
And not your worst,
And God will give your soul good rest.”

CAVINGS, *w.* [*Ceaf*, Ang. Sax., chaff.] The short straws or ears which are raked off the corn when it is thrashed.

CAVING-RIDDLE, *w.* A sieve for cavings.

CERTAIN SURE, *e.* The superlative of certainly.

“I hope you are pretty well to-day. Certain sure, indeed!”

CHACKET, *m.* To cough.

CHANCE-BORN, *e.* An illegitimate child.

CHAMP, *w.* Firm; hard.

“The river has a champ bottom.”

CHANGES. Shirts and shifts.

If you ask what a girl or boy stand most in need of on first going to service, you are sure to be told “changes.” I have not got a change means, I have no linen.

The following inventory of the outfit of a girl going to service is taken from the account book of Selmeston parish, 1745:—“An account of Grace Barber’s cloaths,—14 caps and moobs, 2 changes, one gown, 2 white hancerchifs, 3 coats, 2 spackol hancerchifs, one white apron, 2 other aprons.”

CHAPEL-MASTER, *m.* A dissenting preacher.

CHARGER, *e.* A large platter or meat dish.

CHARM-STUFF, *e.* Ague medicine.

In Sussex, medicine is generally spoken of as *physical medicine*, but it is carefully distinguished from doctor's stuff, by which a tonic is meant.

The use of charms, especially in cases of ague or wounds, is still prevalent in the country; and the following charm is not unfrequently used for the cure of a burn. It must be repeated three times,—

“Two Angels from the North,
One brought fire, one brought frost:
Out fire, in frost,
In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.”

CHASTISE, *m.* To accuse.

“They've been chastising my boy of setting the faggot-stack a-fire.”

CHAVISH, *e.* A chattering or prattling noise of many persons speaking together.

A noise made by a flock of birds.

CHECK, *m.* To reproach or taunt.

“He checked him of his cousin Tom (who had been sent to prison).”

CHEE, *e.* A hen-roost. Going to chee is going to roost.

CHEQUER, *w.* The service tree. *Pyrus torminalis*. The fruit is called chequers.

CHESS, *e.* A plaid.

“I brought a chess shawl for mother.”

CHICK. In East Sussex used as the plural of chicken.

“I reckon you have got a good sight of chick here.”

CHICKEN. In Mid-Sussex used as the plural of chick.

CHILL. To take off the extreme coldness from any beverage by placing it before the fire.

“I often gets my mistus to chill a drop of beer for me, when I comes home winter evenings.”

CHIZZLE, *w.* Bran.

CHIZZLY, *e.* [*Ceosel*, Ang. Sax., sand.] Gritty; harsh and dry under the teeth.

CHOGS, *m.* The refuse cuttings of the hop plants when dressed in the spring before being polled.

CHOICE, *m.* Careful.

“He aint got but two brockyloes, but he’s middlin’ choice over them, I can tell ye.”

CHOCK. To choke.

CHOCKLY, *m.* Choky; dry.

CHOPPER, *w.* A dried pig’s face.

CHOW, *m.* To chew.

“The old cow’s better this morning, she’s up and chowing her quid.”

CHUCKER, *m.* Cosily; to chucker oneself is to chuckle over anything.

CHUCKS, *m.* Large chips of wood.

CHUCKLE-HEADED. Stupid.

CHUFF, *m.* Churlish; surly.

“The old gentleman he went out to get a few chucks, and there they was, a sitting in the wood-house together jes’ as chucker; and he was middlin’ chuff about it, I bluv!”

CHURCH-BAWLED, or CHURCH-CRIED, *m.* Having the banns published in church.

The tradition in Sussex is that if a person goes to church to hear himself cried, his children will be born deaf and dumb.

CHURCH-LITTEN, *m.* [*Lictùn*, Ang. Sax., a burying-place.] A church-yard.

CLAM. [*Clam*, Ang. Sax., anything that holds or retains.] A rat-trap.

CLAPPER. The tongue.

“He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks his tongue speaks.”

—*Much Ado About Nothing*, Act iii. sc. 2.

CLAVELS, *w.* The separate corns in an ear of wheat.

CLEAT, *e.* A piece of wood placed to prevent a door or gate from swinging backwards and forwards.

CLEAT-BOARDS, *w.* Mud pattens; broad flat pieces of board fastened on the shoes to enable a person to walk on the mud without sinking into it; much used by the eel-spearers at Chichester harbour and elsewhere.

CLEMMENING. Going round from house to house asking for apples and beer for St. Clement’s Day.

In spite of a proclamation made at London, July 22, 1540, that "neither children should be decked ne go about upon St. Nicholas', St. Catherine, St. Clement, the Holy Innocents', and such-like days," the children in some parts of East Sussex still keep up the custom of catterning and clemmening, and the Sussex blacksmiths are particularly active in commemorating their patron saint; the anvils are fired with a loud explosion, and at least a half-holiday is kept. At Burwash, a few years ago, it was the custom to dress up a figure with a wig and beard and a pipe in his mouth, and set it up over the door of the inn where the blacksmiths feasted on St. Clement's day.

CLIM. To climb.

CLINKERS. Small bricks burnt very hard and used for paving.
The hard refuse cinders from a forge fire.

CLISH, *m.* The bond or band by which heath or birch brooms are fastened.

CLITCH, *w.* A cluster.

CLOCKSMITH, *m.* A watchmaker.

"I be quite lost about time, I be; for I've been forced to send my watch in to the clocksmith. I couldn't make no sense of mending it myself; for I'd iled it and I'd biled it, and then I couldn't do more with it."

CLOGUE, *m.* To flatter.

CLOPPERS, or CLOG-BOOTS. Boots with wooden soles, worn by the fishermen on some parts of the coast.

CLOSE, *w.* A farmyard.

CLOVERLAY. [*Clæfer* and *leag*, Ang. Sax.] A field of clover which has been lately mown.

CLUCK, *m.* Out of spirits; slightly unwell. A hen is said to be cluck when she wants to sit.

CLUNG, *m.* Cold and damp.

The mown grass is spoken of as very clung after having been exposed to wet chilly weather, so that it has not hayed satisfactorily.

CLUTCH, *e.* Close; tightly.

"If you takes up a handful of the hay and holds it pretty clutch, you'll soon see 'taint fit to carry, for 'tis terr'ble clung."

CLUTCH, *w.* A brood of chickens or a covey of partridges.

CLUTTER-UP, *m.* To throw into confusion; to crowd.

COARSE, *e.* Rough; stormy; applied to weather.

COARSE, *e.* Childish.

“She is twelve years old, but she is so coarse for her years that you would not take her to be but ten.”

COAST.* [*Coste*, Old French, a rib.] The ribs of cooked meat, particularly lamb.

COBBLE-STONES. Pebbles on the sea shore.

COCKER, *w.* A culvert; a drain under a road or gate.

COCKER-UP. To spoil; to gloss over with an air of truth.

“You see this here chap of hers he’s cockered-up some story about having to goo away somewheres up into the sheeres; and I tell her she’s no call to be so cluck over it; and for my part I dunno but what I be very glad an’t, for he was a chap as was always a cokeing about the cupboards, and cogging her out of a Sunday.”

CODDLE, *e.* To parboil.

Apples so cooked are called coddled-apples.

CODGER. A miser; a stingy old fellow.

COG, *m.* [*Cogger*, Old English, a trickster.] To entice.

“I cannot flatter, and speak fair,
Smile in men’s faces, smooth, deceive, and cog.”

—*Richard III.*, Act i. sc. 3.

COAGER, *m.* Luncheon. Called in some parts of the county an elevener, from the time at which it is generally taken by the labourers.

COAGER-CAKE. A plain cake is often baked as the coager cake, for the week’s consumption.

COILERS. (See Quilers.)

COKE, *m.* [*Kijken*, Dutch, to peep about.] To pry about.

COLE.* Seakale.

COME. When such a time arrives.

“I shall be eighty-two come Ladytide.”

COMMENCE, *m.* An affair; a job.

“Here’s a pretty commence!”

COMP, *m.* [*Comp*, Ang. Sax.] A valley.

Some cottages in the parish of Beddingham are called by this name, from which also the name of the village of Compton is derived.

CONEY, *m.* A rabbit.

“There is no remedy: I must coney-catch,
I must shift.”

—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act i. sc. 3.

CONCERNED IN LIQUOR, *e.* Drunk.

This is one of the many expressions used in Sussex to avoid the word drunk. To have had a little beer, means to have had a great deal too much; to have half-a-pint other-while, means to be an habitual drunkard; to be none the better for what he had took, means to be much the worse; to be nowadays tossicated, implies abject helplessness. A Sussex man may be tight, or concerned in liquor, but drunk never!

In the village of Selmeston the blacksmith's shop is next door to the public-house. I have met numbers of people going up to the forge, but never one going to the Barley-mow.

CONTRAIRY. [*Contraire*, French.] Disagreeable; obstinately self-willed.

A man describing his deceased wife, to whom he was really very much attached, said, “She was a very nice, pleasant 'ooman as long as no one didn't interrupt her, but if you had ever so few words with her, she'd be just as contrary as ever was a hog.”

CONTRAPTION, *m.* Contrivance; management.

A pedlar's pack is spoken of sometimes as his contraption.

COMB, *m.* An instrument used by thatchers.

COOCH-GRASS. [*Cwic*, Ang. Sax.] A coarse, bad species of grass, which grows very rapidly on arable land, and does much mischief by the long stringy roots which it throws out in great quantities.

Barnes says, with reference to this—Cooch, couch grass, quitch grass, creeping wheat grass, *Triticum repens*. Mr. Vernon suggests that it was originally quick grass, from its lively growth.

COOMBE, or COMBE, *m.* [*Cwm*, Welsh, a valley.] A hollow in the Downs.

This word is to be traced in the names of many South-down villages and farms, such as Telscombe, Ashcombe, &c.

COOLTHE, *e.* Coolness.

“I set the window open for coolthe.”

COP, *e.* To throw; to heap anything up.

COPSON, *w.* A fence placed on the top of a small dam laid across a ditch for the purpose of keeping sheep from going over it.

- CORD.** A cord of wood is a pile of wood cut up for burning, 8ft. by 4ft. and 4ft. thick.
- CORDBATS, or CORDWOOD, m.** Large pieces of wood, roots, &c., set up in stacks.
- CORE, w.** [*Cœur*, French, heart.] The middle of a stack of hay which has been cut away all round.
- COTTERIL, w.** A pothook; or a hook to hang spits on.
- COUSINS, e.** To call cousins, is to be on intimate terms; but it is generally used in the negative, as, "She and I doánt call cousins at all."
- COUNTABLE.** A contraction of unaccountable.
"My mistus is countable ornary agin to-day."
- CRACKLINGS, w.** Crisp cakes.
- CRANK, CRANKY, e.** Merry; cheerful; also drunk.
- CRAP, or CRAPGRASS.** Ray-grass. *Lolium perenne.*
- CRAY-RING, m.** The ring on the top of the long handle of a scythe into which the blade is fixed.
- CRAZY.** Out of order; dilapidated. An old decayed building is said to be crazy.
- CRAZY-HOUSE.** A lunatic asylum.
- CREEPERS, m.** Low pattens mounted on short iron stumps instead of rings.
- CRIP, or CRUP.** Crisp.
- CRISSCROSS [CHRIST'S CROSS], m.** The alphabet; so called because in the old horn books it was preceded by a cross.
In the north of England a crisscross is the mark of a person who cannot write his name.
- CROCK, e.** A smut or smudge.
"You have got a crock on your nose."
- CROCK.** [*Crocca*, Ang. Sax., a pitcher.] An earthen vessel.
"Go to the end of the rainbow and you'll find a crock of gold."
—*Sussex Proverb.*
The Bavarians have a similar proverb; but they say that the crock can only be found by one who was born on a Sunday, and that if such a person can find it and retain it in his possession, it will always contain three ducats.
- CROCK BUTTER, m.** Salt butter, which in Sussex is usually potted down in brown earthenware crocks.

CROFT, *m.* [*Croft*, Ang. Sax., a small enclosed field.] A small piece of pasture land near to a house.

CROSS-WAYS. A place where four roads meet.

CROWNATION. Coronation.

“I was married the day the Crownation was, when there was a bullock roasted whole up at Furrel (Firle) Park. I dôant know as ever I eat anything so purty in all my life; but I never got no further than Furrel cross-ways all night, no more didn't a good many.”

CROWSFOOT. The butter-cup. *Ranunculus bulbosus* and allied species.

CRUMMY. Fat; fleshy.

“He aint near so crummy as what he was afore he went to Lewes jail.”

CRUTCHES, *e.* [*Cruche*, French, a pitcher.] Broken pieces of crockery.

CRY, *e.* Several dogs of all kinds.

“I knew it was Miss Jane, by reason she'd got the cry with her.”

CUCKOO'S BREAD AND CHEESE TREE, *m.* The whitethorn.

“When the cuckoo comes to the bare thorn,
Sell your cow and buy your corn.” —*Old Proverb.*

It is very remarkable that this name should be given to the whitethorn, as among all Aryan nations this tree is associated with the lightning, while the cuckoo is intimately connected with the lightning gods, Zeus and Thor.

CUCKOO-FAIR. Heathfield fair, held on April 14th. The tradition in East Sussex is that an old woman goes to Heathfield fair, and there lets the cuckoo out of a bag.

In Worcestershire the saying is that the cuckoo is never heard before Tenbury fair (April 21st), or after Pershore fair (June 26th).

With this may be compared the following German legend, given by Grimm in his “*Deutsche Mythologie*,” p. 691:—“Our Lord was one day passing a baker's shop, when, feeling hungry, He sent in one of His disciples to ask for a loaf; the baker refused it, but his wife, who with his six daughters was standing at a little distance, gave him the loaf secretly, for which good deed they were placed in heaven as seven stars—the Pleiades; but the baker was changed into a cuckoo, which sings from St. Tiburtius' Day (April 14) to St. John the Baptist's Day (June 24), that is, as long as the seven stars are visible.”

CUCKOO GATE, *m.* A gate which shuts upon two posts which are connected with curved bars, so constructed that only one person can conveniently pass through at a time, and for this reason called in Hampshire a kissing-gate.

CULLS, or CULLERS, *m.* The inferior sheep of a flock, culled from the rest and offered for sale in a lot by themselves.

CULVER. A pigeon or dove. This name is retained in the name of a field at Selmeston, which is called the culver ake (the pigeon's oak).

CURIOUS, *e.* Unsteady; drunk.

“Dóánt sit so curious when you're swinging, or you'll fall out.”

CUSS. Surly; shrewish.

CUT YOUR STICK. Be off.

This expression is either simply equivalent to a recommendation to prepare a staff in readiness for a journey; or it may be connected with the old way of reckoning by notches or tallies on a stick, and so imply a settlement of accounts before departure.

CUTTY, *m.* A wren; also called a kitty.

D.

DAB. The sea-flounder.

DALLOP, *m.* A parcel of tea packed for smuggling, weighing from six to sixteen pounds.

DALLOP. A clumsy, shapeless lump of anything tumbled about in the hands.

DANG, or DANDEL. Substitutions for damn.

DAPPEN, *m.* By the time; or perhaps an abbreviation of “should it happen.”

“Dappen I've done this job I'll come and lend yer a hand.”

DARKS, *m.* A word used by sailors, but more particularly by smugglers, to signify those nights when the moon does not appear.

In former times, everyone in the agricultural districts of Sussex within reach of the coast was more or less connected

with smuggling. The labourer was always ready to help whenever the darks favoured "a run;" the farmer allowed his horses to be borrowed from his stable; the parson (certainly at Selmeston) expressed no surprise at finding tea and tubs buried in the churchyard vaults; the squire asked no questions; the excisemen compounded with the smugglers, and when a difficulty arose as to price, and hard blows were struck, the doctor bound up the wounds for nothing, and made no enquiry as to the dallops of tea or kegs of French brandy, which from time to time were found mysteriously deposited on his doorstep at daybreak.

DARLING, or DAWLIN, *m.* The smallest pig of a litter; an unhealthy child.

DEAD ALIVE. Dull; heavy; stupid.

DEAD HORSE, *e.* To work for a dead horse is to labour for wages already received, or to work out an old debt.

DEAL, *m.* The nipple of a sow.

DEARED. Deafened.

"I was amost deared, they made such a noise."

DEATH, *m.* Deaf. It is rather startling to be told that a person is afflicted with deathness.

DEE, and TO-DEE. Day, and to-day.

DEEDY. Clever; industrious.

DEEDILY, *e.* Earnestly.

"You was talking so deedily that I didn't like to interrupt you."

DEESE, *e.* A place where herrings are dried, now more generally called a herring-hang, from the fish being hung on sticks to dry.

DEEVE. Dive. The pronunciation of the *i* like that of the French *i* is very common in Sussex.

DENIAL, *m.* A hindrance. "His deathness is a great denial to him."

DENSHER PLOUGH, *m.* [Devonshire plough?] An instrument used for turf-cutting.

DENTIAL, *m.* Dainty.

"My master says that this here Prooshian (query, Persian?) cat what you gave me is a deal too dential for a poor man's cat; he wants one as will catch the meece and keep herself."

DEVIL. This word scarcely ought to have a place in a dictionary of the Sussex dialect, for the country people are very careful indeed to avoid using it. The devil is always spoken of as *he*, with a special emphasis.

“In the Downs there’s a golden calf buried; people know very well where it is—I could show you the place any day. Then why doánt they dig it up? Oh, it is not allowed; *he* would not let them. Has anyone ever tried? Oh, yes, but it’s never there when you look, *he* moves it away.”

DEZZICK, *m.* A day’s work.

“I aint done a dezzick for the last six months.”

DICK. [*Dic*, Ang. Sax., a trench.] A ditch.

DIGHT. [*Dihtan*, Ang. Sax., to prepare.] To adorn; to dress.
“She is gone upstairs to dight-up.”

DIMSEL, *e.* A piece of stagnant water, larger than a pond and smaller than a lake.

DISH OF TONGUES. A scolding.

“He’ll get a middlin’ dish of tongues when his mistus comes to hear an’t.”

DISHABILL. [*Déshabillé*, French, an undress.] Disorder.

“My house is not fit for you to come in, for we’re all of a dishabill.”

DISHWASHER. The water-wagtail.

DISREMEMBER, *m.* To forget.

“I can’t think of his name; I do disremember things so.”

DISSIGHT, *m.* An unsightly object.

DOBBS, or MASTER DOBBS, *e.* A kind of brownie or house-fairy who does all sorts of work for members of the family.

“Master Dobbs has been helping you,” is a common expression to use to a person who has done more work than was expected.

DOBBIN. Sea-gravel mixed with sand.

DODDLE. To wag; tremble; walk infirmly.

DODDLISH. Infirm.

“Old Master Packlebury begins to get very doddlish.”

DODDLEGRASS. *Briza media*, or quaking grass, called in the north “doddering dick.”

DOG, *m.* An instrument used by thatchers.

DOGS. Small rests for the logs in the old open hearths, the top or ornamental part of which very often had the head of a dog on it.

- DOG-TIRED. Completely wearied out.
 "Oh, master, master, I have watched so long
 That I am dog-weary."
—Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc. 2.
- DOLES, *m.* The short handles on the snethe of a scythe.
- DOLE. [*Dæl*, Ang. Sax., a portion.] Gifts; alms distributed on St. Thomas' day.
- DOLING, *e.* A fishing boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. Described in Boys' History of Sandwich as "Ships for the King's use furnished by the Cinque Ports."
- DOLLERS. The people who go round gathering doles.
- DOLPHIN. A fly which attacks the beans.
- DONE-OVER. Tired out; a transposition of over-done, in the same way as go-under is always used for undergo.
- DOOLE. A conical lump of earth, about three feet in diameter at the base, and about two feet in height, raised to show the bounds of parishes or farms on the Downs.
- DOSSES, or DORSELS, *e.* Panniers in which fish are carried on horseback.
- DOUT, *e.* [*Do out.*] To extinguish the light of a candle.
- DOUTERS. Instruments like snuffers, used for extinguishing a candle without cutting the wick.
- DOWELS, *e.* Levels; low marshes in which the water lies in winter and wet seasons.
- DOWN. Laid up by illness.
 "He's down with a bad attackt of brown crisis on the chest, leastways that's what the doctor calls it."
- DOWN-BED. A bed on the floor.
- DOZZLE. A small quantity.
 "He came in so down-hearted that I couldn't be off from giving him a dozzle of victuals, and I told him if he could put up with a down-bed, he might stop all night."
- DRACLY-MINUTE. Immediately.
 "Ye be to goo dracly-minute."
- DRAGGLE-TAIL. A slut.
 "Dame Durden kept five serving maids
 To carry the milking pail,
 * * *
 * * *
 'Twas Doll and Bet and Sall and Kate,
 And Dorothy-draggle-tail."

DRAINING-SPOON, w. An iron tool used by drainers to take out the earth which crumbles down to the bottom of the cutting.

DRAUGHT. A drawing.

“There was a gentleman making a draught of the church this morning.”

DRAUGHT. 61 lbs., or a quarter of a pack of wool (240 lbs.), with one pound allowed for the turn of the scale.

DRAW. A stratagem or device whereby a person is caught or drawn as it were into a trap.

DRAY, or DRAW. A squirrel's nest.

On St. Andrew's day, November 30, there was in former times an annual diversion called squirrel hunting, when crowds of people went out into the woods with sticks and guns, with which they not only destroyed squirrels, but anything that came in their way. This custom was kept up in Sussex till within the last fifty years, but now, in consequence of the inclosure of coppices and more strict preservation of game, it is wholly discontinued.

DREAN, m. A drain.

DREDGE. A mixture of oats and barley, now very little sown.

DREDGE, m. [*Dræge*, Ang. Sax., a drag.] A quantity of bushes, chiefly of thorn, bound together and drawn over meadows for the purpose of pulverizing dung or mould, called also a bush-harrow.

DRIB. [*Dripan*, Ang. Sax, to drop.] A very small quantity of anything.

DRIFTWAY, m. [*Drifan*, Ang. Sax., to drive.] A cattle-path to water; a way by which sheep or cattle are driven, generally a greenway from high ground to low.

DRINK, m. Medicine for cattle.

“I gave the old cow a drink last night, and she's up again and looking everasmuch better this morning.”

DRINKER ACRE, e. The land set apart on dividing brook-land (which was depastured in common) for mowing, to provide drink and provisions for the tenants and labourers.

DRILLATY, m. [Corruption of Dilatory.]

DROPHANDKERCHIEF. The game of kiss-in-the ring.

DROVE-ROAD. An unenclosed road through a farm leading to different fields.

DRUGGED, e. Half dried; said of linen, &c.

DRUV. Driven. "I'wunt be druv" is a favourite maxim with Sussex people.

DRYTHE. [*Drugath*, Ang. Sax.] Drought.

"Drythe never yet bred dëarth." —*Sussex Proverb.*

DUBBY, *e.* Short; blunt.

"I be dubersome whether she'll ever make a needlewoman, her fingers be so dubby."

DUBERSOME, *m.* Doubtful. This Anglo-Saxon form of termination is not uncommon in Sussex; we find it in timersome for timid, wearisome, and other words.

DUFF. This word, which is evidently only a variation of dough, is used for a pudding made with no other ingredients but flour and water; sometimes called hard dick.

DUFFER, *e.* A pedlar. This word is applied only to a hawker of women's clothes.

DUMBLEDORE, *w.* The humble bee.

DUNCH, *w.* Deaf; slow of comprehension.

DUNG-CART RAVES, *w.* A frame-work fitted on to a cart to accommodate an extra load.

DUNNAMANY, *m.* I do not know how many.

"There was a dunnamany people come to see that gurt hog of mine when she was took bad, and they all guv it in as she was took with the information. We did all as ever we could for her. There was a bottle of stuff what I had from the doctor, time my leg was so bad, and we took and mixed it in with some milk and give it her lew warm, but naun as we could give her didn't seem to do her any good."

DUNNAMUCH, *m.* I do not know how much.

"She cost me a dunnamuch for sharps and pollard and one thing and t'other."

DUP, *e.* To walk quickly.

"You was dupping along so, I knew you was late."

DUTCH COUSINS, *e.* Great friends. This expression is only used along the coast.

"Yes, he and I were reg'lar Dutch cousins; I feels quite lost without him."

DWAIRS, *w.* Strong cross-bars in the floor of a waggon. The one in the centre is called the fore-dwair, the one at the back, the hind-dwair. They are also called the cuts.

E.

EARSH, *w.* A stubble field; as a wheat earsh, a barley earsh— frequently pronounced ash.

EARTH. To turn up the ground as a mole does.

EDDEL. [Ang. Sax., *ddl*, corrupted.] Rotten.

EELSHEAR, *e.* An iron instrument with three or four points, fastened to the end of a long pole, by means of which it is thrust into muddy ponds and ditches for the purpose of catching eels.

E'EN-A'MOST. [Corruption of even almost.] Nearly.

“’Tis e’en-a’most time you gave over eelshearing for this year.”

EFFET, *m.* [*Efete*, Ang. Sax.] A newt or eft. Dry efts are those found in the earth under hedge banks, and are said by the country people to be poisonous.

EGG. [*Eggian*, Ang. Sax., to excite.] To urge on; to incite.

ELDERN. Made of elder. (See Ether.)

ELEVENER, *w.* A luncheon. In Durham the haymakers and reapers call their afternoon meal in the field their “four o’clock.”

ELLAR and ELLET, *e.* [*Elarn*, Ang. Sax.] The elder tree.

ELLER. The alder tree.

ELLEM and ELVEN, *m.* [*Ellm*, Sax.] The elm.

ELLYNGE, *m.* [*Ellende*, Ang. Sax., foreign.] Solitary; far from neighbours; uncanny.

“’Tis a terrible ellynge lonesome old house, and they do say as how there’s a man walks under them gurt elven trees o’nights, but I’ve never seen him myself.”

END-ON, *e.* In a great hurry.

“He went at it end on, as though he meant to finish afore he begun.”

ENEW. Enough.

ERNFUL. Sad; lamentable.

ETHER, or EDDER. [Ang. Sax., *ether, édor.*] A hedge. A piece of pliant underwood, wound between the stakes of a new-made hedge.

“An eldern stake and blackthorn ether
Will make a hedge to last for ever.”

EYED-AND-LIMBED, *m.* “He eyed and limbed me” means, he anathematized my eyes and limbs.

F.

FAD. A whim.

FADDY. Fanciful.

FAG, *w.* To cut corn or stubble close to the ground.

FAG-HOOK. A hook or bill fastened on a long stick for trimming hedges, or for fagging corn.

FAGOT, *m.* A good-for-nothing girl.

FAGOT-ABOVE-A-LOAD, *e.* Rather too much of a good thing.

“Well, I do call it a fagot-above-a-load, to have to go down to Mr. Barham’s twice a day.”

FAIL. To fall ill; generally used of catching complaints.

“He looks to me very much as though he was going to fail with the measles.”

FAIRY-RINGS. Circles of grass which are higher, and of a deeper green than the grass which grows round them; attributed to the dancing of the fairies.

“Ye elves—you demy-puppets, that by moonshine do the green sour ringlets make, whereof the ewe not bites.”

—*Tempest*, Act v. sc. 1.

FAIRY-SPARKS, *e.* Phosphoric light seen on various substances in the night-time.

FALL, *m.* The autumn.

“I have the ague every spring and fall.”

FALL. [*Feallan*, Ang. Sax.] To cut down timber.

“These trees are getting too thick, I shall fall a few of them next year.”

FAN, *e.* To banter; to tease.

“Be not angry,
Most mighty princess, that I have adventured
To try your taking of a false report.

* * * The love I bear him
Made me to fan you thus; but the Gods made you,
Unlike all others, chaffless. Pray you pardon.”

—*Cymbeline*, Act i. sc. 7.

FANNER, *w.* A hawk.

FARISEES. [*Fairieses.*] Fairies.

By an unfortunate use of the reduplicated plural, the Sussex country people confuse the ideas of fairies and Pharisees in a most hopeless manner. A belief in fairies is by no means extinct in the South Down districts, and among other stories the following was most seriously told me,—

“I’ve heard my feäther say, that when he lived over the hill, there was a carter that worked on the farm along wid him, and no one couldn’t think how t’was that this here man’s horses looked so much better than what any one else’s did. I’ve heard my feäther say that they was that fat that they couldn’t scarcely get about; and this here carter he was just as much puzzled as what the rest was, so cardinley he laid hisself up in the stääble one night, to see if he could find the meaning an’t.

“And he hadn’t been there very long, before these here liddle farisees they crep in at the sink hole; in they crep, one after another; liddle tiny bits of chaps they was, and each an ’em had a liddle sack of corn on his back as much as ever he could carry. Well! in they crep, on they gets, up they clim, and there they was, just as busy feeding these here horses; and prensley one says to t’other, he says, ‘Puck,’ says he, ‘I twets, do you twet?’ And thereupon, this here carter he jumps up and says, ‘Dannel ye,’ he says, ‘I’ll make ye twet afore I’ve done wud ye!’ But afore he could get anigh ’em they was all gone, every one an ’em.

“And I’ve heard my feäther say, that from that day forard this here carter’s horses fell away, till they got that thin and poor that he couldn’t bear to be seen along wid ’em, so he took and went away, for he couldn’t abear to see hisself no longer; and nobody aint seen him since.”

FAT-HEN. The plant *chenopodium album*; called also goosefoot.

FAVOUR, *m.* To resemble; a resemblance.

Duke Sen: “I do remember in this shepherd boy some lively touches of my daughter’s favour.

Orla: “My Lord, the first time that I ever saw him methought he was a brother of your daughter.”

—*As You Like It*, Act v. sc. 4.

FAY. To prosper; to go on favourably. “It fays well,” sounds as if it was closely connected with *il fait bien*.

FEGS. An exclamation.

“Why! you are smart, fegs!”

FESTICAL, *e.* [Corruption of Festival.] A feast.

“There ain’t agoing to be any school festical to-year.”

FETCH. A trick; a stratagem; a false appearance.

"Mere fetches;
The images of revolt and flying off."
—*King Lear*, Act ii. sc. 4.

FID. To work too hard at anything. In Yorkshire the word foy has the same meaning.

FIGHT. To flog. A standing complaint of parents against a school-teacher is "I wants more learning and less fighting."

FILE. A cunning, deceitful person.

In the same sense the word is used in speaking of a hare running her file.

FILL-DICK, m. The month of February.

"February fill the dick,
Every day white or black."
—*Sussex Proverb.*

FIRE-FORK, w. An iron prong for raking ashes out of the oven.

FIRE-SPANNEL, m. A lazy person, who is always sitting by the fireside.

FIRM, m. A form; a bench without a back.

FITCHES. Vetches.

FITTING, m. Proper; right.

"I didn't think it was at all fitting that he should call me over, and bellick about house same as he did, just because his supper wasn't ready dracly minute."

FITTY. Subject to fits.

The following extract from the Selmeaton parochial account-book shows how afflicted persons were dealt with in former times,—

"Ladiday, 1790. This is an agreement which is between the Churchwardens and Overseers and Parishioners of the Parish of Selmeaton, in the County of Sussex.

"The said parishioners do agree that R. Hillman should take Jas. Norman at two shillings and sixpence per week so long as he continues in the fitty state, but when Mr. Hillman shall give it in that he can work well, and equal with other boys, he, the said Hillman, will do and keep him, the said boy, for as little and little money as any parishioner shall think proper."

FLAKE, e. Cleft wood.

FLAM, w. A small net used in ferreting to cover the rabbit-holes.

FLAP, w. A large broad mushroom.

FLAPPERS, *e.* Pieces of wood which the fishermen strap over their boots when they walk on the shingle. (See Backsters.)

FLAPPERS. Young wild ducks which have just taken to the wing but are unable to fly.

FLAP JACK. A sort of tart made of apples baked without a pan, in a thin piece of paste; also called apple turnover.

FLASKET, *w.* [*Fflasget*, Welsh, a shallow basket.] A clothes basket; a shallow washing tub.

FLAT, *m.* A hollow in a field.

“The water lays so in these flats.”

FLAW, *m.* To strip bark; to flay.

“He’s got a job of tan-flawing.”

FLECK, *m.* FLICK, or FLOX. [*Flys*, Ang. Sax., fleece; down.] The fur of hares or rabbits.

“A pillowbedde stuffed with fflox.” —*Inventory*, 1549.

“Old Mus Crackshott left two robbuts down at our house when he come to fetch his rent o’ Saddaday. Purty much knocked about they was—so my mistus she put ’em into a pudden for Sunday, but when we come to set down to dinner they’d biled theirselves all away, and all the robbut as we could find was fower ounces of duck shot and some liddle bits of fleck for flavouring! and I says to my mistus, I says, ‘If these be Mus Crackshott’s robbuts I’d as lief have bren-cheese.’”

FLEED. [*Fliche*, French.] The inside fat of a hog before it is melted into lard.

FLEED-CAKES. Cakes made with fresh fleed: an indispensable adjunct to the family festival of pig-killing.

FLEET, *e.* To be set afloat.

A vessel is said to fleet when the tide flows sufficiently to enable her to move.

FLIGHT. To go to flight is to shoot wild ducks or plover at twilight.

“There was three of our chaps went out t’otherday evening purty nigh up as fur as Laughton to flight; but all as ever they brought home along wid ’em was Master Pelts, the shoemaker, as had gone up on the quiet two hours afore, and laid hisself up along wid a gurt bottle of whiskey; and when they got up to the brooks there he was a layin’ on his back and a hollerin’ of hisself hoarse, and shootin’ up in the air at the rooks a-going over to Furrel, till they was forced to take his gun away from him and carry him home.”

FLINDERMOUSE, *e*; FLITTERMOUSE, *m*; or FLUTTERMOUSE, *w*.
A bat.

FLIT, *m*. Shallow; thin.

When water is low it is said to be flit; and land is flit when there is only a slight layer of good earth upon it.

FLIT, *e*. [*Flet*, Ang. Sax., cream.] A milk skimmer.

FLIT, *e*. A bat. A bat coming indoors is considered an evil omen.

FLIT-MILK. Skim milk.

FLOG, *m*. To tire; to be wearied out.

"I was fairly flogged by the time I got home."

FLOUNDERS. Animals found in the livers of rotten sheep; also called flocks.

FLOUSH-HOLE. [*Fluissen*, Dutch, to flow fast.] A hole which receives the waste water from a mill pond.

FLOWER. [Corruption of Floor.]

FLOWN-IN, *e*. To be overtaken by the tide.

"You're too oudacious daring on they sands; if you dóant mind you'll be flown in, one of these days."

FLUE. [*Flaauw*, Dutch, weak; feeble.] Delicate; a flue horse is one which always looks thin, and will not carry flesh.

FLUSHY, *e*. Swampy; as ground after a continuance of wet weather.

FLUTTERGRUB, *m*. A man who takes a delight in working about in the dirt, and getting into every possible mess.

FLUX, *e*. To snatch at anything; to blush.

FLY GOLDING, *e*. The ladybird. (See Bishop Barnaby.)

FOB, *e*. To froth as beer does.

FOB, *e*. The froth of beer; the foam on a horse's mouth.

FOG, *w*. Long grass growing in pastures in late summer or autumn, not fed down, but allowed to stand through the winter.

FOLDING-BAR, *w*. An iron bar used for making the holes in which the wattles are fixed for folding the sheep.

FOLD-TARE, or FOLD-TAIL, *m*. The improvement of land caused by sheep having been folded on it.

FOOTY. Silly; foolish; worthless.

FORCED. Obliged.

“I was forced to putt on my spartacles.”

FORDROUGH, *e.* A cattle-path to water; a grass ride.

FORE, *m.* Front. In Yorkshire the spring is called “the fore-end of the year.”

FORE-DOOR, *m.* The front door.

FORE-HORSE, *m.* “He has got the fore-horse by the head” is a Sussex expression for “he has got matters well in hand.”

FORECAST, *m.* Forethought.

FOREIGNER. A stranger; a person who comes from any other county but Sussex.

At Rye, in East Sussex, that part of the parish which lies out of the boundary of the corporation, is called the Foreign of Rye.

I have often heard it said of a woman in this village, who comes from Lincolnshire, that “she has got such a good notion of work that you’d never find out but what she was an Englishwoman, without you was to hear her talk.”

FORERIGHT. Plain spoken; rude; obstinate.

“I döant know whatever I shall do with that boy, he’s so foreright, and he döant seem to have no forecast of nothing.”

FORE-SUMMER, *w.* The top rail in front of a waggon. The corresponding rail at the back is called the hawk.

FORSTALL, or FOSTEL, *m.* [Ang. Sax., *fore*, before; and *steal*, a stall, place, or stead.] The house and home buildings of a farm with waste land attached.

FORNICATE, *m.* To dawdle; to waste time.

FORREP-LAND, *w.* Used in the manor of Bosham for assart land, or land from which the wood or forest has been cut down, to bring it into cultivation.

FOTHER. To feed cattle.

FOUNDLE, *m.* Anything found.

“I picked up a foundle yesterday, as I was coming home off the hill.”

FOURTHROWS, or FOURWENTS, *e.* A place where four roads meet. (See Went.)

FRAIL, *m.* Flail.

“Dame Durden kept five serving men
To use the spade and frail.”

FRAYEL, *m.* A flexible basket made of bulrushes, commonly used for packing game.

FRENCHY, *e.* A foreigner of any country who cannot speak English, the nationality being added or not, as the case seems to require; thus an old fisherman, giving an account of a Swedish vessel which was wrecked on the coast a year or two ago, finished by saying that he thought the French Frenchys, take 'em all in all, were better than the Swedish Frenchys, for he could make out what they were driving at, but he was all at sea with the others.

FRESH, *m.* Home-brewed small beer, which must be drunk while new or fresh.

FRESH, *e.* To decorate; to renew.

“I freshed up my bonnet with those ribbons you gave me.”

FRESH, *e.* Fresh air.

“It feels very close to you coming in out of the fresh, but Jane she's had her fevers all day, and I dursn't set the window open to let in any fresh, for I was afraid 'twould give her cold.”

FRESH. Not quite drunk, but rather noisy.

FRIT, *e.* Frightened.

“I was quite frit to see him so near the water.”

FRITH, *e.* Young underwood; brushwood growing by the side of hedges.

FRORE, *w.* Frozen. Spenser uses *frone* in the same sense.

FROSTBECK, *w.* A strong handbill for cutting up turnips when they are frozen.

FROUDEN, *m.*; or FROUGHT, *w.* Frightened.

I met an elderly man one evening going through the churchyard; it was too dark to see who he was, and I passed without speaking. To my surprise he stopped and began shouting as loud as he could; and recognising his voice, I went back to ask him what was the matter. “Oh dear me, sir!” he said, “is that you? I didn't know it was you, sir, I'm sure I beg your pardon.” It was in vain that I enquired why he was making such a dreadful noise; no answer could I get, beyond that he didn't know who it was. So I wished him good night and went on, under the impression that he was drunk; but the matter was explained by his turning back to say, “I beg your pardon, sir, but I hope you dōant think I was frouden! Bless me, no! I was noways frouden, not at all! I'm a man as aint easily frouden at meeting anyone in the churchyard after dark.”

FURLONG. A division of tenantry land.

FURNAGE, *w.* A sum formerly paid by the tenants of the lord of the manor for right to bake in his oven.

FUTTICE, *e.* A weazel.

G.

GABERDINE, *m.* A loose frock still worn in Sussex by farm labourers.

“My best way is to creep under his gaberdine.”

—*Tempest*, Act ii, sc. 2.

GAFFER, *m.* Abbreviation of grandfather.

GAFFER, *m.* A master.

“Gaffer has given me a holiday.”

GAGY, *e.* Showery.

GALLEYBIRD, or GALLOWSBIRD. The woodpecker.

GALORE.* In abundance. This old Celtic word is still in common use in Scotland and Ireland.

GALLOWS. To die under the gallows is said to be the fate of a person who dies of overwork.

GAMELING, *e.* [*Gamen*, Ang. Sax., a game.] Romping about.

GAMMER, *m.* Abbreviation of grandmother.

GANSE, *e.* Merriment; hilarity.

GANSING-GAY, *e.* Cheerful; lively.

“Some people said the children would always be interrupting of us if we went to live so near the school, but for my part I likes to hear them, their voices is so gansing gay its quite company to me.”

GAP, *m.* [*Geapu*, Ang. Sax., a space.] An opening through the chalk cliffs on the Southdowns leading to the sea, as Birling Gap, Copperas Gap, &c.; also called a gut.

GAPE SEED.* Something to stare at. A person staring out of window is said to be sowing gape seed.

GARATWIST.* Altogether on one side.

GARRETING, w. Small pieces of flint stuck in the mortar courses in building.

GASKIN, e. [Gascony.] A kind of cherry largely grown in the neighbourhood of Rye, which is called indifferently "geen" or "gaskin," having been brought from France by Joan of Kent when her husband, the Black Prince, was commanding in Guienne and Gascony.

In olden days a Lord of Berkeley finding housekeeping too costly, agreed with the widow of a Kentish nobleman for lodging and maintenance of himself, his wife, her two waiting women, six serving men, and horses for the whole party at £200 a year, but he died before the year was out of eating too many gaskins.

GATE, w. A farmyard.

GAUNT, e. [*Geanian*, Ang. Sax.] To yawn.

GAY-GROUND, e. A flower garden.

"I likes to have a bit of gayground under the window for a look out."

GAZELS, e. [*Groseller*, a currant tree.] All kinds of berries, but especially black currants.

Gazel tea is a favourite remedy for a cold.

GEAT. [*Geat*, Ang. Sax., a gate.] The Anglo-Saxon form of the word is always used for gate in Sussex.

GEE, m. To get on well with a person.

"We've lived up agin one another for a good many years, and we've always geed together very nicely."

GEEMENY, m. [Corruption of O Gemini!]

"Geemeny! you do mean to be spicy."

GEEN, e. [*Guienne*, French.] (See Gaskin.)

GEE-WOOT. An expression used by waggoners to make the leading horse go to the off side; to the shaft horse the word for the same purpose is hoot.

GENERALLY-ALWAYS, m. A superlative form of generally.

"My master generally-always comes home none the better for what he's had of a Saddaday night."

GENTLEMAN, m. A person who does not earn his own living. Anyone who is disabled from work. The term is sometimes applied to a sick woman, or even to a horse.

"I'm sure I've done all I could for mother; if she isn't a gentleman I should like to know who is!"

- GIFTS. White specks which appear on the finger nails, supposed to indicate the arrival of a present.
 "A gift on the thumb, is sure to come;
 A gift on the finger is sure to linger."
- GIFTY, *w.* [*Giftig*, Dutch.] Unwholesome; poisonous.
 "The house smelt quite gifty-like."
- GIGGLESOME. Given to giggle.
- GIMSY, *e.* Smartly dressed.
- GIVE-IN. To state an opinion.
 "Master Cockleshaw he gives it in that we shall have a change of weather before many days."
- GIVE-OVER. Leave off.
 "You just give over messing-about among my cabbages."
- GLINCY. [*Glincer*, Old French, to slide.] Smooth; slippery; applied to ice.
- GLUM. [*Glóm*, Ang. Sax., gloom.] Gloomy.
 "The weather looks very glum this morning."
- GNANG, *e.* [*Gnagan*, Ang. Sax., to gnaw.] To gnash the teeth.
- GOAD, *w.* Any long stick. Pronounced göäd.
- GOBBET. [*Gobet*, French, a hasty meal.] A large mouthful of anything; a lump.
 "Meet I an infant of the house of York,
 Into as many gobbets will I cut it,
 As wild Medea young Absyrtus did."
 —II *Henry VI.*, Act v. sc. 2.
- GOLD CUP. The meadow ranunculus.
- GOLE. [*Gole*, Old French, the gullet.] A wooden drain pipe. In the north of England the word is used for a small stream.
- GOODEN, or GOODENING. The custom of going from house to house for doles on St. Thomas's day (21st December). This was done by women only, and a widow had a right to a double dole; the presumed object being to obtain money or provisions for the enjoyment of the approaching festival of Christmas.
- GOODMAN. An old title of address to the master of the house. I find the following entries in a book of accounts of the parish of Selmeston,—
 1745, December y^e 22.
 "Goodman Gasson
 paid fower men for Carring John Gasson to the ground 00 .. 04 .. 00
 paid Tho. Jurden for buring John Gasson 00 .. 02 .. 06
 paid for laying John Gasson foarth and one shilling for
 ather Daved" (affidavit) 00 .. 03 .. 00

GOODY. The title of an elderly widow.

Expences for the yeare 1743:

Payd Goody Gorge for washing and mending her suns

cloath and Goody Pumphery 6 pence 01 .. 00 .. 06

GOSSIP, *e.* [*Gobsibb*, Ang. Sax., a sponsor.] This word is still used, though very rarely, by old people.

“They’ve brought a child to be christened, but they haven’t got no gossips.”

GO-UNDER. Undergo.

“The doctor says he must go to the hospital and go under an operation.”

GRABBY, *e.* Grimy; filthy; dirty.

GRAFF, or GRAFFING-TOOL, *m.* [*Grafan*, Ang. Sax., to dig.]

A curved spade, generally made of wood shod with iron, used by drainers.

GRANDFATHER, *m.* A daddy-long-legs.

GRATTEN, *m.* A stubble field.

GRATTEN. [*Gratter*, French, to scratch.] To scratch for the grain that may be left on the grattens.

“By the time the pigs have been grattening for a week they’ll look everasmuch better.”

GREW, *e.* A greyhound.

GREYBEARDS, *m.* Earthen jugs formerly used in public-houses for beer, and so called from having on them the face of a man with a large beard.

GREYBIRD, *m.* The thrush.

GRIB, *e.* Variation of grip. A sharp bite.

GRIDGEN, *m.* Grudging; stingy.

“If he has anything given him, he’s that gridgen that he’ll never give away naun an’t.”

GRIG, *e.* Merry; happy.

“Master Harry he’s always so grig.”

GRIP. [*Groep*, Ang. Sax.] A small ditch or drain.

GRIZZLE, *m.* To fret; to grieve.

“I know the child aint well, because she’s been grizzling about so all day, and she’s never one to grizzle when she’s well.”

GROM, *e.* [*Grommeler*, Dutch, to wallow.] Dirty; to soil or make dirty.

GROOM, *m.* An instrument used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw.

GROUT-HEADED. Stupidly noisy.

GRUBBY, *e.* To make in a mess.

“You’ve grubbied your pinney,” means “you have dirtied your pinafore.”

GRUMMUT. An awkward boy.

Mr. M. A. Lower states that this word is a corruption of the old French, *gromet*, a diminutive of groom; the cabin-boy of the Cinque Ports navy was so called. The condition of the distinguished immunities of those ancient corporations was, that they should provide for the King’s use a certain number of ships, and in each ship twenty-one men, with one boy, called a *gromet*—“*et in qualibet nave xxi. homines, cum uno garcione qui dicitur gromet.*”

—*Suss. Arch. Coll.* vol. xiii. p. 217.

GRYST. [*Grist*, Ang. Sax., a grinding.] A week’s allowance of flour for a family.

GUBBER, *e.* Black mud.

GUDGE, *m.* To probe.

“The doctor came and vaccinated our baby yesterday; nasty man! he just did gudge his poor little arm about.”

GUESS-SHEEP, *m.* Young ewes that have been with the ram and had no lambs; so called because it is doubtful or a matter of guess whether they will ever have lambs.

GULL, *w.* To sweep away by force of running water; a breach made by a torrent.

GULL. A gosling.

GULL, *m.* The blossom of the willow; called in Cambridge-shire goslings.

GUMMUT. A lout; a stupid fellow. (See Grummut.)

GUMPTIOUS, *e.* Smart; tawdry.

GUN, *m.* To examine carefully; to con over.

“When I gunned her over a little closer, I soon saw that she was too gumptious by half to be a lady.”

GURGISE, *w.* A fish-pool; lake, or pond.

GURT. [Corruption of Great.]

GUT, *m.* [*Gjota*, Icel.; *Gota*, Ang. Sax., a pourer.] An underground drain for water.

GUTTERDICK, *m.* A small drain.

“’Taint no use at all for you to make that ’ere gutterdick, what you wants is a gurt gut.”

GYLE. A brewing of beer.

H.

HABERN, *w.* The back of the grate.

“Why, whatever have you been a-doing with yourself? Your face is as black as a habern!”

HACK. To cough faintly and frequently.

HACK, *w.* To rake up hay into thin rows.

HACKER, *m.* To stutter and stammer.

HACK-HOOK, *m.* [*Haccan*, Ang. Sax., to cut.] A curved hook with a long handle, used for cutting peas and tares, or trimming hedges.

HACKLE, *m.* [*Hæcele*, Ang. Sax., a garment.] A straw covering placed over beehives.

HAFFER, or HARFER. A heifer.

“I leave to Jane, my wife’s daughter, an haffer of 2 yerys age.”
—*Will of Thos. Donet, of Burwash, 1542.*

HAGRIDDEN, *m.* To be hagridden is to have the nightmare.

HAGTRACK, *m.* Circles of coarse green grass seen on the meadows and downs, supposed to be tracks of hags or witches who have danced there at night.

HAITCH, *e.* A slight passing shower.

HAITCHY, *e.* Misty.

HALF-BAPTIZED. Privately baptized.

“If you please, Sir, will you be so good as to half-baptize the baby?” “Oh! certainly; but which half of him am I to baptize?”

HALF-BAPTIZED, *e.* Silly, foolish.

“You must have been half-baptized to water those flowers when the sun was full on them.”

HALF-HAMMER, *w.* The game of hop-step-and-jump.

- HALF-SWING PLOUGH, *w.* A plough in which the mould-board is a fixture.
- HAM. [Ang. Sax., *hám*; German, *heim*; English, *home*.] A level pasture field; a plot of ground near a river.
 "In the country of the Angles as well as here (in North Friesland) every enclosed place is called a hamm."
 —*Outzen's Glossary of the Frisian Language*, p. 113.
- HAMPERY, *m.* [Possibly from *empiré*, French, decayed.] Out of repair.
- HAMWOOD, *w.* [*Hame-wood*.] Pieces of wood on the collar of a horse to which the traces are fixed.
- HAND, *m.* To be a hand, is to cause a great deal of trouble.
 "I was a terrible hand to mother all the time I was down with the titus-fever."
- HANDLE-DISH, *m.* A bowl with a handle.
- HANGER, *m.* A hanging wood on a hill side.
- HANSEL, *m*; or HACKLE, *e.* To use anything for the first time.
- HANSEL, *m.* [*Handsylen*, Ang. Sax., a giving into the hands.]
 The first money received in the morning for the sale of goods.
 The market women have a custom of kissing the first coin, spitting on it, and putting it in a pocket by itself for luck.
- HAP, *m.* Perhaps.
- HAPPEN-ALONG, *m.* To come by chance; to arrive unexpectedly.
 "Master Tumptops, he's a man as you'll notice mostly happens-along about anyone's dinner-time."
- HAPS, *m.* [*Hæps*, Ang. Sax.] Hasp of a door or box.
- HARD-DICK. Sussex pudding, made of flour and water only.
- HARNESS, *m.* Temper; humour.
 "Master's in purty good harness this morning."
- HAROLD. A common Christian name in East Sussex, which is always pronounced the same as the word earl.
- HASSOCK, *e.* [Possibly from *Haso*, Ang. Sax., dry; rugged.]
 Anything growing in a thick matted state. A thick wooded shaw or little wood.
- HATCH, *m.* To sicken for any complaint.
 "I think she's hatching the measles." This expression seems to correspond very closely with that used by physicians when they speak of the period of incubation.

HATCH, *m.* To dress the bark of trees.

HATCH. In names of places probably means a gate.

It is usually found on the borders of forests, as Coleman's Hatch, Plaw-hatch and Claw-hatch, in Ashdown forest.

HATCH, *w.* A gate; a half-door.

HACHEL, *w.* To rake cut grass into small rows.

HAULM. [*Healm*, Ang. Sax.] The straw of beans, peas, tares, &c.

HAUST, *m.* A place for drying hops. (See Oast-house.)

HAVE, *m.* To lead or take.

"I shall have him down to his grandmother while I go haying."

HAVILER, or HEAVER, *e.* [*Heafer*, Ang. Sax.] A crab.

HAWK, *w.* (See Fore-summer.)

HAYWARD, *w.* [Haw-ward; hedge-ward.] An officer of the lord of the manor, whose business it was to look after the hedges and see that the boundaries were kept right.

HEAD, *m.* "To your head" is the same as "to your face."

"I told him to his head that I wouldn't have such goings-on in my house any more."

"To the head of Angelo accuse him home and home."

—*Measure for Measure*, Act iv. sc. 2.

HEAD-ACHE, *e.* The corn poppy. *Papaver rhœas*.

HEADLANDS, *m.* The part of the field close against the hedges.

HEADPIECE, *m.* The head considered with regard to the intellect.

"He's got a very good headpiece, and if he could have had a little more schooling he'd have made something better than a ploughboy."

HEAL, *m.* [*Hélan*, Ang. Sax., to cover or conceal.] To cover.

"I healed up the roots with some straw."

"In the ancient English dialect the word 'hell' was taken in a large sense for the general receptacle of all souls whatsoever, and it is so used in the old translation of the Psalms in our Common Prayer Book (Ps. lxxxix. 47), which sense may be confirmed from the primary and original signification of the word; according to which it imports no more than an invisible and hidden place, being derived from the old Saxon word 'hil,' which signifies to hide, or from the participle thereof, *helled*, that is to say, hidden or covered; as in the western parts of England, at this very day, to 'hele' over any-

thing, signifies, amongst the common people, to cover it, and he that covereth an house with tile or slate is called an 'hellier,' whence it appears that the word 'hell,' according to its primitive notion, exactly answers to the Greek 'hades' which signifies the common mansion of departed souls, and was so called because it is an unseen place."

—Lord Chancellor King on the Apostle's Creed, pp. 233, 193, 194 Ed. Lond. 1702.

HEALED. [*Hyldan*, Ang. Sax., to incline.] When a ship goes over to one side she is said to have healed over.

HEALING, *m.* A coverlet; a counterpane.

In the will of Rev. H. Marshall, he leaves "2 pillowberes and a healing."

HEART, *m.* Condition; said of ground.

"I've got my garden into pretty good heart at last, and if so be as there warnt quite so many sparrs and greybirds and roberts and one thing and t'other, I dunno but what I might get a tidy lot of sass. But there! taint no use what ye do as long as there's so much varmint about."

HEAVE-GATE, *m.* [*Hefan* and *geat*, Ang. Sax.] A low gate, so constructed as to lift out from the posts, instead of opening with hinges.

HEDGE-HOG. Venus' comb. *Scandix pecten-veneris*.

HEDGE-PICK, or HEDGE-MIKE, *m.* The hedge sparrow.

HEEN, *m.* [*Hæn*, Ang. Sax.] A hen.

"I throwed a stone at a liddle hedge-pick a settin' on the heave-geat, and killed Mrs. Pankurstes' gurt old packled heen."

HEGLING. Vexatious; trying; wearisome.

HEIRS.* Young timber trees.

HELP, *m.* To give anything into a person's hands.

"I will help the letter to him if you'll write a few lines."

HELVE, *e.* To gossip.

HELVE, *e.* A long gossip.

HEM, *m.* Very.

"Hem crusty old chap our shepherd is, surelye! I says to him yesterday, I says, 'Tis hem bad weather, shepherd,' I says. 'Ah,' says he, 'tis better than no weather at all; and hem-a-bit would he say any more."

HEM-A-BIT, *m.* Not a bit; certainly not.

HEMMEL, *e.* A fold. Connected with the Icelandic word *hemja*, to restrain.

HENRIP, *w.* A hen-coop.

HERE-AND-THERE-ONE. An expression used to signify an average, or on an average, as "He aint much of a boy I know, but he's quite as good a boy as you'll find here-and-there-one."

HIDE. [*Hyd*, Ang. Sax.] A hide of land is about 120 acres. In Saxon times it meant as much land as could be tilled with one plough; a family possession.

HIGGLER, *m.* A huckster; so called from higgling over his bargains.

HIKE, *m.* To call roughly.

"He hiked me out of the pew."

HILL, *m.* The Southdown country is always spoken of as "The hill" by the people in the Weald.

"He's gone to the hill, harvesting."

HILL-UP, *m.* [*Hélan*, Ang. Sax., to cover.] To hill-up hops is to raise small hills or heaps over the roots for the purpose of keeping them dry in the winter.

HISN, *m.* His own.

The possessive pronoun is thus conjugated in Sussex,—

Mine, thine, hisn or hern.

Ourn, yourn, theirn.

HITHER, *m.* Near.

"He's in the hither croft."

HOBBLE, *m.* A doubt; an uncertainty.

HOB-LAMB, *m.* A pet lamb, brought up by hand.

HOB-UP. To bring up anything by hand.

A parishioner of mine once came to complain to me that her husband had threatened to ill-use her on account of two little pigs which she was hobbing-up; but as I found that his objection rested on the fact that she was hobbing-up the pigs so carefully that she insisted on taking them to bed with her, I declined to interfere.

HOCKLANDS. [*Hóh*, Ang. Sax., a heel.] Hock-shaped pieces of meadow land.

—*Leo's Ang. Sax. Names.*

HOCK-MONDAY, *w.* The second Monday after Easter, kept as a festival in remembrance of the defeat of the Danes in King Ethelred's time.

HOE, *w.* Fuss; anxiety.

“I dôant see as you’ve any call to putt yourself in no such terrible gurt hoe over it.”

HOGARVES, *m.* Hog-gazels; hawthorn berries.

HOG-FORM, *w.* A bench on which pigs are laid to be killed and dressed.

On the knuckle of a pig’s fore-leg there are always six marks, about the size of a pea, which are believed to have been caused by the devil’s fingers when he entered the herd of swine.

HOGGET, *w.* A young sheep, just more than a year old.

HOG-JET, *w.* A small bucket, fastened into a long handle, by which the food is taken out of the hog-tub.

HOGO.* [*Haut gout*, French.] A strong foul smell.

HOGPOUND, *m.* The pigstye; a favourite rendezvous on Sundays.

“Ah! many’s the time as we’ve stood over the hog-pound together, and looked ’em over, and rackoned ’em up, whiles people was in church; little did he think as he’d be putt in before that hog was killed! and he always allowed she’d weigh sixty stun.”

HOLL, *e.* To hurl; to throw.

HOLLARDS.* Dead branches of trees.

HOLP, *m.* [*Healp*, Ang. Sax.] The perfect of help.

“She had me round to the pound, to see a little hogget what she’d hobbled-up; and then she had me indoors and holp me to a cup of tea and some honey-bread.”

HOLT, *m.* [*Holt*, Ang. Sax., a grove.] A small plantation.

HOLT. A hold.

“’Tis just like a lawyer, if once it takes a holt ’an ye, ye dôant very easy get free agin.”

HOLT, *m.* [Corruption of Halt.] A call always used to stop a person.

HOLY-SUNDAY, *e.* Easter-day.

There is a tradition that the sun always dances on the morning of Holy-Sunday, but nobody has even seen it because the devil is so cunning that he always puts a hill in the way to hide it.

HOME-DWELLERS, *m.* People accustomed to live in houses, as opposed to tramps.

“A good many of these people who’ve come harvesting this year, look like home-dwellers.”

HONEY-BREAD. Bread and honey.

HOOKE, or HOOK. [*Hóc*, Ang. Sax., a hook.] A name given to several places in Sussex.

HOP-DOG, *m.* A caterpillar peculiar to the hop gardens.

HOP-DOG, *m.* An instrument used to draw the hop-poles out of the ground, for the purpose of carrying them to the bin to be picked.

HOP-HORSE, *e.* A short ladder used by the hop-pickers.

HOP-MAND, *w.* [*Mond*, Ang. Sax., a basket.] A vessel used in brew-houses.

HORN-FAIR, *m.* Rough music with frying pans, horns, &c., generally reserved for persons whose matrimonial difficulties have attracted the attention of their neighbours. The fair annually held in Charlton, Kent (now abolished), was always known as Horn fair.

HORNICLE, *w.* A hornet.

HORSEBEACH, or HUSBEECH, *w.* The hornbeam.

HORSE-DAISY, *w.* The ox-eye daisy. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

HOSTE, *e.* Described by Durrant Cooper as “A vendor of articles out of shops or houses,” so used at Hastings. From the old French word *Hoste*, which meant both a host and a guest.

This word is used in the second sense,—a guest, a person allowed to come, a stranger.

“Every person not lotting or shotting to the common charge of the Corporation, who should be a common *hoste* in the fishmarket.”
—*Hastings Corporation Records*, 1604.

HOT, *m.* To warm up.

“I was that cold when I got indoors that gaffer hotted up some beer for me.”

HOTAGOE. To move nimbly; spoken of the tongue.

HOT-CHILLS, *m.* The fever that accompanies the ague.

HOTH, *m.* Hawth. The name of Hoathly seems connected with this word.

“’Tis very poor ground, it wont grow naun but heath and hoth.”

HOT-POT, *m.* Hot ale and spirits.

HOUNDS, *w.* The part of a wagon to which the fore-wheels and shafts are attached.

HOUSED, *e.* When hops have a great deal of bine, and the poles are thickly covered over the top, so as almost to shut out the light and sun, they are said to be "housed."

HOUSEL, *m.* Household goods.

"Whose housel is that up on the wagon?"

HOVELER, *e.* A pilot.

HOVELERS, *e.* Men who go out to sea in boats for the purpose of meeting homeward-bound vessels, and engaging with the captain to unload them when they enter the harbour.

HOVER, *m.* Light; spoken of the ground or soil.

HOVER, *m.* Looking cold and shivery.

"Some of the children looked middlin' hover as they went along to school this morning through the snow."

HOVER, *m.* To hover hops is to measure them lightly into the basket.

HOWK, *e.* To dig. Possibly connected with the Dutch word *houwen*, to hew.

HOWLERS, *w.* Boys who in former times went round wassailing the orchards. A custom now nearly obsolete.

The custom of wassailing used to be observed on the eve of the Epiphany, when the howlers went to the orchards, and there encircling one of the best bearing trees, drank the following toast,—

"Here's to thee, old apple tree,
May'st thou bud, may'st thou blow,
May'st thou bear apples enow!
Hats full! Caps full!
Bushel, bushel, sacks full!
And my pockets full, too! Huzza!"

The wassailers derived their name from the Anglo-Saxon salutation on pledging one to drink, which was *wæs hæł*, be of health; to which the person pledged replied *drinc hæł*, I drink your health.

HOWSUMDEVER, *m.* However.

HOX, *w.* To cut the hamstrings; to cut the sinew of a rabbit's leg and put the other foot through, in order to hang it up.

HUCK, *e.* The pod of a pea.

Children get the pods and cry to each other,—

“Pea-pod hucks,
Twenty for a pin;
If you döant like 'em
I'll take 'em back agin.”

HUCK, *e.* A hard blow or knock rudely given.

HUCK, *e.* To spread anything about, such as manure.

HUCKLE-BONE, *e.* The small bone found in the joint of the knee of a sheep, used by children for playing the game of dibs.

Dr. Clarke, in his travels in Russia, 1810, vol. I., p. 177, says, “In all the villages and towns from Moscow to Woronetz, as in other parts of Russia, are seen boys, girls, and sometimes old men, playing with the joint bones of sheep. This game is called dibbs by the English. It is of very remote antiquity; for I have seen it very beautifully represented on Grecian vases, particularly on a vase in the collection of the late Sir William Hamilton, where a female figure appeared most gracefully delineated kneeling upon one knee, with her right arm extended, the palm downwards, and the bones ranged along the back of her hand and arm; a second is in the act of throwing up the bones in order to catch them. In this manner the Russians play the game.”

HUCKLE-MY-BUFF, *e.* A beverage composed of beer, eggs and brandy.

HUCKMUCK, *w.* A wicker strainer used in brewing.

HUFF, *e.* To scold or take to task.

HUFFY, *e.* Liable to take offence.

HUGGER-MUGGER, *m.* In disorder; without system.

“We have done but greenly in hugger-mugger to inter him.”

—*Hamlet*, Act iv. sc. 5.

HULL, *e.* To throw. (See Holl.)

HULL, *m.* [*Hulze*, Dutch, a shell of a pea; a case.] The husk or chaff of corn; the shell of a nut; the pod of peas.

HULL, *w.* To shell peas; to strip off the outside covering of anything.

HUMBLE-COW, *e.* A cow without horns.

HUNCH, *m.* A nudge.

“I thought they were sweethearts, because I see him give her a hunch in church with his elbow.”

HUNG-UP, *m.* Hindered.

“I was so hung up for time all last week I couldn’t come.”

HURLEY-BULLOO, *m.* A disturbance.

HURR, *m.* Tart; rough-tasting.

“The doctor’s ordered me to drink some of this here claret wine, but I shall never get to like it, it seems so hurr.”

HURST, *m.* [*Hurst*, Ang. Sax.] A wood.

HURTS, *w.* Whortle berries.

HUSS, *m.* To hiss; to buzz; said of insects.

“The old owl I fancy did huss and spet when I went to take the eggs! and just did scratch a gurt plääce in my harnd wud he’s old to-a-nails, too.”

HUSS, *e.* To caress.

The children play a game, which is accompanied by a song beginning,—

“Hussing and bussing will not do,
But go to the gate, knock and ring,—
Please, Mrs. Brown, is Nellie within?”

HUSSER-AND-SQUENCHER, *e.* A pot of beer with a dram of gin in it. (See Squench.)

HYPOCRITE, *e.* A lame person.

This word may be possibly connected with, or a corruption of the old word *hipband*, meaning limping or hopping.

“Yes, she’s a poor afflicted creature; she’s quite a hypocrite; she can’t walk a step without her stilts.”

I.

ICE-BONE. The edge-bone of beef.

ICHON’EM. Each one of them.

IDGET, *w.* A horse hoe; called also a nidget or edget.

ILL-CONDITIONED, *m.* Ill-tempered.

“He’s the most ill-conditioned impersome young chap I know; a proper out-and-outener.”

ILL-CONVENIENT, *m.* Inconvenient.

IMPERSOME, *e.* Impertinent.

IN, *w.* [*Innian*, Ang. Sax., to take in.] To inclose land.

“I inned that piece of land from the common.”

An Anglo-Saxon estate was usually divided into two parts; one of which, called the *inland*, was occupied by the proprietor with his establishment; and the other, called the *úlland*, was ceded to the servants in return for rent and service, as a reward for their assistance, or as the means of support to those who were not freed-men.

IN, *w.* To house corn.

“The corn was all inned before Michaelmas-day.”

ING. [*Ing*, Ang. Sax.] A common pasture or meadow.

INGENURIOUS, *e.* Ingenious.

“For my part I consider that King Solomon was a very ingenious man.”

INK-HORN, *m.* Inkstand.

“Fetch me down de inkhorn, mistus; I be g’wine to putt my harnd to dis here partition to Parliament. ’Tis agin de Romans, mistus; for if so be as de Romans gets de upper harnd an us, we shall be burnded, and bloodshedded, and have our Bibles took away from us, and dere’ll be a hem set out.”

INNARDLY, *m.* Inaudibly; inwardly.

“This new parson of ours says his words so innardly.”

INNOCENT, *m.* Small and pretty. Generally applied to flowers.

INNINGS, *w.* Land that has been enclosed from the sea.

(See In.)

INTERRUPT, *m.* To attack.

This word is used to express all kinds and degrees of assault.

ITEM. A hint.

INWARD, *m.* Silent; reserved.

“I can’t abear going to work along ud Master Meopham, he be so inward.”

INWARDS. Intestines.

A story is told in the neighbourhood of Rye of an old man who informed the clergyman after he had been preaching about veracity, that he thought his a capital good sermon, but he did not know what he meant by saying so much about the innards of a hog.

IX. [*Ex*, Ang. Sax., an axis.] An axle tree.

J.

JACK-HEARN, *m.* A heron; always spoken of as "a gurt old jack-hëarn."

"Parham Park, in West Sussex, can still boast of one of the most interesting heronries in the south of England."

—*Knox's Ornithological Rambles in Sussex.*

JACK-IN-THE-HEDGE, *e.* *Lychnis diurna.*

JACK-IN-PRISON, *e.* *Nigella damascena.*

JACK-UP, *m.* To give up anything in a bad temper.

A man came to my house by himself one Christmas Eve to sing carols, and at the end of each line he stopped to explain why the other singers were absent. He began,—

"While Shepherds watched their flocks by night."

"If you please, sir, my party's all jacked up"—

"All seated on the ground"—

"Yes, sir, there was young Harry down here, and my brother Jem, and Tom and George, we've all been a practising together, and now they're properly jacked up" (and so on to the end of the hymn).

JACKET, *m.* To flog.

"I'll jacket him when he comes in."

JACKETING, *m.* A hard day's work.

JAMBREADS, *m.* Slices of jam and bread.

JAUNCE, *e.* A weary journey.

"I doänt justly know how far it is to Hellingly, but you'll have a middlin' jaunce before you get there."

JANUARY-BUTTER, *e.* Mud. It is considered lucky to bring mud into the house in January.

JAWLED-OUT, *w.* Excessively fatigued.

JIB, *e.* The under-lip. To hang the jib, is to look cross.

JIGGER-PUMP, *e.* A pump used in breweries to force the beer into the vats.

JOHNNY, *m.* "Old Johnny" is one of the numerous names given to the ague.

"Old Johnny has been running his finger down my back."

A spider is considered a useful insect for the cure of the ague. If taken internally, it should be rolled up in a cobweb and swallowed like a pill. If applied externally, it should be placed in a nutshell and hung round the neck in a bag of black silk. The ague generally hangs about Sussex people a long time.

JOINT-STEDDLE, or JOINT-STOOL, *w.* A stool framed by joinery work, so called in distinction from stools rudely formed of a single block.

“Away with the joint-stools, remove the court-cupboard.”

—*Romeo and Juliet*, Act i. sc. 5.

JORAM, *m.* A capacious bowl or goblet; called in Norfolk a Jeroboam.

JOSSING-BLOCK, *e.* A block by which a rider mounts his horse, often seen at the gate of a country churchyard in Sussex.

JOSS-UP, *e.* To mount a horse.

“Ah! she josses up like a feather, she doänt want no jossing-block nor chair either.”

JOSTLE, *m.* To cheat.

JOUND, *m.* Joined.

“I jound in with them up at Burwash Wheel, and they jostled me out of ninepence.”

Joy. A jay.

“Poor old Master Crockham, he’s in terrible order, surely! The meece have taken his peas, and the joys have got at his beans, and the snags have spilt all his lettuce.”

JOURNEY, *m.* [*Journée*, French.] A day’s work. This word is spelt in old parochial account-books journey, but in such MSS. the spelling seems to have depended upon the taste or caprice of the writer.

JUB, *e.* To move slowly and heavily, like a sluggish horse.

JUB, *e.* A slow trot.

JUG. A nickname given to the men of Brighton.

JUMPING-BETTY, *e.* *Impatiens balsamina.*

JUMP-ROUND-AND-HANG-BY-NOTHING, *e.* To make haste.

“She’s a capital good girl to work, she can jump round and hang by nothing, I can tell you.”

JUMP-UP-AND-KISS-ME, *m.* The pansy. *Viola tricolor.*

JUNE-BUG, *m.* The green beetle.

JUSTABOUT, *m.* Certainly; extremely.

“I justabout did enjoy myself up at the Cristial Palace on the Foresters’ day, but there was a terr’ble gurt crowd; I should think there must have been two or three hundred people a-scrouging about.”

JUST-BEAST, or JOIST-BEAST, *e.* A beast taken in to graze.

This word is probably a corruption of agist-beast. Agistment was the feeding of cattle in a common pasture at a fixed price. In the year 1531 the agistment of a horse for the summer cost 3s. 4d.

JUSTLY, *m.* Exactly.

“I dôant justly know how old I be, but I knows I be above sixty years of age; for ye see I went to work when I was somewhere’s about nine years old (that was in old Mus Ridge’s time), and I kep on till I was somewheres about fower-and-twenty; and then a young woman got me into trouble, and I was forced to goo away to sea; but I didn’t hold to that above six or seven years, and then I come home and got drawed for the Militia and sarved ten year, and then volunteered for a sodger and sarved my time fifteen years; and then I comed back to the farm, and there I’ve worked for fower-and-farty year, till I got quite entirely eat up with the rheumatics, and now I aint done naun for these last ten years, and sometimes they be better than what they be othersome; so I knows I be *above* sixty year old, though I dôant justly know how old I be.”

K.

KEBLOCK, *w.* The wild turnip.

KEDDLE-NETS. Stake nets.

KEELER, *m.* [*Coölan*, Ang. Sax., to cool.] A shallow tub used for cooling beer.

KELL, *m.* [*Cyl*, Welsh.] A kiln.

“I’ve been quite out of kelter ever sen I’ve lived up aside of the lime-kells; the reek’s enough to choke one other-whiles.”

KELLYCK, *w.* A romp.

KELTER, *m.* Condition. “This farm seems in very good kelter.”

KEN, *m.* [Corruption of Kin.]

KERF, *w.* [Ang. Sax., *ceorfan*, to cut; *cyrf*, a cutting.] The cut made by a saw; a notch.

KETTLE, *w.* A swelling; a dark lump found in suet or pork.

KETTLY, *w.* Full of kettles or kernels.

KEVELING, *m.* The name given at Brighton to the skate; at Hastings the fish is called "a maid," and at Dover "a damsel."

KEX, *e.* The dry hollow stalk of hogweed, cow parsley, and other umbelliferæ.

KICKEL, *e.* [*Cicel*, Ang. Sax.] A sort of flat cake, with sugar and currants strewn on the top.

KID, *e.* A small wooden tub.

KID, *w.* The pod of peas or beans.

KIDDLE, *e.* To entice; to coax.

KIDDLE, *e.* [*Citelian*, Ang. Sax., to tickle.] To tickle.

"Those thunderbugs did kiddle me so that I couldn't keep still no hows."

KIDDLE, *w.* Delicate.

KILK, *m.* Charlock, *sinapis arvensis*, a weed with a yellow flower which grows among the corn.

The employment of children at kilk-pulling is a serious obstacle to education in the agricultural districts.

KIME, *m.* A weazel.

A lady who had been giving a lesson to a Sunday school class upon Pharaoh's dreams, was startled to find that all the boys supposed that the fat and lean kine were weazels.

KIMMELL, *m.* A tub used for salting meat.

KIND, *m.* Fat; doing well, said of beasts.

KINK, *m.* [*Kink*, Dutch, a twist in a rope.] To twist; entangle.

KISSING-GATE, *w.* The same as a cuckoo-gate.

KISS-ME, *e.* The wild heartsease. *Viola tricolor*.

KIVER, *w.* A large shallow tub.

KNAP. [*Cnæp*, Ang. Sax., top.] The top of a hill, or any piece of rising ground.

KNETTAR, *e*; or, KNITTLE, *w.* [*Cnittan*, Ang. Sax., to knit.] A string fastened to the mouth of a sack to tie it with.

KNOW, *m.* Used as a substantive for knowledge.

“Poor fellow, he has got no know whatsumdever, but his sister’s a nice knowledgeable girl.”

KNOWLEDGEABLE, *e.* Well-educated.

KNUCKER. [*Hnægan*, Ang. Sax.] To neigh or whinny.

L.

LADDER-TYING. Fastening the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole, which is reached by women standing on ladders.

LADES. [*Ladan*, Ang. Sax., to load.] Rails which project round the top of a waggon to enable it to bear a greater load.

LADSLOVE. Southernwood.

LADY-COW. The ladybird.

It is held extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a ladybird, a swallow, martin, robin redbreast, or wren.

LADY’S-SMOCK. *Convolvulus sepium*. The bindweed of the hedges.

LAG, or LEG, *w.* A long narrow marshy meadow, usually by the side of a stream.

LAINES. Open tracts of arable land at the foot of the Downs.

LAMBSTONGUE. *Plantago media*.

LAMENTABLE, *m.* Very.

This word seems to admit of three degrees of comparison, which are indicated by the accentuation, thus,—

Positive—Lamentable, as usually pronounced.

Comparative—Larmentable.

Superlative—Larmentäable.

“Master Chucks he says to me says he, ‘tis larmentable purty weather, Master Crockham.’ ‘Larmentäable!’ says I.”

LANSCOT, or LANDSCOTE. The assessment of lands for the maintenance of the church. Now obsolete.

LAND, *m.* Low ground, especially arable land, as distinguished from the hill, used in the Southdown country.

LAPSY. Lazy; slow; indifferent.

LARDER. A gamekeeper’s larder is the place where he nails up the weazles, stoats and vermin which he kills.

LARDER, *m.* [Corruption of Ladder.]

“Master’s got a lodge down on the land yonder, and as I was going across totherday-morning to fetch a larder we keeps there, a lawyer caught holt ’an me and scratched my face.”

LASH, *m.* To get into a passion.

“He makes me lash and swear otherwhile when he be so lapy; soonasever I’m backturned he’s off after the birds-nestes, or up to some game or another.”

LAST, *e.* A last of herrings is ten thousand.

LAST, *e.* A court of twenty-four jurats who levy rates for keeping up the marshes.

LASUS. A water meadow.

LATS. [*Latta*, Ang. Sax.] Laths.

LATTIN, *w.* Plate-tin. Spelt lattyn in an inventory dated 1549, but in that year people spelt as they pleased.

LAURENCE. A mysterious individual whose influence is supposed to produce indolence. “Old Laurence has got hold of me” means “I have got a fit of idleness.”

LAVANT, *w.* [*Lafian*, Ang. Sax., to sprinkle with water; or, *Laver*, French, to wash.] A violent flow of water.

“How it did rain! It ran down the street in a lavant.”

LAWYER, *e.* A long bramble full of thorns, so called because, “When once they gets a holt an ye, ye döant easy get shut of ’em.”

LAY, *m.*; or LEY. [*Leag*, Ang. Sax.] Land laid down for pasture; not permanently, but to be broken up every three or four years.

LAYLOCK, *m.* The lilac tree.

LAY-UP, *m.* To hide and lie in wait for any one.

LEAN, *m.* Unprofitable.

“Ah, sir! stone-breaking’s a lean job for those that aint used to it.”

LEAN-TO, *m.* A shed constructed against the side of another building.

LEAP, *e.* [*Leap*, Ang. Sax., a basket for catching fish.] A large deep basket.

LEAP, *e.* Half-a-bushel. (See Seed-leap.)

LEAR. Thin; hungry; faint.

LEARN. To teach.

“I’ll lay-up for him one of these nights and leather him middlin’ if I catches him; I’ll learn him how to steal my apples, letbehow’twill.”

LEASE, *m.* To glean.

LEASE-WHEAT, *m.* The ears of corn picked up by the gleaners.

LEAST. [*Loéstan*, Ang. Sax.] To last.

“I’ve picked up a little leasewheat, but that wont least very long; leastways not above a week or two.”

LEASTWAYS. [*Leastwise.*] At least.

LEATHER. To flog.

LEAZE, *m.* The right of feed for a bullock or sheep on a common.

LEETLE. [*Diminutive of Little.*]

“I never see one of these here gurt men there’s s’much talk about in the peapers, only once, and that was up at Smiffle Show adunnamany years agoo. Prime minister, they told me he was, up at Lunnon; a leetle, lear, miserable, skinny-looking chap as ever I see. ‘Why,’ I says, ‘we doánt count our minister to be much, but he’s a deal primer-looking than what yourn be.’”

LENT. A loan.

“I thank you for the lent of your horse.”

LETBEHOW’TWILL, *m.* An expression always pronounced as one word, meaning, let the consequences be what they may; abbreviated in West Sussex into behowtel.

LEW. [*Hleowth*, Ang. Sax., warmth.] Sheltered from the wind.

“My garden is nice and lew.”

LEWTH. Shelter.

“You wont find but very little lewth on the hill.”

LIBBET, *e.* A stick used to knock down fruit from the trees.

When throwing at cocks was a fashionable sport, the stick which was thrown had lead let in at the end, and was called a libbet.

“The old custom of throwing at cocks on Shrove Tuesday is said to date from the fact of the crowing of a cock having prevented our Saxon ancestors from massacring their conquerors, another part of our ancestors, the Danes, on the morning of a Shrove Tuesday, when they were asleep in their beds.”

—*Brand's Popular Antiquities.*

LIDDS, *m.* Large open fields.

LIGHTING. For lightning.

“There was a good deal of lighting last night.”

LIKE. This word added to adjectives somewhat qualifies the force of their meaning.

“She seems so melancholy-like” means “she seems rather melancholy.”

LINK. [*Hlinc*, Ang. Sax., a ridge of land.] A word used in the Southdowns for a green wooded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land.

LIONS MOUTH, *w.* Ground ivy. *Glechoma hederacea*.

LIP. [See Leap.] A wooden box of a peculiar shape, which is carried by the seedsman when sowing.

LIPPY, *m.* Impertinent; apt to answer saucily.

LIST, *m.* To leak.

“That new lean-to of yourn is a poor temporary thing; I reckon it wont least long, for the water lists through the roof already.”

LITHER, *e.* Idle.

LITHER. Supple; lithy; pliable.

LITTEN. [*Líctún*, Sax.] A churchyard.

LITTER, *m.* Loose straw or anything thrown into a farmyard for cattle to lie upon and tread into manure.

LIVE, *e.* Real.

“She thinks she looks like a lady, but no one would take her for a live lady.”

LIVERSICK. A hangnail on the finger.

LIZENED. Lean; shrunk, as applied to corn.

LOANST. A loan.

“Will you lend mother the loanst of a little tea.”

LOCH.* The rut of a cart-wheel.

LODE.* [*Ládd*, Ang. Sax., a way; a canal.] A drift-way, or cut for water; a ford.

LODGE, *m.* An outhouse; a shed.

“I found him here as melancholy as a lodge in a warren.”

—*Much Ado About Nothing*, Act ii. sc. 1.

LODGE. [*Logian*, Ang. Sax.] To alight or fall on anything so as to remain there.

“My ball has lodged up on the window-sill.”

LODGED. Corn or grass beaten down by wind and rain is said to be lodged.

“We'll make foul weather with despised tears;
Our sighs, and they, shall lodge the summer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land.”

—*Richard II.*, Act iii. sc. 3.

LONESOME. Lonely; far from neighbours.

LONG-DOG, *m.* A greyhound.

LONG-PURPLES. The flowers of *orchis mascula*.

“And long purples,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name.”

—*Hamlet*, Act iv. sc. 7.

LOOKER, *e.* [*Lócian*, Ang. Sax., to look.] A shepherd or herdsman; a man employed to look after cattle in the marshes.

LOOK-OUT, *e.* To open. Said of a window.

“It's no manner of use your trying; the window wont look out, for there was such a terr'ble big draught come in that father he took and made it fast.”

LOPE-OFF. To go away in a secret, sly manner (probably connected with the word elope).

“The old dog was round here just now, but he must have loped off somewhere, he's gone off along with the shepherd very like.”

LORDINGS, *e.* The best kind of fagots. The branches and tops taken off the wood which is being cut for hop-poles.

LOURDY.* [*Lourd*, French, dull.] Heavy; sluggish.

LURRY, *e.* A rapid, indistinct mode of reading.

LURRY, *e.* To hurry over work in a careless, slovenly manner.

LUSTY, *m.* Fat; in good order.

“You look as though what you've had sen' you was here last has done you good, you be got quite lusty!”

LUTON. A projection from a house, such as a bow window.

M.

MAD. Enraged.

“Ah! he just will be mad if he comes to hear an’t.”

MAID, *e.* This word is still sometimes used for children of both sexes who are too young to work.

“Words not a few were once applied to both sexes alike which are now restricted to the female, it is so even with girl, which once meant a young person of either sex.”

—*Archbishop Trench, “English Past and English Present.”*

MAKE OR MEND, *e.* To interfere.

“He must go his own way, I’m not a-going to make or mend any more.”

MALT-STIRRER, *w.* A stick with sort of lattice work at the end, used for stirring the malt in brewing.

MANNERED, *m.* A meadow abounding in sweet grasses is said to be good mannered.

“You wunt have such a very out-de-way gurt swarth, but ’tis countable purty mannered stuff, I call it.”

MARCHET, *w.* “Every widow holding by her bench is bound by the custom of the manor to pay unto the lord of the said manor, at the time of her next marriage after she is first a widow, her best beast of any manner of quick cattle, for and in the name of a Marchant, otherwise called a Marchet.”

—*Customs of the Manor of Bosham.*

MARE, *w.* A shallow lake.

MARESTAILS. Streaky white clouds, said to indicate wind.

MARTIN, *e.* When a cow has two calves, one of which is a male and the other a female, the latter is called a free-martin, and it is supposed that she will always be barren.

MARVEL. Hoarhound.

MASK. Completely covered with anything, but generally mud or blood.

“Why! you’re one mask! Wherever have you been?”

“The boys shoved me into the masoner’s mortar mixen.”

MASONER, *m.* A bricklayer.

MASTER. (Pronounced Mass.) The distinctive title of a married labourer.

A single man will be called by his Christian name all his life long; but a married man, young or old, is "Master" even to his most intimate friend and fellow workmen, as long as he can earn his own livelihood; but as soon as he becomes past work he turns into "the old gentleman," leaving the bread-winner to rank as master of the household.

"Master" is quite a distinct title from "Mr.," which is always pronounced Mus, thus,—

Mus Smith is the employer.

Master Smith is the man he employs.

MASTER. The old custom of the wife speaking of her husband as her "master" still lingers among elderly people; but both the word and the reasonableness of its use are rapidly disappearing in the present generation.

It may be mentioned here that they say in Sussex that the rosemary will never blossom except where "the mistus" is master.

MASTERFUL. Overbearing.

MAUND. [*Mand*, Ang. Sax., a basket.] A hand basket with two handles.

MAUNDER, *e.* [*Maudire*, French, to curse.] To mutter or grumble.

MAUNDER. To wander about thoughtfully.

MAVIN.* The margin.

MAWKIN, *w.* A scarecrow.

MAXON, *m.* [*Meox*, Ang. Sax., dung.] A manure heap.

MAY-BE and MAYHAP. Perhaps.

"May be you knows Mass Pilbeam? No! doänt ye? Well, he was a very sing'lar marn was Mass Pilbeam, a very sing'lar marn! He says to he's mistus one day, he says, 'tis a long time, says he, sence I've took a holiday—so cardenly, nex marnin' he laid abed till purty nigh seven o'clock, and then he brackfustes, and then he goos down to the shop and buys fower ounces of barca, and he sets hisself down on the maxon, and there he set, and there he smoked and smoked and smoked all the whole day long, for, says he, 'tis a long time sence I've had a holiday! Ah, he was a very sing'lar marn—a very sing'lar marn indeed."

MAY-BUG, *m.* Cockchafer.

MAY-WEED, *m.* *Anthemis cotula.*

MEAD. [*Mœd*, Ang. Sax.] Still used for meadow.

MEAL. [*Mœl*, Ang. Sax., a fixed portion.] The quantity of milk taken from the cow at one milking.

MEECE, *m.* Mice.

“The meece just have tarrified my peas.”

Among other Sussex remedies it is said that a mouse roasted alive is good for the whooping-cough. Whether it is really good for the whooping cough or not I cannot say, but I am sure that it must be bad for the mouse.

MEND, *m.* To spread out manure (amendment) over a field.

MERESMAN, *m.* A parish officer who attends to the roads, bridges and water-courses.

MERSC. [*Mersc*, Ang. Sax.] A marsh.

MESH, *m.* The Southdown folk always speak of Pevensey level as The Mesh.

“I went down to Pemsey last week, and walked out on The Mesh. Beautiful place, surelye! No hills, no trees, nor nothing to interrupt the view.”

MESSENGERS. Large white flying clouds, indicating rough weather.

MEUSE, *w.* A hole through a hedge made by a rabbit or hare; an old French sporting term.

MEW. [*Méu*, Ang. Sax.] A seagull.

MIDDLING. This word has many different meanings which are expressed by the tone of voice in which it is said.

It may mean very much, as, “He lashed out middlin’, I can tell ye!”

Or it may mean tolerably well, as, “I dôant know but what she made out purty middlin’.”

Or it may mean very bad, as, “How did the wedding go off?’ ‘Middling, thank you, sir.’ ‘What, only middling! wasn’t it all right?’ ‘Why, no sir, not quite, for you see the parson he entirely forgot all about it, and he’d gone away, so we was forced to wait in church two hours.’”

MIDGE. [*Mycg*, Ang. Sax., a gnat.] All gnats are called midges in Sussex.

MIFF. To give slight offence; to displease.

MILE-STONES. The churches in the Downs are called Sussex mile-stones.

MILEMAS, *m.* [Corruption of Michaelmas.]

MILKMAIDS, *e.* The flowers of the *convolvulus sepium*.

MIND, *m.* [*Mynan*, Ang. Sax.] To remember.

“I minds him well, he was along here last Milemas.”

MINNIS, *e.* A piece of rising ground.

One of the rocks on the East Hill, at Hastings, is called The Minnis Rock. In Kent the word is used for a high common.

MINTS. The mites in cheese, meal or flour.

MINTY. Full of mites.

MISAGIFT.* Misgiven; mistaken.

MISAGREE, *m.* To disagree.

“I dóánt see how anyone can be off from misagreeing with these here people next door, for the old man’s that miserable that he wont lend nothing to nobody, and the children be that mischieful that one dóánt know where to be for ’em.”

MISCHIEFUL, *m.* Full of mischief.

MISERABLE, *m.* Miserly; stingy.

MISHEROON. [*Mousseron*, French.] A mushroom.

MISLIKE. [*Mislícian*, Ang. Sax.] To dislike.

“My lord of Winchester, I know your mind;
’Tis not my speeches that you do mislike,
But ’tis my presence that doth trouble you.”

—II *Henry VI.*, Act i. sc. 1.

MISS. Abbreviation of mistress. The title of a married woman; single ladies being addressed as Mrs.

MISTUS. Is the usual pronunciation of mistress.

It is very difficult to say at what age a Sussex man’s wife ceases to be his *mistus* and becomes *the old ’ooman*, and finally lapses (probably in her second childhood) into *the old gal*.

MISWORD, *m.* A cross, angry, or abusive word.

“I am sure my master’s never given me a misword all the years we’ve been married.”

MIXEN. [*Mixen*, Ang. Sax.] A heap of mixed manure.

MIZMAZE. Confusion.

“He came upon me so quick, and axed me so suddent, I was all of a mizmaze.”

MOAK. [*Max, masc*, Ang. Sax., a mesh, a noose.] The mesh of a net.

“Ordered, that no fisherman of the town should fish with any trawl net whereof the moak holdeth not five inches size throughout.”
—*Hastings Corporation Records*, 1604.

MOCK-BEGGAR-HALL. A house which has an inviting external aspect, but within is poor and bare, dirty and disappointing. A farm near Rye bears this name.

MOIL. Trouble; vexation.

MOLE PLOUGH, *w*. A draining plough.

MOMMICK, *m*; or MAMMICK. To cut or carve awkwardly or unevenly.

“Whether his fall enraged him, or how ’twas, he did so set his teeth and tear it; O, I warrant how he mammocked it!”

—*Coriolanus*, Act i. sc. 3.

MONEY-PURSE. A purse.

MONGER. [*Mangere*, Ang. Sax., a dealer.] A man who has anything for sale.

A field at Selmeston is called The Monger’s Plot.

MOONSHINE. Smuggled spirits.

MOONSHINER. A beast that will not fat; a diseased beast that has to be driven off to the butcher’s yard by night.

MORGAN. May-weed. *Anthemis cotula*.

MORE. As big-more, or as long-more, means as big again, or as long again.

“’Tis as fur more from here to Hellingly as what it is from here to Hailsham.”

MORT. [*Icel., Mart*, neuter of *margr*, many.] A great many.

“Yes, I’ve got a mort of children, but there’s not one that’s bringing in anything.”

MORTACIOUS. Mortal; very.

“My old sow’s mortacious bad, surelye!”

MORTAL. A term of reproach.

“What a young mortal that is; he’s always at something!”

MOSEY. Musty; soft; woolly.

MOST-IN-GINRAL, *m*. Generally.

“I most-in-ginral goos to church, but I goos to chapel other-while when ’tis so slubby.”

MOTHER, e. To take care of.

“I doánt mind mothering the dog for you for a week or two.”

MOTHERING. The service for the churching of women.

It is considered most unlucky for a woman after giving birth to a child to cross the high-road, or to pay a visit before she has been to church to return thanks.

Lupton, in his first book of notable things, ed. 1660, p. 49, says:—“If a man be the first that a woman meets after she comes out of the Church, when she is newly churched, it signifies that her next child will be a boy; if she meets a woman, then a wench is likely to be her next child. This is credibly reported to me to be true.”

MOTHERING-PEW. The pew reserved for women who desire to be churched.

It is on record that an elderly maiden lady once found her way by accident into the mothering pew in a strange church, and joined devoutly in the service, which included that appointed for the churching of women, but did not discover that she had herself been churched till the clerk handed her the alms-dish for her offering.

MOTHER-WO. A contraction of “come hither wilt thou.” A carter’s call to his horse.

MOTHERY. Mouldy; generally applied to liquor which has become thick and incrustated.

MOWBURNED, m. Hay which has fermented in the stack.

MUCK, m. To hurry; to overwork.

“She’s mucking about from morning to night.”

MUCKED-UP. All in confusion.

“I doánt know as you’ll find a seat, for we be all so mucked-up this morning.”

MUCK-GRUBBER. A sordid miser. The sort of man who would search in the dung-heap or any filthy place for the sake of money.

MUCK-OUT. To clean thoroughly.

“I doánt think that old house has been properly mucked-out for the last ten years.”

MUDDLE-ABOUT. To do a little work.

“I’m ever so much better, and I shouldn’t wonder but what I shall be able to muddle about in a day or two.”

MUDGELLY. Broken, as straw is by being trodden by cattle.

MUM-CHANCE, *m.* A stupid, silent fellow.

MUSH, *e.* A marsh.

“He’s a stupid mumchance chap; seems as though he’d lived all his time down in the mush and never spoken to no-one.”

MUSIC. Any musical instrument.

N.

NABBLE, *m.* To chatter; to gossip; to idle about.

NABBLER. A gossip.

NAIL. A weight of eight pounds.

“The hog weighed twelve nails.”

NAPERY, *w.* [*Nappe*, French, a table cloth.] Linen, but especially table linen.

NARRE, *w.* [*Knorren*, Dutch, to growl.] To growl like a dog.

NATIVE. Birthplace; native place. Used as a substantive.

“Heathfield is my native. I was borned at the cottage just beyond the pay-gate where there’s postes beside the road.”

NAUGHTY-MAN’S-PLAYTHING. Stinging nettle. *Urtica dioica*.

NAUN, *m.* Nothing.

NAUN-BUT. Only; answering to the northern expression nobbut.

“I should have gone to Lewes market naunbut I hadn’t got naun to take there.”

NEAR, *m.* Stingy.

NEAT. Exact; full; said of measurements, as “’Tis ten rod neat, no more nor no less.”

NEB, *e.* [*Neb*, Ang. Sax., the bill or beak.] The pole of an ox-cart, or timber tug, so called from its shape.

NEB, *m.* The handle of a scythe.

NEIGHBOUR-TOGETHER. To be good friends.

NEIGHBOUR’S-FARE, *e.* The same bad luck.

“We’ve got neighbour’s fare, for we’ve neither of us got an umbrella.”

NESTLE. To be restless.

NESTLE-ABOUT, *m.* To work about a little in and out of the house.

“I aint done naun but just nestle about house for the last three weeks, and I be quite nett-up this weather.”

NETTLE-SPRING. The nettle-rash.

NETT-UP. Exhausted with cold.

NEWS. To tell anything as news.

“It was newsed about.”

NEXDY. [Contraction of next day.] The day after to-morrow.

NI, *w.* [*Nid*, French, a nest; spelt ni in old French.] A brood of pheasants.

NIDGET, *e.* A little bug.

NIDGET. A horse-hoe used for cleaning the ground between rows of hops, called in some parts of East Sussex an idget.

NIFF. To quarrel; to be offended.

NIP, *e.* A stingy fellow; a close and sharp bargainer; just honest and no more.

NIPPER, *m.* A common nickname for the youngest member of the family, or for one who is unusually small for his age.

NOD. The back of the neck.

“It caught me right across the nod of my neck.”

NOGGING. Courses of bricks worked in between a frame of wood work in a building.

NOHOWS, *m.* In no way. Often expanded into “no-hows-de-wurreld,” for no how in the world.

NONCE, *w.* Purpose; intent; design.

“I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to immask our noted outward garments.”
—*I Henry IV.*, Act i. sc. 2.

NON-PLUSH. [Non-plus.] Completely bewildered.

NO-ONE-WHERES. Superlative form of nowhere.

“I shouldn’t have been no ways consarned about it, naunbut my mistus she took on so; she was quite non-plushed she was, for she couldn’t find that young nipper no-one-wheres.”

NO-UGHT, *m.* “You had no-ought” is the same “as you ought not.”

NORATE, *m.* [Corruption of Orate; as nidget, from idget.] To talk officiously and fussily about other people's business.

"Master Norman he got nabbling over it, so it very soon got norated about all down the street."

NORATION. An unnecessary publication of any piece of news or a secret.

"You have no-ought to have made such a noration about nothing, for you warn't no-ways consarned."

NOSE-HOLES. Nostrils.

NOT, *w.* [*Hnot*, Ang. Sax., shorn, cut.] Polled; said of sheep or cows without horns.

"Mus' Stapley he's been and bought some more of these here not-cows. I can't fancy them things no-hows-de-wurreld."

NOTCH. A run at cricket; so called from the custom in the country districts of reckoning the runs by notches cut in a stick.

NOTTABLE, *m.* [*Notable*, French, remarkable.] Thrifty; industrious.

Mr. Lower says that this word is never applied in Sussex to a man.

"Mrs. Allbones she be a nottable 'ooman, surelye!"

NOVER, *e.* High land above a precipitous bank.

NO-WAYS. In no way.

NOW-AND-AGIN. Sometimes.

"I goos across the nover now-and-agin, but I mostly keeps to the road, for 'tis terrble nubbly for walking."

NUBBLY, *e.* In lumps; full of small clods.

NUNTING, *e.* Awkward looking.

NUNTY, *e.* Dressed in a shabby or old-fashioned way.

NUNTY, *m.* Sulky.

"Ye be middlin' nuntty this marnin' seemingly; I doänt know naun what's putt ye out."

NURT, *w.* To nurture; to train or bring up a child.

NURT, *m.* To entice; to allure.

"He got linked-in with some chaps as wasn't no good, and they nurted him away, and he never come back nuther."

NUTHER. [Corruption of Neither.]

O.

OAST-HAIR. A hair sieve used in oast-houses.

OAST-HOUSE. A place for drying hops.

With respect to the origin of this word, Mr. Durrant Cooper gives the following explanation,—

“As hops were introduced into England from Flanders, probably persons who understood the culture and cure of the article were brought with them; hence the word *heuse*, a house, was applied by these foreigners to the building where the hops were dried; subsequently *heuse* was corrupted into *haust*, or *oast*, and the word *house* very improperly appended by those who did not know the import of the original.”

—*Sussex Glossary*, pp. 63-64.

I think, however, that Rev. J. C. Egerton, of Burwash, has got nearer to the true derivation of the word. He informs me that, in Dutch, August is called oogst-maand, the harvest month, and tracing a connexion between oogst and oast, he is of opinion that oast-house is nothing more than oost-haus, the harvest-house, and that a close similitude may be found in the words August, août, oogst and oast.

With respect to this suggestion, Rev. W. W. Skeat considers that oogst is more likely to be connected with the Latin, Augustus, and that the meaning of harvest is quite secondary. He is of opinion that oost in oast-house is a mere corruption or dialectic variation of the Dutch eest, a drying kiln.

OBEDIENCE. [Obeisance.] A bow or a curtsy.

OCKLANDS, *m.* (See Hocklands.)

OILS, *w.* The beards of barley.

OLD CLEM. A figure dressed up with a wig and beard and pipe, and set up over the door of the inn where the blacksmiths held their feast in honour of their patron Saint on St. Clement's day (23rd November).

OLD-FATHER, *m.* The person who gives away the bride at her wedding.

Among the labouring classes in Sussex it is not the custom for the bride to be accompanied to church by her father. The bridal procession is very simple, and consists usually of

four persons only—the bride and bridegroom, the bridesmaid, and the old father, who is usually the sweetheart of the bridesmaid if she is a single woman (which is not necessarily the case).

I was once marrying a shepherd who had arrayed himself in a very tight pair of white kid gloves; and suggested before the service began that he had better remove the glove from his right hand. "What!" he exclaimed, "Must I have her off? Then if she takes as long to come off as she did to putt on, we shan't get this here job over to-day."

OLD-MAN'S-NIGHTCAP. *Convolvulus sepium*.

ONE, *e*. To be at one, is to be consistent and determined.

ONE. To be one, is to be good friends; to be at two, is to quarrel.

OOD, *m*. [Corruption of Wood.]

OPEN, *m*. Not spayed; said of a sow.

ORATION. A fuss, not necessarily expressed by words.

"He makes such an oration about anything."

ORDER, *m*. Bad temper.

"He's in middlin' order, I can tell ye."

ORE, *e*. Seaweeds washed on shore by the tides.

ORNARY. [Corruption of Ordinary.] Inferior; unwell.

ORTS, *m*. Odds and ends; fragments of broken victuals.

"The fractions of her faith, orts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques,
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomed."

—*Troilus and Cressida*, Act v. sc. 2.

OTHERSOME. Some other.

"Sometimes my old gal's better than what she be other-
some, but she be hem ornary again to-dee."

OTHERWHERE. Some other place.

"The King hath sent me elsewhere."

—*King Henry VIII.*, Act ii. sc. 2.

OTHERWHILE. Sometimes; occasionally.

"I has a horn of beer otherwhile, but never nothing to do
me no hurt."

OUGHT, *m*. [See No-ought.]

OURN. Ours.

OUT-ASKED, or OUT-OF-ASK. To have had the banns published three times.

OUT-BOUNDERS, *w.* A word used in old parochial account books for ratepayers who pay rates in a parish where they do not reside.

OUT-STAND. To stand out against; to oppose and overcome.

“He wanted to have the calf for three pound ten, but I out-stood him upon that, for all that he was so set and contrary.”

OUT-DE-WAY, *m.* [Corruption of out of the way.]

“I never did see such tedious out-de-way larmentable poor ground in all my borns.”

OVEN-RAKE, *e.* [*Ófenraca*, Ang. Sax.] A rake for clearing the ashes aside in a brick oven.

OVEN-SLICE, *w.* An iron shovel for taking the ashes out of the oven.

OVER, *e.* To cross over.

“You must over the bridge and keep straight on a-head.”

OVERGET, *e.* To overtake.

OWLET, *m.* A moth.

OX-STEDDLE, *m.* Stabling or stalls for oxen.

Oxen are still used as draught-beasts; the Sussex breed being specially useful for the purpose. A team of eight oxen drawing a load is not an unusual sight in East Sussex, though it is not seen so frequently as it was twenty years ago.

OX-TIGHTS, *w.* Chains for use with oxen.

P.

PACKLED, *m.* Speckled.

PADDLE, *m.* To trample about in the wet and dirt.

PAINFUL. Painstaking.

There is an inscription on a brass in Selmeston Church, dated 1639, which commences thus,—

The body of Henry Rogers,
A painfull preacher in this church
Two and thirty yeeres.

PAIR-OF-BARS, *w.* Rails made to lift out of the sockets, so as to admit of a cart passing through; called in East Sussex a bar-way.

PALLANT. [*Palent*, Ang. Sax., a palace.] The Pallant is a district of Chichester opening from the West-street.

Murray says "It forms a miniature Chichester with its own four streets, and is the *palatinate*, or Archbishop's peculiar."

PALM. The bloom of the willow, which is worn on Palm Sunday.

In Kent yew-trees are always called palms.

PANNAGE, *m.* The mast of the oak and beech on which swine feed in the woods.

A copyhold right to these existed in one of the manors of Brighton.

PANDLE, *m.* A shrimp. Also used in Kent.

PARGET. [Old English *pariet*, a wall; derived from the Latin *paries*.] To plaster with cement; especially to plaster the inside of a chimney with cement made of cow-dung and lime.

PARLY. [*Parler*, French, to talk.] To talk French, or to talk unintelligibly.

A fisherman said, "I can make shift to parly a bit myself, but deuce-a-bit can I make out when the Frenchies begins to parly me."

A maid servant being asked who was with her master, answered that she didn't rightly know, but she knew he was a *Parly-German!*

PARSON-ROOK. A Royston-crow.

This species has obtained the specific name given by the Romans to some bird of the crow kind, deemed of unlucky omen—*sinistra cornix*.

PARTIAL. To be partial to anything, means, to like it; generally in the sense of relishing.

"I be very partial to a few pandles."

PARTICULAR, *m.* To look particular, is to look unwell.

"He's been looking very particular for some time past."

PASSEL, *m.* [Corruption of Parcel.]

PASTIME, *m.* [Pass and time.] This word is used according to its original acceptation, not so much to express amusement, as occupation for the mind.

"I likes evening school, 'tis such a pastime; but there's a passel of chaps that comes and doänt want to learn naun themselves, and wunt let any one else."

PASSTIME, *m.* Time passed.

“He mustn’t expect to get well all in a minute. I tell him there’s no passtime for that yet.”

PAT. A hog-trough.

PATHERY. Silly; applied to sheep which have the water on the brain.

PATTENS AND CLOGS, *e.* *Lotus corniculatus*. Also called pigs’-pettitoes, and ladies’ fingers.

PAUL. [*Pal*, Ang. Sax., a stake.] A division of tenantry land at Brighton, usually containing about the eighth part of a tenantry acre.

PAY-GATE. A turnpike gate.

PEAKED, *m.* [*Piqué*, French.] Fretful; unwell.

“Weary seven nights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, peak, and pine.”

—*Macbeth*, Act i. sc. 3.

PEASHALM. [*Healm*, Ang. Sax., stubble.] Pea-straw.

PECK. A pick-axe.

PECK. To use a pick-axe.

These words illustrate the following evidence given by a witness in a case of manslaughter,—

“You see he pecked he with a peck, and he pecked he with a peck, and if he’d pecked he with his peck as hard as he pecked he with his peck, he would have killed he, and not he he.”

PEEL, *m.* [*Pelle*, French, a shovel.] A wooden shovel with a long handle, used for putting the bread into the oven.

PEERT, *m.* Lively.

“She just is a nice pleasant peert young lady.”

PEEZE. To ooze out; to leak.

PEG-AWAY. To eat or drink voraciously.

In ancient times the liquor was handed round in a wooden vessel, marked at different distances from the bottom with pegs; each drinker in his turn drank as much as would reduce the liquor down to the next peg below; hence, to peg away, is to drink fast, so as to lower the liquor in the vessel very quickly.

PELL. A hole of water, generally very deep beneath a waterfall.

A broad shallow piece of water, larger than an ordinary pond.

PELL, *e.* To wash away the ground by the force of water.

PEN, *m.* A stall for a horse in a stable.

PENNOCK. A little bridge over a water-course; a brick or wooden tunnel under a road to carry off the water.

PENNY-RATTLE, *w.* Yellow rattle. *R. crista Galli.*

PERCER, *w.* [*Perçer*, French.] A piercer; a punch used by blacksmiths.

PERK-UP. To toss the head disdainfully.

"Verily
I swear, 'tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perked-up in a glittering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow."

—*King Henry VIII.*, Act ii. sc. 3.

PERRAMBLE. [Corruption of Preamble.]

"He set to and punched into him without any perramble
whatsumdever."

PEST. A common ejaculation.

"What the pest has become of the watering pot?"

PET, *m.* [*Pett*, Ang. Sax.] A pit.

PETTIGUES, *e.* Troubles; vexation.

"She's not one as would tell her pettigues to everyone,
but she's had as many as most for all that."

PETER-GRIEVOUS, *m.* [*Petit-grief*, French, little grief.] Fretful; whining.

"What a peter-grievous child you are! Whatever is the
matter?"

PHARISEES. Great uncertainty exists in Sussex as to the definition of this word according to its acceptation in the minds of country people, who always connect it with fairieses (their plural of fairy).

A Sussex man was once asked, "What is a pharisee?" and answered, with much deliberation and confidence, "A little creature rather bigger than a squirrel, and not quite so large as a fox," and I believe he expressed a general opinion.

Since writing the above, I find that polecats are called varies in Devonshire; so that possibly the person who gave this answer had been brought in contact with some west-country folk and had heard the word from them. It is not Sussex.

PICKÈD, or PIKED, *w.* Pointed.

- PICKPOCKETS, *w.* Shepherd's purse. *Capsella bursa pastoris.*
- PICK-UP. To overtake.
"I picked up the postman between Selmeston and Berwick."
- PICKSOME. Dainty.
- PICK-UPON. To annoy.
"They always pick upon my boy coming home from school."
- PIGEON-COVE, *w.* A dove cot.
- PIG-MEAT. Fresh pork. By the word pork alone, salt pork is always meant.
- PIGSCOT, *w.* A pigstye.
- PIKER. A gipsy or tramp.
- PILLAR. A large thick pile of white clouds.
- PILLOWBERE, *w.*; and PILLOWCOAT, *e.* A pillow case.
- PILRAG, *e.* A field that has been ploughed up and neglected.
- PIMPS, *m.* Small bundles of chopped wood for lighting fires.
- PINNOLD, *e.* A small bridge. (See Pennock.)
- PIPE-KILN, *w.* A framework of iron, in which long dirty clay pipes are put, and placed over a hot fire or in an oven, till they burn white and clean again.
- PITCH, *e.* An iron stake for making holes in the ground for hurdles; called in West Sussex a folding bar.
- PITCHER, *m.* The man who lifts and pitches the corn or hay up on to the wagon. Those who unload the wagons on to the stack or rick are called impitchers, or inpitchers.
- PITHERED, *m.* Gummed-up.
"I've had such a terr'ble gurt cold, my eyes seem quite pithered-up o' mornings."
- PIZE, *e.* A strong expression; thought by some to be connected with swearing by the pyx.
"What the pize have you got to do with it?"
- PLAIN, *m.* Any piece of ground that is level, no matter how small it may be.
- PLATE-BONE. The blade-bone.

PLATTY, *e.* Uneven; usually said of a crop.

To say that "apples are very platty this year" would mean that there is a quantity in some places and none at all in others.

PLAW, *e.* A small wood; a plantation.

PLOG.* To clog or hinder.

PLUCK, *e.* The lungs, liver and heart of a sheep or lamb.

PLUM-HEAVY. A small round cake made of pie-crust, with raisins or currants in it.

Dr. J. C. Sanger, of Seaford, when Government Surgeon at the Cape of Good Hope, was sent for to see an English settler. Reaching the house at tea-time, he joined the family at their meal, and on sitting down to the table he said, "You come from Sussex." "Yes," was the answer, "from Horse-mouncies (Hurstmonceaux), but how did you know that?" "Because you have got plum-heavies for tea," said the doctor, "which I never saw but when I have been visiting in Sussex."

POACH, *m.* [*Pocher*, French, to thrust; poke.] To tread the ground into holes, as cattle do in wet weather.

"Mus' Martin's calves got into our garden last night; there was fowerteen 'an 'em, and they've poached the lawn about middlin' I can tell ye! Master will be mad!"

The word poacher evidently has the same derivation; the sportsman regards his game as his own, but the poacher intrudes, or pokes into the property of another, as explained in Cotgrave.

People frequently talk of poached eggs, as if they had been stolen, instead of delicately cooked (as they ought to be) in pochés or bags of wire or muslin.

POAD-MILK, *e.* The first milk given by cows after calving.

POD. The body of a cart.

POINTING-STETHE, *w.* A small anvil, or stithy.

POISON-BERRY, *w.* Black bryony. *Tamus communis.*

POKE, *w.* [*Pocca*, Ang. Sax., a pouch.] A long sack.

"To buy a pig in a poke" means to buy it in the sack and so to take a thing for granted without proper enquiry.

POLE-PULLER. The man whose business it is to pull the hop-poles out of the ground and lay them down for the pickers.

In former times, at the commencement of the hop-picking season, the pickers purchased a neck-cloth for the pole-puller. The article was of some showy colour, to make him more conspicuous in the hop-garden, and its purchase seems to have been attended with some convivialities, if we may judge from the following extract from the diary of Mr. Turner,—

“September 23, 1756.—Halland hop-pickers bought their pole-pullers nick-cloth and, poor wretches, many of them insensible.”

POLLARD. The refuse siftings of flour, finer than bran and coarser than sharps.

POLT, *e.* A hard driving blow. The form *pult* occurs in early English.

POND-PUDDING. Another name for the Black-eyed Susan.

POOCH. (See Poach.) To push or dig into anything.

POOCHER, *m.* An instrument used by thatchers.

POOK-HALE. Puck's Hall; the fairy's cottage.

A cottage at Selmeston goes by this name, and one of our numerous ghosts is still said to frequent the spot.

There are many farms and closes in Sussex which owe their names to having been the reputed haunt of fairies.

POOR. Thin. The proverb “as poor as a church mouse” is connected with this meaning of the word. When the numerous candles which adorned the altar, or were placed before shrines of patron Saints, were removed at the Reformation, the mice which formerly frequented the churches were starved out.

POPPLE, *e.* To bubble. A poppling sea is when the waves rise and fall with a quick sudden motion.

POSNET, *w.* A skillet; a small saucepan.

POT-HANGER, *w.* A hook shaped like the letter s on which the black pot was hung over the fire to boil.

POUD.* An ulcer; a boil.

POULTS, *w.* Beans and peas sown and harvested together.

POUND, *m.* [Ang. Sax. *púnd*, a fold; *pyndan*, to pen up.] A small enclosure. A pigstye is called a hog-pound.

POUNTLE, *w.* Honest; reliable. [Probably a corruption of Punctual.]

POWDERING-TUB, *m.* A tub for salting meat.

“From the powdering tub of infamy,
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid’s kind.”

—*King Henry V.*, Act ii. sc. 1.

PRATT, *w.* The bar of a plough to which the traces are fastened.

PRAYERS-GOING, *e.* Service in church.

“We only have prayers-going once on a Sunday at our church.”

PRAYING-BOOK, *e.* The Prayer Book.

PRENSLEY, *m.* [Corruption of Presently.]

PRIMED. Half tipsy; overcharged with drink and ready to explode into any kind of mischief.

PRINT-MOONLIGHT, *e.* Very clear moonlight.

“He *must* have been primed to fall into the pond such a night as that was, for t’was print-moonlight.”

PROG. A lynch-pin.

PRONG, *m.* A hayfork with two speens.

PROPER. Thorough.

“He’s a proper old rogue!”

PUCKER. A fuss. Over-anxiety, with a little touch of ill-temper.

PUCKERED-UP, *m.* Shrivelled up with cold.

PUCKETS.* Nests of caterpillars.

PUDDING-CAKE. A composition of flour and water boiled; differing from a hard dick in shape only, being flat instead of round.

PUG. A kind of loam.

PULL. To summon before the magistrates.

PUMPLE-FOOTED. Club-footed.

PURTY. [Corruption of Pretty.]

PURVENSION. Responsibility.

“It is none of my purvension” means “I am not answerable for it.”

PUTT-IN. To bury.

“Master Hackleford is a man I always respected, and if I knowed when he was a-going to be putt-in, I’d goo for sartin.”

Q.

QUAINT. [For acquainted.]

QUALITY, *w.* This word occurs in old parochial account books for a kind of tape.

QUARTERING, *w.* The wooden framing of a house, the upper story of which is made of wood-work covered with tiles.

QUEER, *m.* To puzzle.

“It has queered me for a long time to find out who that man is; and my mistus she’s been quite in a quirk over it. He dôant seem to be quaint with nobody, and he dôant seem to have no business, and for all that he’s always to and thro’, to and thro’, for everlastin’.”

QUERN, *w.* [*Cwéorn*, Ang. Sax., a mill.] A hand-mill to grind malt.

“Are you not he
That frights the maidens of the villag’ry,
Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the quern?”

—*Midsummer Night’s Dream*, Act ii. sc. 1.

QUEST, *e.* To give tongue like a hound.

QUICK, *w.* Pregnant.

“Faith, unless you play the honest Trojan, the poor wench is cast away; she’s quick.”

—*Love’s Labour Lost*, Act v. sc. 2.

QUICK. [*Cwic*, Ang. Sax., living.] Alive.

“I thought that the sheep was dead when I first saw it, but I found it was quick still.”

QUICK. To hurry; used actively and reflexively.

“I’ll quick him fast enough if he doesn’t quick himself a little more.”

QUICK. An expression applied to the sands when they are insecure from not being sufficiently firm and dry.

“You should not ride on the sands so soon after the tide has turned, for they are sure to be quick and shifting.”

QUID. A cud.

QUIDDY, *e.* [*Que dis tu?* French.] What do you say?

“Quiddy? I didn’t hear what you said.”

QUILERS, OR QUOILERS, *w.* Part of the harness of a cart horse; the breeching.

QUILER-HARNESS, *w.* The trace-harness.

QUILL, *w.* A spring of water. (Variation of Well.)

QUILLY, *m.* The roughness of the skin produced by cold, sometimes described as goose-flesh.

QUILT. To claw and pound with the paws, as cats do upon a carpet; also called "making bread." When the cat makes bread it is a sign of rain.

QUIRK, *m.* A fuss; a whim; a fancy.

"I may chance have some odd quirks and remnants of wit broken on me, because I have railed so long at marriage . . . When I said I should die a batchelor, I did not think I should live till I were marry'd."
—*Much Ado About Nothing*, Act ii. sc. 3.

QUONT. [Compare *contus*, Latin.] A barge-pole.

QUOTTED. Satiated; glutted.

R.

RABBITS, *e.* An ejaculation.

"What the rabbits! Why, its never you out in such weather as this, surely!"

RABBIT'S-MEAT, *m.* Wild parsley. *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

RACKETTING-RIDDLE, *w.* [*Hriddel*, Ang. Sax., a sieve.] A cane-bottomed sieve.

RACKON, *m.* [Corruption of Reckon.]

"The fire burns middlin' rash; I rackon 'tis because 'tis so frosty."

RACK-UP. To supply horses with their food for the night.

RAD. [Corruption of Rod.] The shaft of a cart; a measure of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, by which distance is more frequently measured than by yards, as elsewhere.

RADDLES. [Diminutive of Rod.] Long supple sticks of green wood interwoven between upright stakes to make a hedge.

RADDLE AND DAB. Frame-work of timber filled in with mortar.

RADDLE-FENCE, *e.* A hedge made with raddles.

RADES, *w.* The rails of a wagon.

RADICAL, *e.* Tiresome; disobedient.

“He’s that radical that I doànt know whatever ’ll become an him. I’ve told him adunnamany times not to ride on the rads, but ’tis no use what you says to him.”

RAFTY, *e.* Very.

RAFTY, *w.* Ill-tempered; difficult to manage.

RAGGED-JACK, *w.* Scotch kale.

RAGGED-JACK, *e.* Ragged robin. *Lychnis flos-cuculi.*

RAKE, *e.* The sea is said to rake when it breaks on the shore with a long grating sound.

RAKE. “As lean as a rake” is a common proverb among Sussex people, who use the word in the same sense as in the following passage,—

“Let us revenge this with our pikes, ere we become rakes; for the gods know, I speak this in hunger for bread, not in thirst for revenge.”

—*Coriolanus*, Act i. sc. 1.

“As lene was his hors as is a rake.”

—*Chaucer*, *Prol.* l. 287.

RAMP, *e.* To grow rapidly and luxuriantly.

RAP-AND-RUN, or RAP-AND-REND.* [*Icel, hrapa.* To rush headlong.] To seize and plunder; to seize hold of everything one can.

RAPE. [*Hreppr*, Icelandic.] A division of a county comprising several hundreds.

The Normans divided the county of Sussex into six rapes—Hastings, Pevensey and Lewes, in East Sussex; Bramber, Arundel, and Chichester, in West Sussex. Each of these rapes had a castle near the coast, and an available harbour at its southern extremity, and formed what was called “a high road to Normandy.”

RARE, *m.* [*Hrére*, Ang. Sax., raw.] Underdone.

RASH. [*Ræsc*, Ang. Sax., a flash.] Fierce and clear; said of a fire in frosty weather.

“His rash fierce blaze of riot cannot last,
For violent fires soon burn out themselves.”

—*Richard II.*, Act ii. sc. 1.

RATHE.* Early; as rathe in the morning. (Ray.)

RATHER-RIPE. [*Hræth*, Ang. Sax., early.] The name of an apple which ripens early.

RATTLEBONE. Worn out; tumbling to pieces.

RANK. Smoke.

RAVE-CART. A common cart fitted with raves.

RAVES. Two frames of wood which are laid on the top of a wagon in such a way as to meet in the middle and project on all sides beyond the body of the vehicle, so as to enable it to carry a larger load.

REAPE. [*Redfian*, Ang. Sax., to seize; seize upon.] To anticipate pleasure; to long for the accomplishment of anything; to speak continually on the same subject.

REARING-FEAST. A feast given to the workmen when the roof is reared or put on the house.

REBELLIOUS. [Corruption of Bilius.]

“I should be very much obliged for a few of them rebellious pills.”

RECKON, *m.* To suppose. A Sussex man uses the expression, “I reckon” as often as an American uses “I guess.”

“Did put the yoke upon us; which to shake off,
Becomes a warlike people, whom we reckon
Ourselves to be.”

—*Cymbeline*, Act iii. sc. 1.

RECOLLECTS, *e.* Memory.

“I quite lost my recollects, and the doctor he redeemed it was through along of the fever.”

REDEEM, *m.* [Corruption of Deem.] To consider; to give an opinion.

REEK, *m.* [*Redc*, Ang. Sax., smoke.] Fog or mist rising from the marsh.

“You common cry of curs! Whose breath I hate
As reek of the rotten fens.”

—*Coriolanus*, Act iii. sc. 3.

REEVE. [*Ge-réfa*, Ang. Sax.] A bailiff; an officer of the lord of the manor.

REFUGE, *e.* To separate the inferior sheep or lambs from the flock.

REFUGE. [Corruption of Refuse.] Worthless; unsaleable.

RENDER. To give the finishing coat of plaster to a wall.

REVE, or REVES, *m.* Rent or tithes. The fishermen at Brighton are liable to pay six mackerel as reve each time they return from mackerel fishing.

REYNOLDS. “Mus Reynolds” is the name given to the fox.

When I was first told that “Mus Reynolds come along last night” he was spoken of so intimately that I supposed

he must be some old friend, and expressed a hope that he had been hospitably received. "He helped hisself," was the reply; and thereupon followed the explanation, illustrated by an exhibition of mutilated poultry.

RHEUMATTICS. A woman once said to me, "There's so many new complaints now-a-days to what there used to be; there's this here rheumatism there's so much talk about. When I was a gal 'twas the rheumattics, and I dôant know as there's much odds in it now—naun but if you wants to cure the rheumatism you wants a lot of doctor's stuff; but for my part, if ever I be troubled with the rheumattics (and I be quite eat-up otherwhile) I goos out and steals a tater, and carries it in my pocket till the rheumattics be gone."

RIB-LADE, w. The bar on the side of a wagon parallel with the lade.

RICE, w; RICE-HEADING, e. [*Hrís*, Ang. Sax., a twig.] Underwood cut sufficiently young to bear winding into hedges or hurdles.

RICKSTEDDLE, m. [*Hreac* and *Stéde*, Ang. Sax., a rick place.] An enclosure for corn or hay ricks.

RICKSTEDDLE, w. A wooden frame placed on stones on which to build the ricks.

RIDDER, e. [*Hridder*, Ang. Sax.] An oblong coarse wire sieve used with a blower for winnowing corn, the ridder being moved to and fro on a stake in front of the blower.

RIDDLE, w. [*Hriddel*, Ang. Sax.] A large sieve for sifting wheat in a barn.

RIDE, m. Any bridle-road, but generally a green way through furze or wood-land.

RIDE, e. A rut, or wheel mark.

RIDE, m. To be a burden.

"I didn't want to ride the club, so I declared off."

RIDE-HORSE, e. A saddle-horse.

RIDES, e. The iron hinges on a gate by which it is hung to the post and so swings or rides.

RIDGE-BAND, e; or RIDGE-STAY, w. [*Hryg*, Ang. Sax., the back.] That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on the horse's back, and being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart.

RIDGE-BONE. The weather boarding on the outside of wooden houses, common in Sussex and Kent.

RIFE, *w.* A ditch on the moorland. (See Rythe.)

RINGLE. [Diminutive of Ring.] A small ring, such as that put into the snout of a pig to prevent him from rooting up the floor of his sty.

I find among the manorial customs the following regulation,—“It is also ordained that every one do yoke or ring his hogs before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next, and the same keep so yoked or ringed until the feast of St. John the Baptist then next following, under pain of forfeiting to the lord, for every hog, for every week, 3s. 4d.”

RINGLE, *m.* To put rings in hogs' snouts.

RIP. To reap. The sickle is called the rip-hook.

RIPE. [*Ripa*, Latin.] A bank or sea-shore.

A village in East Sussex is called by this name.

RIPERS. [Icel., *hrip*, a basket.] Men from the coast who carry baskets of fish to inland towns and villages. The word rip is still used in Scotland for a basket.

RISING, *e.* Yeast.

ROBBUT. [Corruption of Rabbit.] Sometimes pronounced as broadly as robert.

“Robbuts! Ah, I lay you never see such a plâace for robbuts as what ourn is! I never should have beleft, without I'd seen 'em in my garden, that there was so many robbuts in the wurreld. Why they be ready to eat us up alive!”

ROKE. [*Roec*, or *Redc*, Ang. Sax., smoke.] Steam; mist.

ROMNEY-MARSH. There is a saying in East Sussex that the world is divided into five parts—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Romney-marsh.

ROOSTER. The common cock. The Americans invariably call cocks by this name.

ROOKERY, *m.* A disturbance; a fuss and chattering.

“I never knew of a wedding but what the women-folks made a middlin' rookery over it.”

ROSSEL-FENCE, *w.* The same as raddle-fence.

ROTHER, *w.* [*Hryther*, Ang. Sax.] A horned beast.

ROUGH. Passionate; angry.

“Mus Moppet he'll be middlin' rough if he sees you a throwing at he's rooster.”

ROUNDEL. A circle; anything round.

ROUND-FROCK. A loose frock or upper garment of coarse material, generally worn by country-people over their other clothes. A white round frock is considered mourning, and when worn (as I have sometimes seen it) under a great coat, the effect is by no means good, particularly when viewed from behind.

ROUPEY. [Connected with the Ang. Sax., *hrépan*; or the Icelandic, *hróþja*, to scream out.] Hoarse.

ROWENS, *m*; or ROUGHINGS, *e*. The latter grass which comes after mowing, and is frequently left for cattle to eat in the winter when it becomes coarse and rough.

RUBBER. The stone used for whetting the scythe.

RUBBIDGE. Rubbish; especially weeds in a garden.

RUDY, *m*. Rude.

“They boys! They boys! They be so rudy.”

RUE, *w*. [*Rue*, French, a street.] A row; a hedge-row.

RUNAGATE. A good-for-nothing fellow.

“There let him sink, and be the seas on him!
White-livered runagate, what doth he there?”

—*Richard III.*, Act iv. sc. 4.

RUNDLET. A small circle. [Diminutive of Roundel.]

RUNT, *w*. To grub up the roots of trees by drawing them out of the ground in a way which does not much disturb the soil.

RUSTY, *w*. Unruly; ill-humoured.

RYTHE, *w*. [*Rithe*, Ang. Sax., a fountain; well; rivulet.] A small stream; usually one occasioned by heavy showers of rain.

S.

SABBED. Wet; saturated; sopped. (See Sape.)

SAD. Sodden; heavy; said of bread which has not risen well.

SAFE, *w*. Sure; certain.

“He’s safe to be hanged.”

SAG. [Connected with *Saégan*, Ang. Sax., to cause to descend.]
To fit badly; to hang down on one side; to subside by its
own weight or an overload.

“The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear.”

—*Macbeth*, Act v. sc. 3.

SALIMOTE, *m.* The court of the lord of the old manor of Bright-
helmston in 1656 was described as the Salimote Court.

SALLET. A salad. (As ballet for ballad.)

“Sunday, May 13, 1764. Myself, Mr. Dodson and servant
at church in the morn. We dined on a calf’s heart pudding,
a piece of beef, greens and green sallet. Mr. Hartley came
to bring me a new wig. Paid him in full for a new wig
£1. 15s., and new-mounting an old one, 4s.”

—*Diary of Mr. Turner, of East Hoathly.*

Shakespeare uses the word,—

Clown.—“Indeed, sir, she was the sweet marjoram of the sallet; or,
rather, the herb of grace.”

Lafeu.—“They are not sallet herbs you knave, they are nose herbs.”

—*All’s Well that Ends Well*, Act iv. sc. 5.

SALLY, *e.* [*Salig*, Ang. Sax.; *Salix*, Latin.] A willow.

SALTS, *e.* Marshes near the sea, overflowed by the tides.

SAPE. [*Sæp*, Ang. Sax.] Sap.

SARE. [*Searian*, Ang. Sax., to dry.] Withered; dry; said of
wood. (See Sear.)

“Burn ash-wood green,
'Tis fire for a Queen;
Burn ash-wood sare,
'Twool make a man swear.”

SARMENT. A sermon.

“I likes a good long sarment, I doos; so as when you
wakes up it aint all over.”

SATTERED, *m.* Thoroughly soaked. (Probably a corruption of
Saturated.)

SAUCE, *m.* (Pronounced Sass.) Vegetables; but generally
used of cabbages. The Americans speak of garden-sass.

“I reckon I shaän’t have no sass at all this year, all
through along on account of the drythe.”

SAYE. Serge or woollen cloth. —*Cheeseworth Inventory*, 1549.

SCAD, *m.* A small black plum which grows wild in the hedges.

SCADDLE, *m.* [*Scathig*, Ang. Sax., hurtful.] Wild; mischievous; thievish. The Anglo-Saxon word *sceatha* has the same double meaning (1) a robber; thief; (2) an adversary.

Applied to a truant boy, or a cow which breaks through hedges, or a cat which steals.

SCADE. Harm; mischief.

SCALY, *w.* Inclined to steal.

SCAMBLE, *w.* To make a confusion of anything.

“The scrambling and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question.”

—*King Henry V.*, Act i. sc. 1.

SCAR, *e.* [Possibly connected with Icel., *skár*, open, exposed.] Exposed to.

“Our house lays quite scar to the sea.”

SCARCEY, *m.* Scarce. Also used in Kent.

SCORING-AXE. An axe used to chip round the stem of a tree, previous to falling (*i.e.*, felling it).

SCONCE. [*Schans*, Dutch, a sconce.] A socket fixed in a wall for holding a candle.

SCORSE. To exchange. Like scrunch for crunch, this word is corruption of the Old English word *corse*, which means to barter, exchange, &c.

“This catel he got with okering,
And spent al his lif in corsing.”

i.e., “This cattle he acquired by usury, and led all his life in bargaining.”

—*Old Metrical Homilies.*

Spenser also uses the word,—

“And therein sat an old old man, half blind,
And all decrepit in his feeble corse,
Yet lively vigour rested in his mind,
And recompenst them with a better corse;
Weak body well is changed for minds redoubled forse.”

—*The Faerie Queene*, Book II., Cant. ix. 55.

The following instance will illustrate the modern use of the word,—

A gipsy boy, with whom I was on friendly terms, used to travel about this part of the country selling trumpery brooches and ornaments. As he was one day exhibiting the contents of his basket, I was surprised to see half-a-dozen onions loose among the jewelry. “What,” I said, “do you sell onions, too?” “No, sir,” he replied, “but I scorsed away a pair of diamond ear-rings for these few onions, with a lady down at the cottage yonder.”

SCRATCH-ALONG. To pull through hard times.

“What with otherwhiles a day’s turmut-hoeing, and otherwhiles a day’s tan-flawin’, and otherwhiles a job of gardenin’, I’ve just managed to scratch along somehows.”

SCRAZE. [Connected with graze.] To scratch, or rather to scratch and bruise at the same time.

“She was climmin’ up after some scads and fell down and scrazed her knees.”

SCRIER, or SCREER, *e.* A high-standing sieve which is used for cleansing corn from dust and other rubbish; sometimes called a screen.

SCROW, or SCROWSE, *e.* [Connected with the Old English word *crus*, wrathful.] Angry; dark and scowling.

SCRUMP, *e.* [*Scrimmian*, Ang. Sax., to wither up.] Anything undersized.

In Hampshire a small shrivelled up apple is called a scrumpling.

SCRY, *e.* To sift corn through a scrier.

SCUD. Driving rain; mist.

SCUFFLE, *e.* An outer garment worn by children to keep their clothes clean; a coarse apron for dirty work.

SCUFFLE-PLOUGH, *w.* A skim; a horse-hoe.

SCUPPIT. A wooden shovel used by maltsters and hop-driers.

SCUTCHETT,* *w.* The refuse of wood.

SCUTTY, *m.* A wren; also called a cutty.

The Sussex small boys have a Small Birds Act of their own, which is found sufficient for the protection of all birds which they consider entitled to protection, and commands much more respect and obedience than a recent Act of Parliament.

“Robins and wrens
Are God Almighty’s friends;
Martins and swallows
Are God Almighty’s scholars.”

SEAM. [*Seam*, Ang. Sax.] Eight bushels, or a horse load.

SEAN, or SEINE. [*Seine*, Old French, still used in France.] A very large net used for catching mackerel or herrings.

SEAR. [*Searian*, Ang. Sax., to dry up.] Dry; withered; burnt up by the sun. (See Sare.)

“My May of life
Is fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf.”

—*Macbeth*, Act v. sc. 3.

SEASON, *m.* Ground in good condition.

SEE. Used always as the perfect for saw.

“I never see such larmentable poor ground as this here. I’ve been diggin’ it over to get a season to plant a little onion seed, but I shan’t make naun an’t.”

SEED-CORD.* [Connected with the Dutch word *korf*, a basket.]
A wooden vessel in which the sower carries the seed.

SEED-LIP, *m.* [*Sæd-leap*, Ang. Sax.] A basket for seed; a seed-cord.

SEEDSMAN, *m.* The foreman of the farm, whose business it is to sow.

SEN. Since.

The Sussex word is the older form, and is traced to the Ang. Sax. *siththan*, which became *sin*, *sen*, or *sithen*, from the last of which was formed *sithens*, whence since.

“I haven’t been over to Selmeston not sen I was seedsmen at Mus Allwork’s. Ah! he was a set sort of a man, he was, and no mistake.”

SESSIONS. A great deal of business; a fuss.

“There’s always such sessions over lighting up the church in winter time.”

SET. Obstinate; self-willed; determined.

SET-OUT. A disturbance.

“There’s been a pretty set-out up at the forge.”

SETTLE. [*Sell*, Ang. Sax., a seat.] A wooden seat with a back and arms.

“He fell down off the settle and scrazed his nose and made as much set-out as though he’d been killed.”

SEVERALS, *m.* Portions of common assigned for a term to a particular proprietor; the other commoners waiving for a time their right of common over them.

“My lips are no common, though several they be.”

—*Love’s Labour Lost*, Act ii. sc. i.

Ayscough gives the following note on this passage:—
“This word (several), which is provincial, means those fields which are alternately sown with corn, and during that time are kept several or severed from the field which lies fallow and is appropriated to the grazing of cattle, not by a fence, but by the care of the cowherd or shepherd, and in which the town bull only is allowed to range unmolested.”

SEW, *e.* [*Sychu*, Welsh, to dry up; cognate with Latin *sicare*.]
To drain land.

SEW, *e.* An underground drain.

SEW, *w.* A cow is said to be gone to sew when her milk is dried off.

SHACKY. Shabby; ragged.

SHACKLE, *w.* To idle about; to waste time; to be very busy about nothing.

SHADE. [*Shard*.] A piece of broken tile or pottery.

SHAG, *w.* A cormorant.

“As wet as a shag,” is a common expression, taken from the idea of a cormorant diving frequently under the water.

SHARD, *e.* A gap in a hedge. This word, like shade, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *sceard*, which means (1) a sherd; (2) a division.

SHARP.* The shaft of a cart.

SHARPS. The finest refuse siftings of flour. (See Pollard.)

SHATTER, *m.* A number or quantity.

“There’s a tidy shatter of hops this year.”

SHAUL, or SHAWLE. A wooden shovel without a handle, used for putting corn into a winnowing machine. This word is a variation of shool or shovel.

“I, said the owl,
With my spade and showl.”

SHAW, *e.* A small hanging wood.

Ray defines it as “a wood that encompasses a close.”

SHAY. A faint ray of light. In Kent the word means a general likeness, and seems to correspond to the Sussex bly.

A man who was trying to describe to me a fearful apparition which he had seen in Firle park, said, after much cross-examination, that it passed quite close to him in the form of an enormous white horse, and there was a bluish shay. I should myself have supposed that a horse and shay was a sufficiently common object of the country not to have excited undue influence, but on this occasion the appearance was so overwhelming that the man was ill for several days.

SHEAR, *e.* A spear, as an eel-shear.

SHEAT, *e.* A young hog of the first year. (See Shoot.)

SHEEP-CAGE. A framework out of which the sheep eat their hay, &c., in a strawyard.

SHEER. [*Scir*, Ang. Sax., clear, white.] Smooth and shiny, as flesh which is swollen.

SHEERES. The true Sussex man divides the world into two parts. Kent and Sussex forms one division, and all the rest is "The Sheeres." I have heard China and Australia both described as in the sheeres; but I confess that I was somewhat startled at being told that I was myself "a man as was well acquaint with the sheeres, and had got friends in *all parts* of this world and the world to come." This statement was meant as a compliment, but when I came to consider it afterwards, I was not sure that it was altogether complimentary to some of my friends.

SHEERE-MAN. A man who comes from the shires (and not necessarily sure of a favourable reception in Sussex).

SHEERE-MOUSE. A field mouse. A shrew-mouse.

The country people have an idea that the harvest-mouse is unable to cross a path which has been trod by man. Whenever it attempts to do so it is said to be immediately struck dead. This accounts (they say) for the numbers which on a summer's evening may be found lying dead on the edge of the field footpaths without any wound or apparent cause of death.

SHEERE-MOUSE. An epithet of derision applicable to a sheerman. The phrase "the sheeres" is found in many other parts of England, and is generally expressive of a certain degree of depreciation. In Shropshire the manufacturing districts are spoken of as "down in the shires."

SHEERE-WAY, *e.* A bridle-way.

SHELL-FIRE. Phosphorescent light from decaying matter; called also fairy sparks.

SHELVE, *e.* To throw manure out of a cart by raising the forepart so that the bottom may shelve or slope.

SHIM. [*Schim*, Dutch, a shade or ghost.] A glimpse of anything.

"I thought I saw a shim of the carpenter going by the gate just now, but I'm not sure."

SHIM, *e.* A narrow strip or glimpse of white on a horse's face.

SHIM. A horse hoe for cleaning the ground between rows of beans or hops.

SHIMPER. [*Scíman*, Ang. Sax., to shine or shimmer.] To shine brightly.

SHINGLES. Small wooden tiles made of split oak, used for roofs, steeples, &c.

There are several church spires in Sussex covered with these shingles.

SHIP, *m.* Sheep.

Seldom used in the singular.

SHIRTY. Easily offended. A man who has quickly lost his temper is said to have got his shirt out.

SHOD. [Perfect of Shed.] Spilt. This word is correct, the Anglo-Saxon past tense being *sceód*.

"I sent him up to fetch a little beer, but he shod half of it bringing of it home."

SHOES AND STOCKINGS, *m.* A wild flower of the *cypripedium* genus (Holloway) called in East Sussex "pattens and clogs," or "butter and eggs."

SHOG. The core of an apple.

SHOKE, *m.* The original form of shook.

"He shoke his fistes in my face, he did!"

SHOOKED, *e.* Shook.

"I shooked in my shoes to hear what words he used."

SHOOLER, *e.* An idle, lazy fellow; described as "a man who goes about with his boots undone."

SHOOT, *w.* A young growing pig. (See Sheat.)

SHOOT. A gutter round a roof for shooting off the water.

SHORE, *m.* To shelve off; to cut off evenly.

"If the road was better shored at the sides the water wouldn't lay so much as what it does."

SHORE. [*Schoren*, Dutch, to prop up.] A prop, a support.

SHORN-BUG, *m.* [*Scearn*, Ang. Sax., dung; *scearn-wibba*, a shorn-bug.] A beetle. To eat shorn-bugs for dinner is a proverbial expression for the extremity of poverty.

SHORT, *m.* Out of temper; unable to give a civil answer.

SHORT, *m.* Tender.

A rat-catcher once told me that he knew many people who were in the habit of eating barn-fed rats, and he added, "When they're in a pudding you could not tell them from a chick, they eat so short and purty."

SHOVE, *e.* To put the loose corn into cops or heaps, that it may be more conveniently taken up.

SHRAPE, *e.* To scold.

SHRAVEY.* A loose sub-soil, something between clay and sand.

SHRIEVY, *e.* Unravelled; having threads withdrawn.

SHROGS, *e.* The refuse trimmings of hop-plants; also called chogs.

SHRUCK, *e.* Shocked.

SHRUCK, *e.* Shrieked.

An old woman who was accidentally locked up in a church where she was slumbering in a high pew, said, "I shruck till I could shruck no longer, but no one comed, so I up and tolled upon the bell."

SHUCK. Another form of the perfect tense of the verb to shake.

SHUCK, *e.* To undress; to shell peas, &c.

SHUCK, *m.* A husk or pod.

SHUCKISH. Unsettled; applied to the weather.

SHUN. To push. "He shunned me off the pavement."

SHUT, *w.* A young pig; also called a sheat or shoot.

SHUT-OFF, *m.* To be rid of.

"Once he gets indoors, you'll be troubled to get shut an' him; I dunno but what you'd best shun him out of the fore-door at oncest." (Pronounced Wunst.)

SIDEBOARDS, *w.* Rails fitted on the top of the sides of a wagon, so as to admit of the addition of an extra load.

SIDELANDS, *w.* The outside parts of a ploughed field, adjoining the hedges, where the plough has been turned, running parallel with the lands or warps.

SIDY.* Surly; moody.

SIEVER, *e.* All the fish caught at one tide.

SILT, *e.* Sand or mud deposited and left by the tide or a flood.

SILT-UP. To become so choked-up, with mud or sediment of any kind, as to stop the passage of water in a ditch or the bed of a river.

SIMPLE, *e.* Unintelligible, or stupid.

"Will you be so good as to lend mother another book? for she says this one is so simple she can't make it out at all."

SISSEL, *m.* The usual pronunciation of thistle.

- SIZZING.** Yeast or barm. It is probable that this word may have its origin in the sound made by beer or ale in working.
- SKEELING.*** The bay of a barn; the side of a garret or upper room, where the slope of the roof interferes with the upright."
- SKEP.** [*Scep*, Ang. Sax., a basket.] A beehive, or the straw hackle placed over it for protection.
- SKEP, e.** A hat; a broad flat basket.
- SKICE.** To run quickly and sily, so as to avoid detection.
"I just saw the top of his skiep as he skiced along under the hedge."
- SKID.** To check a wheel going down hill.
- SKID-PAN.** The iron used for skidding.
- SKIM-COULTER.** That part of a plough which goes in front to take off the turf.
- SKINNY, w.** Mean; inhospitable.
- SKIP, e.** A small wooden or metal vessel for taking up yeast.
- SKIRMISH, m.** To run about in a mischievous manner.
"It's no use to try and keep a garden tidy as long as the children are a skirmishing about over the flower borders."
- SKITTERWAISEN, w.** From corner to corner. (Probably a corruption of Caterwise.)
- SKIVEL, w.** A skewer. In the west, dogwood, of which skewers are made, is called skiver-wood.
- SKREEL, e.** To scream.
- SKROW.** Surly; ill-tempered.
- SLAB, m.** A rough board; the outside cut of a tree which has been sawn up in planks.
- SLABBY, m.** Dirty; wet and slippery; greasy; sticky.
"Make the gruel thick and slab."
—*Macbeth*, Act iv. sc. i.
- SLACK, m.** Loose conversation.
- SLAM.** To do any work in a slovenly manner.
- SLAP, m.** In good condition; hearty.
"I don't feel very slap this morning."
- SLAPPEL.*** A portion; a large rough piece of anything.
- SLAT, m.** A slate.

SLATES, *m.* The pods of peas, &c.

“The peas seem to be out in bloom a long time before they hang in slates this year.”

SLAVVEN. A large piece. (See Slappel.)

SLAY, or SLEIGH. A slope.

SLEECH, *e.* Mud or sea-sand used as manure. The sediment deposited by the river Rother is called sleech.

SLICK. [*Slikr*, Icel., smooth.] To comb the hair; to make it sleek.

This word is used frequently in America in this sense.

SLIM. [*Slim*, Dutch. *Schlimm*, German, bad; sly.] To do work in a cunning, deceitful manner.

SLING. A cow or ewe which brings forth her young prematurely is said to sling her calf or lamb.

SLIPE. To take off the outside cover from anything; especially used of removing the bark from trees.

SLIRRUP. To lap up any liquid noisily.

SLIT.* [Connected with the Dutch word *sluiten*, to shut or lock.] To thrust back the lock of a door without the key.

SLIVER, *w.* [*Slifan*, Ang. Sax., to cleave.] A slice.

SLOCK, *e.* [Corruption of Slack.]

SLOCKSEY, *e.* Slovenly. (Probably connected with the word slack.)

SLOMMAKY, *m.* Untidy; dirty.

SLOP, *m.* [*Slóp*, Ang. Sax.] A short full-made frock, of coarse material, worn by men over their other clothes; it reaches to the waist, where it is fastened by a band.

SLUB. Thick mud; used as slush is elsewhere.

SMEECH, *m.*; or SMUTCH, *e.* [*Sméc*, Ang. Sax., smoke, vapour.] A dirty black sort of smoke or mist.

In the west of England the word means a stench, and is applied to the smell of the snuff of a candle.

SMOCK-WINDMILL. A windmill boarded down to the ground, as opposed to a post-mill.

SMOLT, *e.* [*Smolt*, Ang. Sax., smooth.] Smooth and shining.

SMOORN, *e.* To smear.

SMUTCH, *e.* To smudge.

“What, hast smutched thy nose!”

—*Winter's Tale*, Act i. sc. 2.

SNAG. The common snail. With respect to this word, which I had been inclined to derive from the Anglo-Saxon *snæg-el*, Mr. Skeat informs me that it is the old original word of which *snæg-el* is the diminutive; hence snag is not derived from *snæg-el*, but *vice versa*.

The children say,—

“Snag, snag, put out your horn,
And I will give you a barley corn.”

SNAP-PLOUGH, *w.* A plough with two wings, so fixed as to snap or move from one side to the other, though only one projects at a time.

SNETHE, *m.*; or SNEAD, *w.* [*Snæd*, Ang. Sax.] The long handle of a scythe.

SNICKER, *m.* [*Snikken*, Dutch, to gasp.] To sneer; to laugh inwardly.

SNIGGLER, *m.* A slight frost.

SNOB, *m.* [Connected with Icel., *snápr*, a fool and knave.] A travelling shoemaker; a cobbler.

In the neighbourhood of Burwash it is considered a most unfavourable description of a stranger to say that he is “a broken down snob from Kent.”

SNOULE, *e.* A small quantity of anything. Used in Norfolk for a short thick cut from the crusty part of a loaf or a cheese.

SNUDGE, *m.* To hold down the head; to walk with a stoop looking on the ground as if in deep thought.

SNUFFY, *m.* Angry. A common nickname for a testy person.

“Old snuffy came snudging along here just now, and wanted to borrow a few Brussels sprouts, but I lent him a brockylo once and never got it back again, so I warn’t a-going to be took in a second time.”

SOCK, *m.* A blow.

“I’ll give that old sow-cat o’ yourn a sock aside the head if I catches her in my house agin!”

SOCK-LAMB, *m.* A lamb brought up by hand.

SOCKISH, *m.* (Probably a variation of Suckish.) Requiring to be petted and nursed; said of a child.

SOCKLE, *m.* To suckle.

SODGER, *m.* A red herring; literally a soldier.

The sirloin of a jackass, stuffed with sodgers, is a Sussex man’s definition of coarse, uninviting food.

SOLLY, *e.* A tottering or unstable condition.

“That cart-lodge of Mus’ Dicksey’s is all of a solly; t’wunt least but a very little while longer afore it comes down.”

SOME-ONE-TIME, *m.* Now and then; occasionally.

“Some-one-time I goos across to the Chequers, but doànt make no rule of it.”

SOMEWHEN. At some time.

SOOKLAND, *e.* A name in the manor of Wadhurst for assart-land.

SOOR, *m.* An exclamation expressive of surprise.

SOOR. [Corruption of Swore.]

“When I told him that the calves was got into the greenhouse, he jumped up and soor that dreadful that I was all of a shake.”

SOPS-AND-ALE. A curious custom formerly prevalent at Eastbourne, which has fallen into disuse in the present century. The senior bachelor of the parish was elected by the inhabitants to the office of steward, and had committed to his charge a damask napkin, a great wooden bowl, twelve wooden trenchers, a dozen wooden knives and forks, two wooden candlesticks, and two wooden sugar basins.

Whenever a matron within the parish increased her family, it was the duty of this official to go to the church door on the Sunday fortnight after the interesting event, and there publicly proclaim that sops and ale would be provided that evening at a certain house agreed upon, where the following arrangements were made.

Three tables were placed in some convenient room, one of which was covered with the damask table cover and furnished with a china bowl, plates, and silver-handled knives and forks; the bowl was filled with biscuits steeped in wine and sweetened with fine sugar. The second table was also covered with a cloth and decently provided with knives, forks and china, and a bowl containing beer-sops sweetened with fine sugar. The third table had no cloth, was furnished with the wooden trenchers, candlesticks, &c., and had its wooden bowl filled with beer-sops sweetened with the coarsest sugar. After evening prayers the company assembled at the house of their entertainer, and were placed in the following order:—Those persons whose wives had presented them with twins sat at the first table, and were addressed as “benchers;” those whose partners had blessed them in a less degree were ranged round the second table; while those who were married but

childless, were placed with the old bachelors at the third table. Various toasts were given, and the company always broke up at the temperate hour of eight, "generally very cheerful and good tempered."

—*Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. xiii. p. 228.

SOSS-ABOUT, *e.* To mix different things together; generally applied to liquids.

"To soss" in the North means to go about in the dirt.

SOSSEL. To make a slop.

SOW. A word used among the old Sussex iron-workers for a weight of 2,000-lbs.

SOW-CAT, *m.* A female cat.

SOW-WAPS. The queen wasp.

In some parts of the county a reward of sixpence is offered for each sow-waps killed in the spring.

SPACE. A measurement of three feet. Spaces and rods are almost the only terms of measurement I have ever heard used by country people.

SPACE. To measure ground.

SPALT, *e.* [Connected with the Dutch *spalten*, to split.] Split; brittle; decayed. Applied to timber.

SPALTER, *w.* To split or chip off.

SPANNEL, *m.* To make dirty foot marks about a floor, as a spaniel dog does.

"I goos into the kitchen and I says to my mistus, I says ('twas of a Saddaday), the old sow's hem ornary, I says. Well, says she, there aint no call for you to come spanneling about my clean kitchen any more for that, she says; so I goos out and didn't say naun, for you can't never make no sense of women-folks of a Saddaday."

Shakespeare uses the word in the sense of dogging the steps,—

"The hearts that spaniel'd me at heels."

—*Anthony and Cleopatra*, Act iv. sc. 10.

SPANNER, *w.* A wrencher; a nut-screw.

SPAN-NEW. Quite new.

SPAR. [*Spère*, Ang. Sax., a spear.] A stick pointed at each end, and doubled and twisted in the middle; used by thatchers to secure the straw on the roof of a stack or building.

SPARR. [Corruption of Sparrow, as Barr for Barrow.]

- SPARTACLES. [An invariable corruption of Spectacles.]
- SPAT. A slap or blow.
- SPATS, *m.* Leather gaiters reaching above the knee.
- SPATTLEDASHES, *m.* Short leather gaiters not reaching much above the ankle.
- SPEAR, *m.* The sting of a bee.
A bee is always said *to bite* in Sussex.
- SPEAR. To sprout up out of the ground.
“Soonsever the peas begins to spear, the meece and the sparrs gets holt an’ em.”
- SPELTS. Iron toes and heels for boots.
- SPENES. [*Spana*, Ang. Sax.] The teats of a cow.
- SPENE. The prong of a pitchfork.
- SPET. Spit.
“The old cat set there, and there she set, and spet and soor and went on all the whole time.”
- SPICE. [*Espèce*, French.] A slight attack of illness.
“I had a spice of the ague last week, and I dóant want no more of him, for all that they says ‘tis worse *not* to have him than ‘tis to!’”
- SPILE, *w.* A spigot.
- SPILT. [*Spillan*, Ang. Sax., to spoil.] Spoiled.
“She shod the milk all over her, and spilt her new frock.”
- SPILWOOD. Refuse of wood; wood spilt (or spoilt) by the sawyers.
- SPINNEY. A thicket; a small plantation.
- SPIT, *m.* As much earth as can be taken up at once with a spade.
- SPIT-DEEP, *m.* As deep as a spade goes in digging.
- SPLASH, *m.* To bank up a hedge.
- SPLASH, *e*; or SPLISHER, *m.* To lay a live hedge.
- SPONG, *e.* To cobble; to work in a rough clumsy way with a needle.
- SPRACKISH, *w.* Smart and active.
- SPRAY-WOOD. Fagots of brushwood used in the ovens.
- SPREAD-BAT, *e.* A wooden bar, used to keep the chains apart from rubbing the horses’ legs and sides when drawing a plough or harrow.

SPROG.* A linch-pin.

SPRONG, *e*; or SPRONK, *m*. The roots of a tree or a tooth.

SPRONKY, *m*. Full of roots.

“Ah! I guv’ old Mus’ Tweazer the biggest job o’ tooth-pulling ever he had! It took him purty nigh two hours! and he said he’d never seen such a tooth all his days, to goo so fur down nor yet to be so spronky.”

SPRUG, *e*. To smarten.

SPRY, *e*. Gay; cheerful.

A word frequently used in America, meaning “in good health.”

SPUD. A light garden tool with a long handle, for cutting up weeds.

SPUDDLE, *m*. To use a spud.

“I be gettin’ in years and can’t do no more than just doddle about the ground and spuddle up a few weeds.”

SQUAB. A young unfledged bird.

SQUACKETT, *m*. To quack like a duck.

“I thought Mus’ Reynolds was about last night, the ducks kep all on squacketting so.”

SQUAT, *w*. To indent or bruise anything by letting it fall.

SQUAT-BAT, *e*. A piece of wood used for stopping a wheel while the horses are at rest on a hilly road.

SQUATTY, *w*. Said of meal that has fermented.

SQUENCH, *m*. [Corruption of Quench.]

SQUINNEY. To squint; to pry about.

SQUIRM. To wriggle like an eel.

STAB. A small hole in the ground in which the rabbit secures her young litter.

STABBLE, *e*. To make a floor dirty by walking on it in wet or muddy shoes.

STADE, *e*. [*Stede*, Ang. Sax.] A shore where ships can be beached; a landing place.

STALDER. [*Stalan*, Ang. Sax., to place.] The stool on which casks are placed in a cellar.

STALLAGE, *m*. (Same as Stalder.)

STALLED, *e.* Tired; satiated.

“Aint you fairly stalled of waiting?”

“I think the old dog has stalled himself now, for he found a stab out in the field and eat the lot.”

STAMMERS. The fresh shoots of a tree which has been cut back.

STAM-WOOD, *m.* [*Stam*, Dutch, a stem; a trunk of a tree.] The roots of trees, stubbed or grubbed up.

STANDING. A stall at a market or fair.

STARK, *e.* [*Sterc*, Ang. Sax., rigid.] Ground is said to be stark or starked up, when the surface has dried very quickly after rain.

STARKY, *e.* Flinty.

“The land is very starky.”

START. An excitement; a fuss.

“There’s been a pretty start up at the forge this morning! Fighting and all manner.”

When a Sussex man is at a loss for words to describe events or ideas of a somewhat discreditable nature, he gets out of the difficulty by using the phrase “all manner!” If he wishes to describe great profusion and plenty, he says “there was everything of something and something of everything, as the saying is;” but where he gets the saying from I have no idea.

STATESMAN, *m.* An estates’ man; a man who owns a few acres of land and farms them himself.

The general condition of such persons is that their property is mortgaged, and with much harder work they are worse off than ordinary labourers.

STEALE. [*Stela*, Ang. Sax., a handle.] The handle of most agricultural implements.

STEAN. To pave a road with stones; to line a well or a grave with stone or brick.

The Steine, at Brighton, probably derives its name from this word.

STEAN, *m.* To mark out a field for ploughing, which is usually done by placing large stones to show the lines.

STEDDLE. [*Stathol*, Ang. Sax., a basis.] The wooden framework placed on stones or other support, on which corn stacks are built.

STEDDLE, *m.* A small side table, or a temporary arrangement of boards and trestles.

STENT, *m.* A portion of work appointed to be done in a set time.

STEW. A pool in which fish are kept for the table.

STILL. Quiet; respectable.

“He’s a nice still man.”

STILL-WATERS. Distilled waters.

There is generally an old woman in every village who is a notable distiller of waters, which are in great request as domestic medicine.

STILTS. Crutches.

It is rather surprising to be told that a person is such a complete cripple that he can only walk with stilts.

STINT, *e.* Shabby; undergrown.

STITHE, *w.* An anvil.

“If his occulted guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen;
And my imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan’s stithy.”

—*Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 2.

STIVED-UP, *m.* Crowded.

“We were all stived-up in one room. There was four families, one in each corner, and a single man who slep’ in the middle. I put up with it as long as I could, but when the single man began to take in lodgers I couldn’t stand it no longer.”

STIVER-ABOUT. (The *i* is pronounced as in shiver.) To stagger.

STOACH, *e.* To trample ground as cattle do in wet weather.

STOACH-WAY, *e.* An expression used at Rye Harbour for the channel which runs through the sand lying between the pier-head and the deep water at low tide.

STOACHY. Dirty; muddy.

STOCKY, *m.* Strong; stout; well grown.

STOCKY, *m.* Headstrong; saucy; wilful; generally said of girls.

“Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature.”

—*Merchant of Venice*, Act v. sc. 1.

STODGE, *e.* Thick mud. (See Stoach.)

STODGE, *m.* A fuss.

“He’s always in such a stodge; if he’s got to goo anywhere’s he always wants to be off two hours too soon.”

STOKE. To stir the fire; hence the word stoker.

STOLT, *e.* Stout; strong; generally said of fowls.

“The chickens are quite stolt.”

STOMACHY, *m.* Proud; obstinate.

STONE. A weight of eight pounds.

STOOD, *m.* Stuckfast.

An old man told me, “I’ve seen a wagon stood in the snow on the road from Selmeston to Alciston, and they never moved it for six weeks.”

STOOL-BALL. An old Sussex game similar in many respects to cricket, played by females. It has lately been revived in East Sussex by the establishment of stool-ball clubs in many villages, which not only provide good exercise for young ladies who might otherwise become lazy, but also promote kind, social intercourse among all classes. The “elevens” go long distances to play their matches; they practice regularly, and frequently display such perfection of fielding and wicket-keeping as would put most amateur cricketers to shame. The rules are printed, and are as keenly discussed and implicitly obeyed as those of the Marylebone Club.

The game is thus alluded to in Poor Robin’s Almanack for 1740,—

“Now milkmaid’s pails are deckt with flowers,
And men begin to drink in bowers;
Sweet sillabubs, and lip-loved tansey,
For William is prepared by Nancy.
Whilst hob-nail Dick and simp’ring Frances
Trip it away in country dances;
At stool-ball and at barley-break,
Wherewith they harmless pastime make.”

STOP, *e.* A rabbit-stab; probably so-called because the doe stops up the entrance when she leaves her young.

STORM-COCK, or SREECHER. The missel thrush.

STOT, *w.* A young bullock.

STRAND, *m.* A withered stalk of grass; one of the twists of a line.

STREALE.* [*Stræl*, Ang. Sax.] An arrow.

STREET. In Sussex a road is called a street without any reference to there being houses beside it; but I am quite

unable to say why some roads should be distinguished from others by being so called. (A street originally meant a paved road, from the Latin *strata via*.)

STRIDE, *m.* A long distance.

“I doant exactly know the name of the place he’s gone to, but I know ’tis a middling stride into the sheeres.”

STRIG. The foot-stalk of any fruit or flower.

STRIKE. A smooth straight piece of wood, used in measuring, to strike the loose corn which lies above the level of the rim of the bushel.

In old inventories “a bushel and strike” usually go together.

STRIKE-PLOUGH, *m.* A plough used for striking out the furrows.

STRIVES, *m.* Rivalry.

“Sometimes I think those people must dress so for strives, to see who can be smartest.”

STROD. A forked branch of a tree.

STROMBOLO. (Possibly connected with the Dutch *stroom-ballen*, stream or tide-balls.)

“Pieces of black bitumen highly charged with sulphur and salt, found along the coast. Called thus at Brighton, doubtless from the Flemings settled in the town. The stones have been used for fuel, and Dr. Russell applied the steam to scrofulous tumours.” —*Durrant Cooper’s Sussex Glossary*.

STUB, *e.* The stem which is left standing out of the ground after a tree has been cut down.

STUB, *e.* To stub a horse is to lame him by letting him tread on stubs of underwood in a cover.

STUB, *m.* To grub up trees with their roots.

STUB, *m.* To pluck chicken clean after their feathers have been pulled off.

STUCKLING. An apple-pasty made thin in the shape of a semi-circle, and baked without a dish.

STUD, *m*; STUDY, *e.* A state of thoughtfulness.

“He seems all in a stud as he walks along.”

STUMP, *w.* A stump of hay is an item frequently found in farm inventories in West Sussex. It means the remains of a round stack, most of which has been cut away.

STUPE, *e.* Stupid; dull.

An old schooldame thus described the progress of a pupil (aged 5):—"He's that stupe that he can't tell 'A's' from 'V's,' and he actually doánt know the meaning of 'Verily, verily!'"

STUSNET. A skillet; a small saucepan.

SUDDENT, *m.* Suddenly.

SUE, *e.* To drain land; also a drain. (See Sew.)

SUENT, *e.* Pleasant; agreeable.

SULLAGE. [*Souiller*, French, to soil.] Any filth or dirt of the nature of a sediment.

SUMMER, *e.* The beam which supports the bed or body of a wagon.

SUMMER AND WINTER, *w.* To have summered and wintered a person, is to have known him at all seasons and under all circumstances, both good and bad.

SUPPOSE, *m.* This word is used not to express conjecture, but certainty.

SURELYE. There are few words more frequently used by Sussex people than this. It has no special meaning of its own, but it is added at the end of any sentence to which particular emphasis is required to be given, and numerous examples of its use will be found in illustrations of other words in this dictionary.

SUSHY, *e.* [*Sèche*, French, dry.] In want of water.

"I never knowed such a dry time; we're as sush as sushy."

SUSSEL. A disturbance; an impertinent meddling with the affairs of other people.

SUSSEX-MOON. A man sent on in front with a lantern fastened behind him.

SUSSEX-PUDDING. A compound of flour and water made up in an oblong shape and boiled. There is a moment, when it is first taken out of the saucepan, when it can be eaten with impunity; but it is usually eaten cold, and in that form I believe that it becomes the foundation of all the ills that Sussex spirit and flesh are heir to. It promotes a dyspeptic form of dissent which is unknown elsewhere. It aggravates every natural infirmity of temper by the promotion of chronic indigestion, and finally undermines the constitution; for the first symptom of the decay of nature which a Sussex man describes is invariably that he can't get his pudding to set.

SWAD, *e.* A bushel basket, generally used in selling fish.

SWADE. The leather strap of a spinning-wheel.

SWADING-IRON, *w.* An instrument used in a blacksmith's forge.

SWALLOCKY, *e.* A term applied to the appearance of clouds in hot weather, before a thunderstorm.

SWANK, *w.* A bog; a dell or damp hollow.

SWANKY, *m.* Small beer.

SWAP, *m.* To reap corn and beans.

SWAP-HOOK, *m.* The implement used for swapping.

SWARLY. Ill-tempered; usually applied to animals.

SWARVE, *e.* To fill up; to choke with sediment.

“Our ditch is quite swarved up.”

SWATH. [Pronounced swarth.] A row of cut grass or corn as it is laid on the ground by mowers or swappers.

“And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.”

—*Troilus and Cressida*, Act v. sc. 5.

SWEAL. [*Swēlan*, Ang. Sax., to kindle.] To burn the hair; to singe a pig.

SWELT. [*Sweltan*, Ang. Sax., to die.] Hot; faint.

“Like a swelt cat, better than it looks.”

SWINGE. [*Swingan*, Ang. Sax.] To flog.

“I will swinge him well when I catches him.”

SWINGEL. That part of a flail which beats the corn out of the ear.

SWORK. [Corruption of Sulk.] To be angry and surly.

SWORLE. To snarl like a dog.

SWYMY. [Swimmy.] Giddy; faint.

“I felt so swymy that I was obliged to get up and go out of church.”

T.

TACK. A peculiar flavour; a strong, rank, nasty taste.

TACK. A path or causeway.

TACKLE. Working implements; machinery of any kind.

TACKLE. Distasteful food or drink.

“I calls this here claret wine about the poorest tackle ever I taasted.”

TAG, *e.* A sheep of the first year.

TAIL-WHEAT, *m.* The inferior grain which is left after the corn has been winnowed.

TAKENERS, *m.* Persons taken to learn a trade; young men employed in fishing boats at Brighton.

TALK THIN. To talk in a low voice.

“He talk so thin that no-one can’t scarcely hear what he says.”

TALWOOD, *w.* [*Tailler*, French, to cut.] Wood cleft and cut into billets for firing.

TAN-FLAWING. Taking the bark off trees, the bark itself being called tan.

“If I can get a job of tan-flawing I shall make out very well.”

TAVORT. Half a bushel. (See Tovet.)

TAWER. [*Tawian*, Ang. Sax., to prepare hides.] A fellmonger; a leather dresser.

TEAM, *w.* [*Téman*, Ang. Sax., to propagate.] A litter, or a number of young beasts of any kind.

“I have got a nice team of young pigs here.”

TED, *m.* To spread hay; to shake out the new mown grass.

TEDDIOUS. Fretful; difficult to please.

TEDIOUS. Excessive; very.

“I never did see such tedious bad stuff in all my life.”

TELL. [*Tellan*, Ang. Sax., to count.] To count.

“Otherwhiles I be forced to tell the ship over six and seven times before I can get ’em right.”

TELLER, *m.*; or TILLOW, *w.* [*Telgor*, Ang. Sax., a branch.] A young oak tree.

TEMPERSOME. Hasty-tempered.

TEMPEST. When the wind blows roughly it is said to tempest.

“It tempestes so as we’re troubled to pitch the hay upon to the stack anyhow in the wurreld.”

TEMPESTY, *w.* A gale of wind.

TEMPORY. [Corruption of Temporary.] Slight; badly finished.

“Who be I? Why I be John Carbury, that’s who I be!
And who be you? Why, you aint a man at all, you aint!
You be naun but a poor tempory creetur run up by contract,
that’s what you be!”

TENANTRY-ACRE. Mr. Durrant Cooper gives the following account of this allotment:—“The proportion between the tenantry and the statue acre is very uncertain. The tenantry land was divided first into laines, of several acres in extent, with good roads, some sixteen feet wide between them; at right angles with these were formed, at uncertain intervals, tenantry roads, of some eight feet in width, dividing the laines into furlongs. In each furlong every tenant had a right to his proportion, which was set out for him, not by fixing any superficial quantity, but by measuring along the line of the tenantry road of each furlong a certain number of feet to each paul, the number of feet being the same, whatever was the depth of the furlong; thus, if the furlong, for instance, consisted of what is called a hatchet-piece, something like three-quarters of a square, the part where the piece was two squares deep would contain double the superficial contents of the portion at the other end, where the measurement next the road would be similar but the depth only one half.”

—*Sussex Glossary*, p. 65.

TEND. To watch.

“He can’t sing in church no more, for he goos to work rook-tending, and he comes home of nights that hoarse that you can’t hardly hear him speak.”

TERRIBLE. Excessively. (Pronounced tarrible, as below).

TERRIER. [*Terre*, French, land.] A survey and register of land.

Two terriers were made at Brighton in the last century; the first in 1738, the second in 1792, by Thomas Budgen.

TERRIFY. (Usually pronounced tarrify.) To tease; to annoy.

“These here fleas tarrifies me tarrible.”

TESSY, *w.* Angry. [Probably a corruption of Testy.]

THAT. So.

“I was that tired I didn’t know how to bear myself.”

THICK-OF-HEARING, *e.* Slightly deaf.

“Old woman, old woman, will you go a shearing?

Speak a little louder, sir, I’m rather thick of hearing.

Old woman, old woman, shall I kiss you very sweetly?

I thank you very kindly, sir, I hear you quite completely.”

—*Old Sussex Rhyme*,

THICK-MILK, m. Hot milk thickened by the addition of a few spoonfuls of flour and sweetened.

THILLS, w. [*Thil*, Ang. Sax., a plank.] The shafts of a wagon or cart.

THILL-HORSE, w; or **THILLER.** The shaft horse.

“What a beard thou hast got. Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my thill-horse has on his tail.”

—*Merchant of Venice*, Act ii. sc. 2.

THREADDLE. To thread a needle.

“Open the gates as wide as wide,
And let King George go through with his bride.
It is so dark, we cannot see
To threadle the tailor’s needle.”

—*Children’s Game.*

THRO. Fro. To-and-thro is always used for to-and-fro.

“He goes to-and-thro to Lewes every Tuesday and Friday.”

THROT, m. The throat.

THROW. [Through.] A thoroughfare; a public way. The four-throw is a point where four roads meet.

THROW. To cut down trees.

TICKLER, e. An iron pin used by brewers to take a bung out of a cask.

TICKLE-PLOUGH, w. A plough with wooden beam and handles.

TIDY, m. A child’s pinafore.

TIFFY. Touchy; irritable.

TIGHT. Drunk.

Either Sussex beer must be very strong or Sussex heads very weak, for however drunk a man may have been he will declare that he did not take more than a pint, and all his friends will make the same assertion.

TIGHTISH. Well in health.

“I’m pretty tightish thank you” is not a very common expression, because it is not considered genteel to be in perfectly good health; and to say “How well you are looking” is by no means taken as a compliment. I suspect that the height of gentility is not reached till a person dies outright, and then of course it is only reflective, and the relations take credit for it.

TIGHT-UP. To clean; to put in order.

“To tight oneself up” is to dress or put on clean clothes.

TILTH, *m.* [*Tilth*, Ang. Sax., culture.] The condition of arable land.

“He’s a man as always keeps his ground in good tilth.”

TILLOW, *w.* (See Teller.)

TIME OF DAY, *m.* “To pass the time of day” is to greet a person passing on the road.

“I dóánt know any more of him than just to pass the time o’ day.”

TIMMERSOME, *e.* Timid.

A boy, who recently stated as a valid reason for not attending evening school that he was afraid that the pharisees would interrupt him on his way home, was excused by his mother on the ground that he was “that timmersome that he couldn’t abear to go out after dark.”

TINKER, *w.* To mend anything clumsily.

TIPPÈD, *m.* Pointed.

TIP-TEERERS, *w.* Mummers who go round performing a sort of short play at Christmas time. (See appendix.)

TIP-TONGUED. To talk tip-tongued is to talk in an affected manner.

“She talks so tip-tongued and gives herself such airs.”

TIRE. Flax for spinning. (Probably obsolete, but frequently found in old parochial accounts).

TISSICK, *m.* A tickling, faint cough.

“Punch cures the gout, the cholic and the phthisic,
And it is agreed to be the very best of physic.”

—*Old Song.*

TIVER, *w.* Red ochre used for marking sheep.

TO-AND-AGIN, *m.* Backwards and forwards.

“She doddles to-and-agin.”

TOKEN, *e.* A present.

“My lad’s brought me such a nice token from Rye.”

TOKEN, *m.* An apparition.

A woman who had asked me to write to the War Office for tidings of her son, whose regiment was in India, came to me a few days afterwards to say that she was sorry she had given me so much trouble, as it was no use to make any enquiries about her son for he was dead, and she knew it because she had seen his token, which had walked across the field before her and finally disappeared over the stile.

It was useless to reason with the woman, or to attempt to comfort her by reading her the reply from the War Office that her son was well. It was not till he returned home and in his own person refuted the evidence of the token that her confidence in it was at all shaken.

TOM. Any cock bird, as a tom-turkey or a tom-parrot.

“I bought two hens and a tom off old Mis Cluckleford, but I doänt know as I shall make out much with 'em, for they doänt seem none of 'em inclined to lay.”

TOM-BACCA. Traveller's joy. *Clematis vitalba*; also called boys'-bacca, because the boys cut the small wood in pieces to smoke like cigars.

TOMMY, m. Bread.

TONGUES, e. Small soles; probably so called from their shape.

TOOK-TO, e. Ashamed; vexed.

“I was quite took-to when you come in, for I hadn't had time to tight-up all day.”

TOP-OF-THE-HOUSE. A person who has lost his temper is said to be up-a-top-of-the-house.

“If you says anything to him he's up-a-top-of-the-house drackly minut.”

TORE-GRASS, m. [Also spelt toar-grass.] Tare-grass. The long old grass which remains in pasture during the winter.

TO-RIGHTS, m. Completely; perfectly.

“I had my little boy into Lewes to get his likeness taken a Saddaday, and the man took him to-rights, and you'll say so when you sees it.”

TOSS, e. The mow, or bay of a barn into which the corn is put to be thrashed.

TOT, m. A bush; a tuft of grass.

“There warn't any grass at all when we fust come here; naun but a passel o' gurt old tots and tussicks. You see there was one of these here new-fashioned men had had the farm, and he'd properly starved the land and the labourers, and the cattle and everything, without it was hissself.”

TOT, e. A brood of chicken; a covey of partridges.

T'OTHER-DAY. If pronounced t'otherdy, means the day before yesterday.

This expression is correct, because in Early English other invariably means second, and the day before yesterday is the second day reckoning backwards. It is remarkable that

second is the only ordinal number of French derivation; before the thirteenth century it was unknown, and other was used instead of it.

—*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. ix. (*Pegge's Kenticisms*.)

TOTTY-LAND, *e.* [*Totian*, Ang. Sax., to elevate.] High-land, frequently on a side hill; used at Hastings.

TOVET, *e.* [Two fats; a fat, or vat, is a peck.] A measure of half-a-bushel. (See Tavort.)

TO-YEAR, *w.* This year, as to-day is this day.

TRACK. A pathway across a field.

TRADE. Anything to carry; such as a bag, a dinner basket, tools or shop-goods.

“He’s a man as has always got such a lot of trade along with him.”

TRADE, *e.* Household goods; lumber.

TRADES. [*Treads*.] The ruts in a road.

“You will never get your carriage down that laine, for it can’t take the trades,” *i.e.*, it cannot run in the ruts.

TRAIN, *m.* To boil down fat for lard.

TRAMP, *e.* Gin and water.

TRAPE. To trail; to drag along the ground.

“Her gown trapes along the floor.”

TRAPES-ABOUT. To run about in an untidy, slovenly manner; to allow the dress to trail on the ground.

A Sussex maid describing to another servant how her mistress went to Court, said, “And as soon as ever they sees the Queen they lets their dress-tails trapes, because it aint manners to hold ’em up.”

TRAVERSE, or TRAVASE. The place adjoining a blacksmith’s shop where horses are shod.

Mr. Turner had an adventure in a traverse, which he thus records in his diary:—“1758. Sept. 27. In the morn my brother and self set out for Eastbourne. We dined on a shoulder of lamb, roasted, with onion sauce—my family at home dining on a sheep’s head, lights, &c., boiled. We came home about 10 p.m., but not sober. Being very drunk, my horse took the wrong way, and ran into a travase with me and beat me off.”

From this it would appear as if Mr. Turner had entertained his horse as liberally as himself!

TREFT, *w.* A trivet.

TRENCHER. [*Trancher*, French, to cut off.] A wooden plate on which to cut up meat or bread.

TRENCHERMAN, *m.* A feeder.

A good trencherman is a hearty eater.

“He’s a very valiant trencherman, he hath an excellent stomach.”

—*Much Ado About Nothing*, Act i. sc. 1.

TRESSLES. The dung of sheep or rabbits.

TRIG, *w.* To place anything behind a wheel to prevent a carriage from slipping back on a hill.

TRIPET, *w.* A wicket gate.

TRUCK. Rubbish; odds and ends.

“There’s too much truck about the floor for the house ever to look tidy.”

TRUG. [*Trog*, Ang. Sax., trough.] A strong basket made of split wood, used for gardening.

TRULL. [Corruption of Trundle.] To bowl a hoop.

TRUNDLE-BED, *w.* A low bed on small castors, trundled under another in the day time.

TRUNK, *e.* To under-drain land.

TRUSSING-BEDSTEAD, *w.* [*Truss*, Old English, to pack up.] A camp bedstead which can be packed for travelling.

TRUT. A hassock or footstool.

TUCK. A pinafore worn by children.

TUCK-APRON, *m.* A long apron which is fastened round the neck and waist.

TUCK-SHELL.* A tusk.

TUG. A carriage for conveying timber.

TUGS. Iron chains which fit into the hames and shafts.

TUMBLE-DOWN GATE, *m.* A gate on a towing-path so constructed that horses may pass over it while one end is pressed down. It recovers its position through being weighted at the opposite point.

TUNNELL, *w.* A funnel.

TURMUT, *m.* [Corruption of Turnip.]

“’Twas the worst year ever I knowed for a job of turmut-hoeing, for there warn’t no turmutts for anyone to hoe.”

TURN-WRIST PLOUGH. [Pronounced turn-rice, and sometimes so spelt in inventories.] A plough with a moveable mould-board, which turns up the second furrow on to the first.

TUSHES, m. Tusks; long teeth.

“O, be advised! thou know’st not what it is
With javelins point a churlish swine to gore,
Whose tushes never sheathed he whetteth still,
Like to a mortal butcher, bent to kill.”

—*Shakespeare. Venus and Adonis.*

TUSSICK, m. A tuft of rank grass.

TWEEN-STICKS, w. Sticks which are used to keep horses’ heads apart when working two abreast.

TWELVE-MONTHING. A yearling calf.

TWIT. To taunt; to tease.

“And twit with cowardice a man half-dead.”

—*Henry VI., Act iii. sc. 2.*

TWITTEN, w. A narrow path between two walls or hedges.

TWO, e. To be at two is to quarrel.

TWORT, e. [For thwart, a corruption of the Ang. Sax. *thweor*, perverse; froward.] Pert and saucy.

“She’s terrible twort—she wants a good setting down she do; and she’ll get it too. Wait till my master comes in!”

TYE, m. A common; a large open field.

U.

UNACCOUNTABLE. A very favourite adjective which does duty on all occasions in Sussex. A countryman will scarcely speak three sentences without dragging in this word.

A friend of mine who had been remonstrating with one of his parishioners for abusing the parish clerk beyond the bounds of neighbourly expression, received the following answer:—“You be quite right, sir; you be quite right. I’d no ought to have said what I did, but I doànt mind telling you to your head what I’ve said a-many times behind your back—We’ve got a good shepherd, I says, an excellent shepherd, but he’s got an unaccountable bad dog!”

UNBEKNOWNST. Unknown.

“All I can say is, if he comes here, it’s quite unbeknownst to me.”

UNDERBACK. A large open vessel in a brewhouse, which is placed under the mash-tun.

UNFORBIDDEN, *e.* [*Unforboden*, Ang. Sax., undaunted.] Daring; disobedient.

UNKED. [*Uncwyde*, Ang. Sax., solitary.] Lonely; dreary; dismal.

UNKED. Having the appearance of evil; betokening bad weather.

UNLUCKY. Always in mischief.

UP. To get up.

“Soonsever he comes in at the fore-door his missus she ups and pulls his hair.”

UP-A-TOP-OF-THE-HOUSE. In a rage.

“He’s so hot headed, he’s up-a-top-of-the-house in a minut.”

UPPISH. Pettish; out of temper; easily provoked.

UPSET. To find fault; to interfere with; to attack.

UPSTANDING. Upright; honourable.

“They’re such an upstanding, downsitting family, you wont find their match, search England through.”

USAGE, *w.* Provisions given to workmen besides their wages, called also ’lowance (allowance).

V.

VAIL. A present given to a servant over and above wages (like the French *pourboire*). The word is contracted from avail, and originally meant an advantage.

“Welcome shall they be;
And all the honours, that can fly from us,
Shall on them settle; you know your places well;
When better fall, for your avails they fell.”

—*All’s Well that Ends Well*, Act iii, sc. 1.

VALIANT, *w.* [*Vaillant*, French.] Stout; well-built.

“What did you think of my friend who preached last Sunday, Master Piper?”

“Ha! he was a valiant man; he just did stand over the pulpit! Why you béant nothing at all to him! See what a noble paunch he had!”

VALLERS. Fallows. Spelt vallowes in Humphrey’s inventory, 1697.

VENT, *e.* A place where several roads meet, generally pronounced went. (See Went.)

VERT. [*Vert*, French.] Green. Still retained in the names of fields, as The Lower Vert Field, at Selmeston.

VIVERS. [*Viviers*, French.] Fish-ponds.

VLICK, *w.* To smooth the hair.

VLOTHERED, *e.* Agitated; flustered.

“I was so vlothred I did’nt know what to be at.”

VOLLER, or VOLLOW, *m.* A fallow field.

VOOR, *m.* A furrow. Contracted as barr for barrow.

W.

WANT, *w.* An abbreviation of warrant.

“He wunt give ye naun I want ye.”

WANTY, *w.* [*Wamb-tige*, Ang. Sax., a belly band.] The girth which is fastened to the thills of a cart, and, passing under the horse’s belly, prevents the cart from tilting back.

WAPS. [*Waps*, Ang. Sax.] A wasp. (Pronounced Wops.)

WAPS-HYME, *w.* A wasp’s nest.

WAPSEY, *m.* Spiteful; waspish.

“These bees of yours are terr’ble wapsey.”

WARP. A piece of land consisting of ten, twelve, or more ridges, on each side of which a furrow is left to carry off the water.

WARP, *e.* Four herrings.

WASE.* A small bundle of straw.

WATER-COWEL, *w.* A large wooden tub.

WATER-TABLE. A low part on the side of a road, or a small cutting across a hill-road to carry off the water.

WATTLE. [*Watel*, Ang. Sax.] A hurdle.

WEALD. [*Weald*, Ang. Sax., a forest.]

The name given in Sussex to the large woodland tract of country which extends from the Downs, with which it runs parallel to the Surrey Hills. It was formerly an immense forest, called by the Britons Coit-Andred, and by the Saxons Andredes-weald.
—*Durrant Cooper.*

WEAN-GATE. [*Wæn ged*, Ang. Sax.] A wagon gate.

WEAN-HOUSE. [Pronounced *Wenhus*.] A wagon shed.

WEAN-YEAR-BEAST, *w.* A calf weaned during the current year.

WEEZE, *e.* [*Wæs*, Ang. Sax., water.] To ooze.

WENT, *e.* A crossway.

“Just as gate (from the verb *go*) means a street in Old English, so went (from the verb *wend*) means a lane or passage.”
—*Pegge's Alphabet of Kenticisms.*

WEST-COUNTRY-PARSON, *e.* The hake, so called from the black streak on the back, and abundance of the fish along the western coast.

WET. To wet the tea, is to make tea. To wet the bread, is to mix the water in the flour.

WHAPPLE-GATE. A gate on a whapple-way.

WHAPPLE-WAY. A bridle way through fields or woods.

WHEELS, *m.* A hand cart.

“I can get my wheels through the whapple-gate, and that often saves me a journey fetching wood.”

WHIFFLE, *m.* To come in gusts.

“I see there had been just rain enough to whiffle round the spire whiles we was in church.”

WHILES. Whilst. As *amonges* has been corrupted to *amongst*, so *whiles* is the original and correct form of *whilst*.

WHILK, *e.* To howl like a dog.

WHILK, *e.* To mutter to oneself.

WHIST, *m.* Silent.

“Bide whist! I hears un!!”

WHITE-HERRING. A fresh herring, as distinguished from a dried one, which is called a red-herring.

WHITTLE. [*Hwitel*, Ang. Sax., a white mantle.] A mantle of coarse stuff formerly worn by country women.

WILD. The Weald of Sussex is always spoken of as The Wild by the people who live in the Downs, who by the same rule call the inhabitants of the wealden district “the wild people.”

WILL-LED, *e.* Led away or bewildered by false appearances, as a person would be who followed the Will o’Wisp.

WIDE-OFF. Out of the direct road, but not far off.
“Stone is a little wide of Rye.”

WIDOWS-BENCH. (See Bench.)

“And that if any tenant having any land either fforrep or board die seized, his widow after his death sho’d have the said lands which were her said husbands at the time of his death by the custom of the said manor as by her bench dureing her natural life, altho she marry afterward to another husband.”

—*Bosham Manor Customs.*

WIM. To winnow corn.

WINDROW, *m.* Sheaves of corn set up in a row one against the other; a thin row of new mown grass raked up lightly so as to allow the wind to pass freely through it and dry it.

WINDROW. To put hay into windrows.

WINDSHAKEN, *e.* Thin; puny; weak.

“He’s a poor windshaken creetur.”

WINT, *e.* [*Windan*, Ang. Sax., to turn.] Two ridges of ground which are ploughed by going to one end of the field and back again. Arable land which is harrowed twice over is said to be harrowed a wint (or a turn); if three times, a wint and a half.

WINNOWING-FAG, *w.* A rough machine for winnowing.

WINTERPICKS. Blackthorn berries.

WINTER-PROUD. Cold.

“When you sees so many of these here winterpicks about, you may be pretty sure t’will be middlin’ winter-proud.”

WIPPANCE, *w.* The bar on which the traces of a horse are hooked, and by which he draws his load. Also called whippel tree, or whipple tree.

WIPPEN. Same as wippance.

WISH. [*Wesc*, Ang. Sax., a washing.] A damp meadow; a marsh, or low land in a nook formed by the bend of a river or stream, and liable to be flooded.

WITHY. The willow. *Salix*, various species.

WRATCH, or RATCH, *e.* [*Hroécán*, Ang. Sax., to reach; extend to.] To stretch.

WRĪST, or RISE. The moveable wing of a turn-wrist plough.

WROCKLED, *e.* Wrinkled.

WUTS. [Corruption of Oats.]

Y.

YAFFLE, *e.* The green woodpecker.

YANGER, *e.* [Corruption of Yonder.]

“I see an old yaffle in de 'ood yanger.”

YAPE, *e.* To gossip.

YAR. Aghast; frightened.

YARBS, *w.* Herbs.

An old man in East Sussex said that many people set much store by the doctors, but for his part, he was one for the yarbs, and Paul Podgam was what he went by. It was not for some time that it was discovered that by Paul Podgam he meant the polypodium fern.

YEASTY, *m.* [Ang. Sax., *ýst*, a storm.] Gusty; stormy.

“A little rain would do us good, but we doänt want it too oudacious yeasty.”

“Though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up.”

—*Macbeth*, Act iv. sc. 1.

YAT, *m.* A gate.

YEILD-IT, *e.* Give up.

A farmer took his team to harrow a piece of wheat, but finding it too wet he said to his carter "Come along home, we'll yeild it."

YETNER. [*Git ná*, Ang. Sax., not as yet.] Not nearly. The reduplication of the negative is very common in Sussex.

"I béánt farty year old yetner."

YOE, *m.* [Corruption of Ewe.] From the Ang. Sax., *ewu*.

YOYSTER, *m.* To play about roughly and noisily.





ADDENDA.

While my Dictionary was in the press, I received the following words from the Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Edgar Sharpe, Esq., Carshalton. They came too late to be placed in their alphabetical order, but were too interesting to be omitted.

ABILITY. A word occurring in old account books for an assessment rate, now probably obsolete.

ASH-CLOTH, m. Before the use of soda was understood, the washerwomen used to soften the water by straining it through a coarse cloth, which was fastened over the top of the wash tub and first covered with marsh-mallow leaves, and then with a layer of wood ashes.

BAIL, w. The handle of a bucket, pail or kettle.

BATS. Logs of wood for burning.

BILLUS, w. To beat; to flog.

BLACK-GRASS, e. *Alopecurus agrestis*.

BLOBTONGUE, w. [*Blabbre*, Danish, to gabble.] A tell-tale. (See Blobtit.)

BLUE-BOTTLE, m. The wild hyacinth. *Hyacinthus non scriptus*.

BODGE, w. A water cask on wheels. (See Budge.)

BOND. [*Bond*, Ang. Sax.] A band, as a hay-bond, bonds for fastening up the sheaves of corn, &c.

BOOK. A word used in old parochial accounts for a rate, as “a 2s. 6d. book produces £500 in Horsted Keynes.”

BREAK. A cultivator used among potatoes and hops. (See Idget.)

BROKE, w. A large quantity of timber.

- BULLOCK-LEAZE.** The right of turning one bullock out on a common to graze. (Used at Berwick and other places.)
- BURY.** A rabbit hole; a hole made by any animal.
- CAFFINCHER, w.** The chaffinch.
- CARDIOUS.** A mixed cloth made of wool and linen thread. A word which frequently occurred in old account books when spinning-wheels were in use.
- CARRIERS.** Part of a spinning-wheel fitted with wire hooks through which the thread passed to the reel.
- CAST.** The second swarm from a hive of bees.
- CAULKER-BRIDGE, w.** A rough bridge made of logs and fagots.
- CHIP, w.** The wooden part of a plough to which the share is fastened.
- CHIPPER, w.** Lively; cheerful.
- CHURCH-STEEPLE, w.** The common agrimony. *Agrimonia rupatoria.*
- COVE.** A lean-to, or low building with a shelving roof. Pigeon-cotes are frequently called pigeon-coves in East Sussex.
- CURMUDGEON, w.** To mend up old clothes. A curmudgeon originally meant a hard-bargainer, a miserly fellow, and probably this meaning of the word is connected with mending up rags in a miserly manner.
- CUTS, w.** The cross-beams on the floor of a wagon.
- DOGGER, w.** A support for the shafts of a cart.
- EARS.** The irons to which the bail of a bucket is fastened.
- GRANDMOTHER'S-NIGHTCAP.** The white campion. *L. dioica.*
- HATCHET-PIECES.** Paul-pieces of land of irregular shape. (See Tenantry-acre.)
- HEMPSHARE, or HEMSHARE.** Certain lands in the centre of Brighton, so named from having been used by persons engaged in the fishing trade for growing hemp for rope-making. The word is found in the court rolls, 1660.
- HERRING-HANG, e.** A place where herrings are hung up to dry; also called a dee.
- LEAKWAY.** A road dividing one furlong from another in the tenantry-acre. (See Tenantry-acre.)
- LILY, m.** The field convolvulus. *Convolvulus arvensis.*

- MERRY-TREE, *w.* The wild cherry tree.
- MILK-MAIDS, *w.* Birds-foot trefoil. *Lotus corniculatus.*
- SHEEP-LEAZE. The right of turning out one sheep to feed on a common.

The following words (kindly sent to me by Frederick E. Sawyer, Esq., of Brighton), are from the Brighton "Costumal," 1580; *i.e.*, a book of certain customs, chiefly relating to fishing, which received Royal confirmation at that date:—

- COCKS. [*Kog, Kogge*, Danish.] Small boats, from two to six tons burden, used in the herring fishery. Their period of fishing was called cock-fare, and their nets cock-heaks.
- FARE. [An old English word, probably connected with the German *fahren*, and Dutch *vaer*.] A period during which certain kinds of fishing took place; as shotnet-fare, tucknet-fare, cock-fare, &c.
- FLEW. [*Flouw, Vlouw*, Dutch.] A kind of fishing-net. (A flew-net, on land, is a net hung on poles for catching wood-cocks.)
- FLEWERS. Boats of eight to twenty tons burden, used in herring fishery. (Probably boats used with the flew-nets.)
- HEAK. Another name for the flew.
Erredge (History of Brighton) says that in Yorkshire the nets used for fishing in the river Ouse are still called heaks.
- MOX. [Ang. Sax., *max*; Dutch, *masche*.] The mesh of a net. (Called at Hastings a moak.)
- NORWARD. A peculiar kind of net.
- RANN. A division of a net. Nets are ordered to be "in deepness two ranns, every rann fifty moxes deep."
- SHOTTERS. Boats of six to twenty-six ton burden, used in the mackerel fishery.
- TACHENERS. Young men employed in the fishing boats. (Possibly so called from being *taken* to learn the trade.)
- TUCKERS. Small boats of about three tons burden, used in fishing for plaice.



APPENDIX.

THE MUMMERS' PLAY.

Dramatis Personæ.

FATHER CHRISTMAS.

A TURKISH KNIGHT.

ST. GEORGE.

A DOCTOR.

Father Christmas.—Here come I, Old Father Christmas.

Christmas or not,
I hope Old Father Christmas
Will never be forgot.
Make room, make room here, gallant boys,
And give us room to rhyme;
We're come to show activity,
Upon a Christmas time.
Acting youth or acting age,
The like was never acted on this stage;
If you don't believe what I now say,
Enter, St. George, and clear the way!

St. George.—Here come I, St. George the valiant man,
With naked sword and spear in hand;
Who fought the dragon and brought him to the slaughter,
And for this won the King of Egypt's daughter.
What man or mortal dare to stand
Before me with my sword in hand?
I'll slay him and cut him as small as the flies,
And send him to Jamaica to make mince-pies.

Turkish Knight.—Here come I, a Turkish Knight,
In Turkish land I learned to fight;
I'll fight St. George with courage bold,
And if his blood's hot will make it cold.

St. George.—If thou art a Turkish Knight
Draw thy sword, and let us fight.

They fight; the Turk is killed.

St. George.—Ladies and gentlemen,
You see what I've done,
I've cut this Turk down,
Like the evening sun.
Is there any doctor that can be found,
To cure this Knight of his deadly wound?

Doctor.—Here come I, a doctor,
A ten pound doctor;
I've a little bottle in my pocket
Called hokum, shokum, alicampane.
I'll touch his nose, eyes, mouth and chin,
And say, "Rise, dead man," and he'll fight again.

The Turk, having been carefully examined by the doctor, is restored, and immediately indicates his readiness to renew the combat.

St. George.—Here am I, St. George, with shining armour bright,
I am a famous champion, also a worthy Knight.
Seven long years in a close cave was kept,
And out of that into a prison leaped;
From out of that into a rock of stones,
There I laid down my weary bones.
Many a giant did I subdue,
And ran a fiery dragon through.
I fought the man of Tillowtree,
And still may gain the victory.
First I fought in France,
Then I fought in Spain,
And now I've come to Selmeston
To fight the Turk again.

They fight again, and St. George is again the conqueror.

St. George.—Where is the doctor that can be found,
To cure the Turk of his deadly wound?

Doctor.—Hocus, pocus, alicampane,
Rise Turkish Knight to fight again.
Ladies and gentlemen, our play is ended,
Our money-box is recommended;
Copper or silver or gold if you can,
Five or six shillings will do us no harm.

At Salisbury the Mummers used to be called John Jacks, and there was a fifth performer called John Jack, who was represented with a large hump-back, and concluded the play by coming forward and saying,—

Here come I,
Little John Jack,
With my wife and family at my back,
Roast beef, plum-pudding, and mince-pie,
No one loves them better than I!

God save the Queen!





ANGLO-SAXON NAMES

IN SUSSEX.



The following Anglo-Saxon words will be traced in the names of almost all the towns and villages in Sussex:—

- BECC. A brook. *Beck*. Bexhill.
- BÚR. A cottage; a dwelling. Edburton.
- BURH. A hill; a citadel. Burghersh; Bury; Pulborough.
- BURNE. A stream; a river. *Bourne*. Eastbourne.
- CEASTER. A camp. (From Lat. *castrum*.) *Chester*. Chichester.
- COMB. A valley. (From Welsh *cwm*.) *Combe*. Balcombe.
- COTE. A cot. Woodmancote; Coates.
- CROFT. A small enclosed field. Wivelscroft.
- DAL. A valley. *Dell*; *del*. Arundel.
- DENU. A valley. *Den*; *dean*. Marden; Westdean.
- DÚN. A hill; a down. *Don*. Slindon.
- EA. Water; marshy place. *Ea*. Selsea; Winchelsea.
- FELD. An open field; pasture; plain. *Field*. Heathfield.
- FOLDE. A field. *Fold*. Slinfold.
- GAT. A gate; or rather, a way; street. *Gate*. Rogate; Eastergate.

- GRÆF. A grave; or a grove. *Grove*. Boxgrove.
- HAM. A village; an enclosed place. *Ham*. Beddingham.
- HOU. A hill. *Hoe*. Piddinghoe; Houghton.
- HOLT. A grove. Wigginholt.
- HURST. A wood. Nuthurst.
- IG. An island. *Ey*. Thorney.
- ING. A meadow. Angmering.
- ING. Used as a patronymic; thus Wilming would signify the descendants of Wilm; whence Wilmington; Rustington, &c.
- LEAG. A pasture. *Ley*. Earnley.
- MERE. A pool or lake. *Mare; mere*. Haremare; Tangmere.
- MERSC. A marsh. *Marsh*. Peasmarsh.
- STEDE. A place; a station. *Stead; sted*. Eastgrinstead; Horsted.
- STÓC. A place. *Stock; stoke*. West Stoke.
- TÚN. A close; a field; a dwelling. *Ton*. Alciston.
- WEORTHIG. A farm; an estate; a public way. *Worth*. Fittleworth.
- WIC. A dwelling place; a village. *Wick*. Wick; Terwick.
- WINCEL. A corner. Winchelsea. (See *Wincel* in Bosworth, who gives this example.)





SUSSEX SURNAMES.

The following names of families, now residing in the county, are derived from or connected with Sussex words which will be found in this dictionary:—

- AKEHURST. [Ang. Sax., *ac*, an oak, and *hurst*, a wood.]
- ASHBURNHAM. [Ang. Sax., *æsc*, an ash; *burne*, a stream, and *hám*, a dwelling.]
- ASHDOWN. *Æsc*, an ash, and *dún*, a hill.
- ASHENDEN. *Æsc*, an ash, and *denu*, a valley.
- BALKHAM. *Balca*, a ridge, and *hám*, a dwelling.
- BARTON. *Barton*, a farm-yard. [Ang. Sax., *bere-tún*, an enclosure.]
- BECK. *Beck*, a brook. [Ang. Sax., *becc*.]
- BENTLEY. *Bent*, a tuft of grass, and *ley* (Ang. Sax., *leag*), a pasture.
- BICKLEY. *Beck*, a brook, and *ley*, a pasture.
- BINSTEAD. *Bin* and *steddle*, a stand.
- BOURNE. A stream. [Ang. Sax., *burne*.]
- BOSTEL. A hill path. (See Borstal.)
- BRACKFIELD. *Brake*, a fern, and *field*.
- BROAD. A common.

- BROOKSHAW. *Brook*, a water-meadow, and *shaw*, a wood.
- BURTENSHAW. *Barton* (*bere-tún*), a homestead, and *shaw*, a wood.
- BUTTERWICK. *Butter*, and *wick*, marsh-land.
- BYTHAM. (By the ham). *Hám*, a dwelling.
- CALLOW. [*Calo*, Ang. Sax., bald.] Smooth.
- COCKINGE. *Ing* (Ang. Sax.), a son.
- COMBER. *Coombe*, or *Combe* (Ang. Sax.), a valley in the downs.
- COMPER. *Comp* (Ang. Sax.), a valley.
- COPLEY. *Cop*, a ridge, and *ley*, a meadow.
- CROCKER. *Crock* (*crocca*, Ang. Sax.), an earthen vessel.
- CROFT. *Croft* (Ang. Sax.), a piece of pasture land near a house.
- CROWHURST. *Crow*, and *hurst*, a wood.
- DYKE. *Dike* (Ang. Sax., *díc*), a ditch.
- ETHERIDGE. *Ether* (Ang. Sax., *éther*), a pliant rod, and *hedge*.
- FELDWICK. *Feld*, or *field*, and *wick*, a town.
- FELSTEAD. *Feld*, or *field*, and *stead*, a place.
- GILHAM. *Gill*, a rivulet, and *ham*, a dwelling.
- GRIST. *Grist*, a grinding; a week's allowance of flour for a family.
- HASLEHURST. *Hasel*, and *hurst*, a wood.
- HATCH. A gate. In North of England, a *heck*.
- HAYLEY. *Hay*, and *ley*, a meadow.
- HAYWARD. A hedge-warden; an officer of the lord of the manor.
- HEADLAND. A part of a field.
- HEATHCOTE. *Heath*, and *cote*, or *cot*, a cottage.
- HENTY. *Hen*, and *tye*, a common.
- HIDE. [*Hyd*, Ang. Sax.] As much land as could be tilled with one plough.
- HOCKHAM. [*Hóh*, Ang. Sax., a heel, and *hám*, a meadow.]

- HOCKLEY. [*Hôh* and *leag*, Ang. Sax.] Both these words mean a field of a certain shape. (See Hocklands.)
- HOLT. [*Holt*, Ang. Sax., a grove.] A small plantation.
- HOLTHOUSE. *Holt* and *house*.
- HOOKE. } (See Hockham.)
- HOCKHAM. }
- HUCKWELL. *Huck*, to knock, or to spread anything about.
- HURST. A wood.
- HYDE. (See Hide.)
- INGS. [*Ing*, Ang. Sax.] A common pasture.
- KELK. *Kilk*, or charlock.
- KITTLE. *Kiddle*, delicate; ticklish.
- LADE. Part of a wagon.
- LANGLEY. *Long* and *ley*, a meadow.
- LANGRIDGE. *Long* and *ridge*.
- LANGSHAW. *Long* and *shaw*, a wood.
- LANGTON. *Long* and *ton*, an enclosed place.
- LEE. } *Leag*, a meadow.
- LEIGH. }
- LINGHAM. *Ling*, a heath, and *ham*, an enclosure.
- LANGBOTTOM. *Long*, and *bottom*, a valley in the downs (the long valley).
- LONGHURST. The long wood.
- LONGLEY. The long meadow. (See Langley.)
- MEERES. *Mere*, a marsh.
- NAPPER. *Napery*, linen.
- PEART. Lively.
- PECK. An agricultural implement.
- PELLING. *Pell*, a pool, and *ing*, a pasture.
- RAVENS CROFT. *Raven*, and *croft*, a field.

REEVE. An officer of the manor.

SHAW. A wood.

STEAD. An enclosed place.

SOUTHERDEN. The south valley.

WENHAM. *Wen*, or *wain*, a wagon, and *ham*, an enclosure. The wagon-house.

WENMAN. The wagon-man.

WHEATCROFT. The wheat field.

WOODWARD. An officer of the manor; a wood-warden.

WYNDHAM. *Wynd*, a path up a hill, and *ham*.





SUSSEX SURNAMES.



BOURNE. [*Burne*, Ang. Sax.] A stream.

Boorne	Bourner
Bourne	Michelbourne.

BROOK. A stream; a water-meadow.

Brook	Brookshaw
Brooks	Colbrook
Brookfield	Westbrook.

COMP. A valley.

Comper	Compton.
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COOMBE, or COMBE. A hollow in the downs.

Combe	Farncomb
Comber	Farncombe
Anscombe	Lipscombe
Balcombe	Titcombe
Duncombe	Whitcombe
Ellcome	Witcomb.

CROFT. [Ang. Sax.] A small enclosed field near a house.

Croft	Pycroft
Crofts	Ravenscroft
Horsecroft	Tredcroft
Longcroft	Wheatcroft.

DEN, or DENE. A valley.

Barnden	Holden
Blagden	Norden
Blunden	Ockenden
Brigden	Pagden
Cobden	Pattenden
Cruttenden	Ramsden
Farenden	Rigden
Fogden	Standen
Gosden	Southerden
Hebden	Wickenden
Hepden	Wisden
Hobden	Witherden.

HAM. (1) A hamlet; (2) an enclosed place.

Balkham	Markham
Barham	Mepham
Bellingham	Milham
Benham	Needham
Bromham	Oldham
Clapham	Oxenham
Cobham	Packham
Coldham	Pelham
Cosham	Sandham
Gilham	Stoneham
Grabham	Stonham
Gresham	Stopham
Grinham	Southam
Hardham	Tatham
Higham	Wenham
Hockham	Whapham
Hookham	Wickham
Kingham	Witham
Langham	Woodham
Lingham	Woodhams
Lulham	Wyndham.

HURST. [Ang. Sax.] A wood.

Hurst	Luckhurst
Brinkhurst	Medhurst
Broadhurst	Pankhurst
Crowhurst	Staplehurst
Folkhurst	Songhurst
Haslehurst	Ticehurst
Longhurst	Wilmshurst.

LEY. [Ang. Sax., *leag.*] A pasture land.

Ley	Hoadley
Bayley	Hockley
Bentley	Huntley
Bletchley	Langley
Burley	Lee
Cawley	Leigh
Copley	Longley
Cowley	Lutley
Crutchley	Medley
Ernley	Morley
Graveley	Notley
Handley	Nutley
Hawley	Oakley
Hayley	Pelley
Helmsley	Rapley
Hemsley	Ripley
Henley	Stapley
Hickley	Wheatley.
Worsley	

SHAW. A small wood on a hill side.

Shaw	Buttonshaw
Bagshaw	Crawshaw
Brookshaw	Henshaw
Burstenshaw	Langshaw
Burtenshaw	Oldershaw.

STEAD. [Ang. Sax.] A place.

Stead	Hempsted
Felstead	Isted
Grinstead	Maxted
Halstead	Polsted
Halsted	Steadman.

WICK. [Ang. Sax.] A town.

Wicks	Markwick
Butterwick	Padwick
Chadwick	Rudwick
Feldwick	Strudwick
Gratwick	Wickerson
Hardwick	Wickham
Madgwick	Wickenden.



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Peacock, Edward
A glossary of words used
in the Wapentakes of Manley
and Corringham

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